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The Chicago Tribune.

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SECOND EDITION.

SMITH GETS HIS SEAT

The House Decides for the West Virginia Republican.

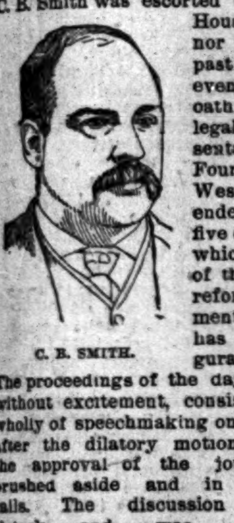
DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO VOTE.

For the First Time the Republicans Have a Quorum Present.

POSITION OF THE MINORITY.

The Democrats Issue a Statement of Their Side of the Case.

FIRST OF A LONG LIST OF CONTESTS.


C. B. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—C. B. Smith was escorted to the bar of the House by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio at half-past 8 o'clock this evening and took the oath of office as the legally chosen Representative from the Fourth District of West Virginia. This ended a memorable five days' battle out of which has sprung one of the most important reforms in parliamentary practice that has ever been inaugurated in Congress. The proceedings of the day were conducted without excitement, consisting as they did wholly of speechmaking on the election case after the dilatory motions in relation to the approval of the journal had been brushed aside and in monotonous roll calls. The discussion began at 2 o'clock and was closed at 6, four Democrats and two Republicans having addressed the House. Wilson of West Virginia, one of the ablest men on the Democratic side, closed the debate with a sharp assault upon the Republican party in the House, a severe arraignment of Speaker Reed, which was received good naturedly, and although the Republicans had about two hours' time to spare they did not care to use it in replying to the attacks upon Reed and the party.

Then began the voting. The roll was called five times in succession, first on the Republican demand for the previous question, then upon the Democratic resolutions respectively that Smith was not elected and that Jackson was elected. The Democrats voted aye on both of them. Next the roll calls on the Republican resolutions that Jackson was not elected and Smith was elected, each showed that a quorum of Republicans was present and voting, so there was no necessity for the Speaker to have recorded the names of the non-voting Democrats. The Democrats were evidently much disappointed when they discovered that there was not a pretense upon which they could claim that Smith had not been seated by what they call a constitutional quorum.

Representatives T. M. Browne of Indiana and Rockwell of Massachusetts having been brought to the Capitol from their sick-beds, all the Republicans were present but Caswell of Wisconsin, whose wife died a few days ago, and Wilber of New York, who has been too ill to come to Washington this session. The Democrats sat silent in their seats when the result of the final vote was announced, and the Republicans lustily applauded. There was no evidence of bad feeling anywhere, and when Smith had been sworn in Mr. Springer caused a general laugh by inquiring in a sarcastic way whether this was the "proper time" to move to adjourn, to which the Speaker had referred when he sat down upon him the other day. Mr. Reed replied: "It is," and the House dispersed in a few minutes as quietly as at the end of any ordinary legislative day.

The Committee on Elections will not call up another election case for several days. In fact the committee has no case ready to be reported. Two have been fully argued before them and are held under advisement.

The unfinished business in the House is the Dorsey banking bill authorizing National banks to issue notes to the par value of their bonds deposited in the Treasury and the Committee on Banking and Currency desires to push it to its passage. Another unfinished matter is a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused some time ago to pass the Adams bill making an appropriation to pay salaries of members stolen by the defaulting cashier, Silcott. From the way the Democrats talk tonight it is understood that they intend to continue their policy of obstruction to the transaction of any business until the code of rules shall have been adopted.

DEMOCRATS MAKE A STATEMENT.

The Situation in the House Fully Canvassed by Speaker Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Mr. Carlisle has prepared for publication the following statement of the present position of the Democratic members of the House, which is to be signed by all of them:

The present situation in the House of Representatives is so anomalous and the unprecedented decisions of the Speaker are so full of danger to the integrity of future legislation that we consider it our duty to submit a brief statement of the facts in order that the propriety of the course we have taken may be fairly determined.

The House met the 2d day of December, 1889, and immediately organized by the election of a Speaker and other officers. On the same day by a resolution of the House the Speaker was authorized to appoint a Committee on Rules and the rules of the last preceding House were referred to that committee. The committee, consisting of the Speaker himself and four other members, was appointed the 5th day of December, and the 9th it made a report authorizing the Speaker to appoint all the other committees and defining their jurisdiction. The Committee on Elections, to which was referred all cases involving the rights of members to their seats, was appointed the 9th day of December.

Although nearly two months have elapsed since the Committee on Rules was appointed it has made no report upon the matters referred to it except the partial one made the 9th of December, and consequently the House has been compelled to conduct its business without any rule or system except the general parliamentary law as construed by the Speaker. There have been no calendar, no order of business, no fixed time to receive reports from committees or for the consideration of bills or resolutions, and in fact no regular methods whatever in proceedings of the House.

The American House of Representatives has been during all this time, and is still, so far as rules for its government are concerned, in precisely the same condition as a popular meeting or a political convention, in which the chairman and his partisans absolutely control all the proceedings. No measure can get before the House for consideration unless the Speaker chooses to allow it to be presented, and members have no means of knowing in advance what they are to be called upon to discuss or decide. This is the first time in our history that a legislative assembly, or even a public meeting, has attempted to transact business for any considerable period without a regular code of rules prescribing the order of its proceedings, and the inconvenience and injustice resulting from such an attempt have been forcibly illustrated in the present instance. The Speaker has repeatedly during these extraordinary proceedings refused to entertain parliamentary motions that have been recognized as legitimate ever since the Government was established, and when attempts have been made to appeal from his decisions he has refused to submit the question to the House. By his arbitrary rulings, sustained in some instances by less than a quorum, he has subverted nearly every principle of constitutional and parliamentary law heretofore recognized in the House.

THE REPUBLICAN PURPOSE.

This personal and partisan domination of the House was submitted to (though not without repeated protests) until we became convinced that it was the deliberate purpose of the Speaker and his supporters to proceed without rules to oust the Democratic members whose seats are contested and admit their Republican opponents, whether elected or not.

Wednesday, Jan. 29, the Committee on Elections called up a contested election case, and the Democratic members determined that in the absence of rules it should not be considered if they could prevent it by any proper parliamentary proceedings. Accordingly they raised the question of consideration, demanded the yeas and nays, and on the call of the roll refrained from voting. The result was that less than a constitutional quorum voted, but the Speaker, in violation of the uniform practice of the House for more than a century, proceeded to count members who were present but not voting, and declared that the House had decided to take the case up. From this decision an appeal was taken, and on a motion to lay this appeal on the table the yeas and nays were taken and less than a quorum voted, but the Speaker again counted members not voting and decided that the motion was agreed to and his ruling thereby sustained.

The Constitution of the United States provides that a majority of each House "shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide." Another clause of the Constitution requires each House to keep a journal of its proceedings, and provides that when one-fifth of the members present desire it the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question and entered on the journal. Since the beginning of the Government under the Constitution, more than a hundred years ago, the House of Representatives and the Senate have uniformly construed the first clause of the Constitution quoted above to mean that a majority of all the members elect must be present and actually participating in the transaction of business, and that whenever, upon a call of the yeas and nays, it appeared from the journal, which is the only official record, that less than the constitutional quorum had voted on any proposition the vote was a nullity, and no further business could be done until the requisite number appeared and voted. Every presiding officer in the Senate and every Speaker of the House, except the present one, has held that when less than a quorum voted on a call of the yeas and nays, no matter how many might be actually present, it was his duty to take notice of the fact and declare that the pending bill or motion had not passed. When the vote is not taken by yeas and nays it is not entered upon the journal; but if any member makes the point that no quorum has voted the proceeding is a nullity and the vote must be taken over. The presumption of the law is that when nothing appears to the contrary, the proceedings of a legislative body are regular and valid, and therefore, when the official record does not show that less than a quorum voted, or attention is not called to the fact in such a way as to furnish legal evidence of it, the question cannot be made afterwards. Many bills have been passed when there was no quorum voting, and it is equally true that many have passed when there was no quorum actually present; but this does not prove that the proceedings would have been valid in either case if the official record had shown the fact.

THE FORCE OF PRECEDENT.

In order to secure a certainty and stability in the administration of the law it is a rule in our jurisprudence that when a particular construction of a constitution or a statute has been for a long time acquiesced in, not only by those whose duty it is to execute it but also by those whose personal and property rights are affected by it, the courts will recognize it as the true construction and enforce it accordingly. Even if this were an original question it would not be difficult to show that the practical construction of the the Constitution which has prevailed in the House and Senate for over 100 years is the correct one. Speaker Reed himself, when in the minority on the floor of the House, stated the true meaning and the true philosophy of the Constitution when he said:

"The constitutional idea of a quorum is not the presence of a majority of all the members of the House, but a majority of the members present and participating in the business of the House. It is not the visible presence, but their judgment and votes, which the Constitution calls for."

Gen. Garfield, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Conger, Mr. Robeson, and other eminent Republicans have taken the same position, and their arguments have never been answered. If any legal or political question can be settled in this country by the long acquiescence of jurists and statesmen of all parties certainly this question has passed beyond the domain of discussion.

When, therefore, the present Speaker repudiated this settled construction of the Constitution, and decided that when the official record, which the Constitution requires the House to keep, shows on a call of the yeas and nays that a quorum has not voted, he can count members present and not voting, and thus by his own act, outside of the recorded vote, determine that a measure has passed, we consider it our duty, as a part of the Representatives of the people, to enter our protests in every form available to us under the circumstances. We are not contending for the right of the minority to govern as the supporters of the Speaker have endeavored to make the country believe. On the contrary we are denying the right of a minority to eject members from their seats, or to pass laws for the government of the people. Under the Constitution a majority of the members of the House constitute a quorum to do business, and we are simply insisting that less than a majority shall not do business. We are contending that the majority shall take the responsibility which properly belongs to them, and shall come to the House of Representatives and vote if they desire to control its proceedings, and we are protesting against their right to carry their measures by counting us when we do not vote.

The claim of the majority that they have a right to govern the House without attending its sessions and taking part in the conduct of its business is too preposterous to require refutation. It must be evident to any one who understands the position taken by the Democratic minority in the House that it cannot possibly result in any injury to the country or any injustice to the majority. Its only effect will be to compel the Republican majority, elected by the people, to assume the responsibility imposed upon them. On the other hand, no one can foresee the evils that may result from the inauguration of the practice of counting votes not cast in order to make a quorum. Under it a minority of the members elected to the House and Senate may pass the most tyrannical laws for the oppression of the people, the most corrupt laws for the spoliation of the public Treasury. Whether so intended or not its direct tendency is to break down the barriers heretofore existing for the protection of the citizen against the encroachments of power and the spoliation of the Treasury by destroying the limitations which the Constitution has wisely imposed upon the legislative department. Constitutions are made to restrain majorities and protect minorities. A majority ruling without limitations or restraints upon its power is a pure despotism, and inconsistent with our system of government.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

After a Few Democratic Speeches the House Seats Mr. Smith of West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The journal having been read in extenso (at the demand of the Democrats), Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia and Mr. McKinley of Ohio were upon their feet, the former with a motion to correct the journal and the latter with a motion to approve that document. The Speaker recognized Mr. McKinley, but subsequently, on Mr. O'Ferrall's statement that he was acting in good faith, recognized that gentleman, who stated that the journal contained no refer-

[Continued on second page.]

SIR KNIGHTS DANCE.

Their Ball at the Auditorium for the Orphans' Home.

FOURTH AFFAIR SUCCESSFUL

Rain Bidden Defiance by the Successors of the Temple's Founders.

STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL SCENES.

A Thousand Couples, Old and Young, on the Floor in the Grand March.

THOSE PRESENT AND THE COSTUMES WORN

The Chicago Knights of the Temple are ever ready to draw their swords in aid of the defenseless. Better than that, they are willing to draw their checks for the same purpose, and they will even go to the extent once a year of dancing till the morning hours in order to show their fidelity to their vows. And whenever they dance they make the orphans out in the pleasant home on the West Side pround that they are Masonic orphans.

The ball last night at the Auditorium was the fourth, and the most successful. The rain was pelting the town when the doors were opened, and the Sir Knights and eminent Sir Knights who ventured stoutly through it were doused in a way that took all the pride out of their plumage. But what did they care for the rain? They bade it defiance, as the founders of the temple bade defiance to the Paynims, Saracens, Moors, infidel dogs, and other tough persons who had trouble with the knights of other days. They shook the spray from their shoulders, polished up their swords, dried their feathers over the radiators, and danced till early morn.

The scene in the Auditorium was strikingly beautiful. When the lights flashed at 9 o'clock the floor was alive with the figures of Knights and ladies fair. "Charity" in letters of light big enough to cover any multitude of sins blazed from the east wall and was reflected in the great expanse of polished floor. The musicians sat in a grotto scene almost concealed from sight. At 9:30 o'clock they struck up the Grand March and there was a murmur of applause from the boxes as the chosen military escort stepped out to the stately music.

THE GRAND MARCH.

The military escort was glittering in silver and gold. Its plumes were the longest, its swords the brightest. It moved with precision and grace. Chevalier Bayard Commandery had the place of honor, six of its Sir Knights leading the escort, with Sir Knight Nat Barmore and Sir Knight A. D. Elmers in the lead. After them came six Knights each from St. Bernard, Chicago, Apollo, Englewood, Montjoy, Evanston, and Oak Park. The grand march proper—that is, the march of the common people who had neither swords, nor plumes, nor titles—was led by Eminent Sir Knight W. M. Crilly and Mrs. Crilly.

Such a march had not been expected. Mr. Gil Barnard, glancing up at the stormy sky half an hour before, had said: "B' me halidom and me troth, I believe this rain will break up the ball."

Mr. Barnard is well-known seldom to lightly utter the oaths named above, and his declaration sent a chill to the hearts of the promoters of the affair. Half an hour passed, and Mr. Barnard, leaning over the railing of his box, looked down with a stunned expression on a long glittering line of radiant winter costumes and bold temple uniforms and remarked: "By the great horn spoon I believe I was wrong."

The great horn spoon is much more sacred than a halidom or a troth, which are to be had of all venders of oaths, and by its use the bystanders knew that Mr. Barnard had revoked his previous declaration and that Fate was smiling on the dance.

The march was brilliant and admirably led. It was so long that when the line had wound itself half a dozen times around the hall the white plumes of the Templars and the red plumes of the consistory men were still bobbing up the stairs to the floor and there was no way of saving confusion except by stopping the march.

A THOUSAND COUPLES ON THE FLOOR.

The dancing program began at 10 o'clock. The following were played by Pound's orchestra: Quadrille, "Golden Giant," Schlepegrelle; waltz, "Santiago," Corbin; quadrille, "Sailor's Return," Bendix; militaire, "Now and Then," De Witt; lanciers, "Regina," Weingarten; waltz, "In Hoc Signo Vinces," Strauss; galop, "Gazellen," Faust; quadrille, "Waltz," Pound; Berlin, "Ta-ra-ra," Leutner; Prairie Queen, "Medley," Pound; York, "Blue Bird," Weingarten; waltz, "Remembrance," Waldteufel.

It was a good program, and it was danced through by nearly every one of the thousand couples on the floor when the first blast was blown. Everybody danced—old-time Knights who might have followed Geoffrey to Jerusalem and youngsters who have only recently experienced the first tremble of initiation to the Blue Lodge—and the girls—pretty girls they were, too—fairly floated around the room on the broadcloth arms of their Knights. Even the dignified beausaunts of the commanderies seemed to throw out their black-and-white folds with absolute abandon and do a caper with the dancing lights of the Charity design across the hall.

It was a beautiful dance, and all the more beautiful because it was done with another object than the mere cutting of a figure.

"We would dance from now till summer if we thought our dancing helped to brighten an orphan's life," said Mr. John Woodman, Chairman of the Executive Committee. And from the amount of dew on Mr. Woodman's forehead when he made this remark, and emerging from one of those newfangled dances called the York, it must be judged that the charitable instincts of the Masons of this town are highly developed.

PRESENT AT THE BALL.

Following were among those present:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shelby, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Linington, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Dickinson, Miss Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Couch, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sink, Mrs. Alfred Rivet of Rockford, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Morton, Mr. E. H. Morton Jr., Mrs. George Howison, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Flanders, Mr. and Mrs. William Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wolff, Mr. Charles E. Leonard, Col. A. F. Stevenson, George L. Ward, John S. McKeand, Mr. C. W. Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Moulton, J. E. Dyas, H. J. Milligan, Mrs. Hempstead, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Elwood of Joliet, Miss Elwood, Mr. William Elwood, Mrs. C. W. Taylor of Sioux City, Miss Isabel Crilly, Miss Grace Walshe, Miss Fannie Walshe, Mr. and Mrs. George Lomax, Mr. and Mrs. George Catlin, Miss Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Colburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Murphy, Miss Laura Avery, Miss Jessie Ellis, Miss Mamie Avery, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Keenan, Miss Mattie Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Keenan, Mrs. Plato, Mr. J. B. Breeze, Mrs. S. W. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. M. Thomson, Miss Emily Thomson, Mrs. John A. Crawford, George W. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Avery, Misses Avery, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Colburn, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Barrett, Miss Minnie Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Purinton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chester, Mr. and Mrs. James Mason, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Hudson, Englewood Commandery; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kirk Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wheeler Jr., Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Clark, Mr. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Anderson, St. Bernard Commandery; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Gauger, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tibbetts, Mr. Charles Kinsman, Miss Gracie Wheeler, E. F. Tibbetts, Miss Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Squire R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Schroter, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Johnson, Edward L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Waterman Hunt, Mr. Charles E. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. William Dart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cheatle, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lyons, Master of Keystone; Mr. and Mrs. John Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sherwin, L. L. Wadsworth, Mrs. Ada Balcom, Miss Addie Holloway, J. S. Roe, Misses Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lyman, Misses Lyman, Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Huyck, Misses Huyck, J. M. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Elmers, Miss Kavanaugh, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Fett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rydell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Goodfellow, Mr. John Hosbury and Miss Hosbury, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Montague, Miss Montague, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Walshe, the Misses Walshe, Mrs. C. W. Taylor of Sioux City, Miss Florence Hudson, Miss Anna Hudson, Mr. Nichols, Miss Higgins of Cleveland, Mrs. Sherman, Miss S. E. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Poulson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gurley, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Luce, Miss Mattie Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Guntner, Mrs. Snyder, Mr. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Slack, Mrs. F. M. Smith, Mr. O. F. Ward, Mrs. Carl Sherwood, Miss Baker, Miss Belle Clement, T. H. Coon, W. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barrett, Miss Faxon, Mrs. W. C. Lyman, Mrs. W. S. Tillotson, Mrs. T. D. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Loomis, Misses Loomis, Miss Mae Tillotson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Blakeley, Mr. and Mrs. John Quinn, Miss Agnes Quinn, Miss Grace Hurd, Miss Mena Morgan, Miss Kittie Hatch, Miss Lillie Smith, Miss Dora Knight, Miss Etta Halloway, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Crane, Miss Ida Balcom, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wolff, Miss Theresa Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lathan, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Raymond, Mr. Milward Adams, Miss M. W. Spaulding, Mrs. Barbara Dit, Mr. Albert Breitung, Mr. A. Melville Luce, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey McBride, Mr. D. P. Shaw, Miss Alston, Miss Anna Alston, Mr. H. B. Linington, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Crilly, Miss Crilly, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Thompson, Miss Emily Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John Wallwork, Mrs. Anna Wilson, Miss Wallwork, Miss Nellie McCune, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Meyer, Miss Alice Foster, Miss Lizzie Raffen, Miss Kittie Raffen, Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland, Miss Wiley, Charles A. Dibble, Miss Dibble, Mrs. Godwin of New York, Mrs. Harry E. Metzger, Mr. Fred Bush, Miss Bessie Robinson, Dr. Madison, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Towne.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES.

Among the costumes worn by the ladies were:

Mrs. D. J. Avery—Pale mauve silk, trimmed with embroidered tulle and pearl passementerie; pale mauve gloves.

Mrs. W. W. Gurley—Pale blue silk and brocade; the bodice décolleté and finished with pleated ruffs for sleeves, black butterflies on shoulders, black fan and gloves.

Mrs. Daniel Shelby—Ophelia velvet, opening in front over a petticoat of mauve surah, decked with ribbons and lace, pale tan gloves, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. F. M. Smith—Cream silk, covered with mousselin de soir that was embroidered in roses. The décolleté and sleeveless bodice was trimmed with the mousselin de soir and with white passementerie, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. W. H. Barrett—Black striped tulle trimmed with silver passementerie, black gloves, and white fan.

Mrs. Charles A. Dibble—Embossed velvet in Gobelin blue and moss green, with front of silk, point lace trimming, pink fan, and diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Metzger—Black velvet and diamonds.

Mrs. Alice Godwin of New York—Heliotrope henrietta and diamonds.

Mrs. W. E. Poulson—Pink silk and tulle, with V-shaped bodice filled in with tulle, pale pink gloves, and bouquet of pink roses.

Mrs. J. S. Dunham—Blue silk and white satin brocade, point lace trimmings, and diamonds.

Mrs. L. D. Kneeland—White satin trimmed with point lace and pearl passementerie; white plume fan and diamonds.

Miss Wiley of Boston—Pale pink silk and green brocade, finished about the round-cut neck with tulle folds; long tan gloves meeting the short puffed sleeves; pearls.

Mrs. C. H. Slack—Dove gray silk and brocade, point lace at the neck; cream white gloves, gray fan, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. C. H. Guthrie—White cashmere trimmed with gilt passementerie; tan gloves, white fan, and diamonds.

Miss Edna Murphy—Pale mauve silk, draped in front with tulle embroidered in crystal, passementerie trimmings, mauve gloves, and diamonds.

Mrs. W. W. Ramsey—Golden tan silk and brocade, trimmed with rose petals; tan mitts and diamond ornaments; bouquet of Mermet roses.

Miss Bessie Robinson—Pink silk, with painted panels and front of tulle, embroidered in seed pearls; pink roses and pearls.

Mrs. E. R. Baker—Tan silk and pale gray brocade; the bodice sleeveless and slightly pointed in front; gray gloves, gold beads, and diamonds.

Mrs. L. F. Towne—Pale yellow tulle; the bodice V-shaped and without sleeves; on the shoulders bows of yellow ribbon.

Mrs. G. W. Kramer—White striped brocade, with dotted tulle filling the V-shaped neck; white fan and gloves.

Mrs. M. H. Skidmore—Black striped moire, trimmed about the décoletté bodice with yellow roses; black gloves and diamonds.

Mrs. J. N. Couch—Pink crêpe du chien, with black breadth of pink satin brocade; pink gloves and gold beads.

Mrs. Albert Rivet—Dark blue velvet and cameo-pink brocade; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. W. B. Sink—Garnet silk and velvet, trimmed with Persian passementiere; diamond ornaments.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Chinese Commissioner Bisbee the Defendant in a Case at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Arlius M. Bisbee, the Chinese Commissioner to the recent International Marine Conference at Washington, is the defendant in a breach of promise suit, the papers being served upon him here today. Miss Mary F. Locke of East Barrington, N. H., is the young woman who claims that her affections have been trifled with, and the damages are placed at $20,000. Commissioner Bisbee has been living at the Narragansett Hotel here for some time. He has himself filed a petition in the courts here for a divorce from his present wife on the general charge of cruelty. He made Miss Locke's acquaintance, it seems, some years ago when he was a single man, and on his going to China in the service of that Government a marriage engagement was made between them. Miss Locke possesses a voluminous correspondence, she says, in which this contract is recognized. Capt. Bisbee, however, on his return to America married the woman from whom he now seeks a divorce, and thus Miss Locke brings suit.

SQUALLY TIMES AHEAD FOR TRAVELERS.

Sleeping-Car Porters Propose to Organize and Maintain Their Rights.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The porters of the Pullman company claim to have a grievance, and say the only way to secure redress is through organization. There are over 1,000 of them and they are paid $25 a month. Upon every run certain supplies are issued to each car, and if at the end there is any linen missing the porter is "docked." The porters allege that they haven't an opportunity to count what they receive before starting nor what they return before the laundry people swoop down upon them. The storekeeper's count is final, and the porters say it is not always correct. Thus $2 to $3 a month is taken from each man. They will endeavor through organized effort to secure relief.

FIGHTING ITS WAY.

West Side Rapid Transit "L" Ordinance Before the Council.

STRONG HOSTILITY SHOWN.

Two Sections Adopted by a Narrow Margin After Amendment.

WEST SIDE CABLE LOOP LOCATED.

The Committee Will Recommend That It Go on State Street.

OTHER QUESTIONS OF TRANSPORTATION.

"After a weary wait of nine months since you, Mr. Mayor, and a majority of the members of this Council were elected on an elevated road platform," said Ald. Dixon of the First Ward at the Council meeting last evening, "an elevated road ordinance carefully drafted, based on a petition of the majority of property-owners fronting on the streets over which it is proposed to build it, comes up here for consideration, and every effort is made to delay action on it. It was kept for months in the committee. It was reluctantly reported, and now an Alderman from the North Side wants it recommitted to the same committee which held it from this Council without warrant or without reason for nine months."

Ald. McGillen had previously made a motion to recommit the West Side Rapid Transit "L" ordinance, after one section had been passed and several paragraphs of another section had been approved.

Dixon was loudly applauded by a crowded gallery and by a number of reputable West-Siders who came to urge the passage of the ordinance. Thus encouraged Dixon went on to say that the street-car accommodations of the West Side were scandalously inadequate. The people asked in vain for improvement. They would continue to do so as long as there was no competition with the street-car monopoly which had control in that division of the city.

The ordinance, though made the special order for 8:30, was not taken up until nearly 10 o'clock, and then there was a disposition to shelve it. Ald. O'Neill tried to have it called up earlier, but Harris called a point of order on him, and the Mayor, elected on an "L" road platform, ruled with Harris, contrary to precedent. When the matter was finally reached the obstructionists moved amendments to every line and paragraph.

NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS.

Ald. Ryan led off by limiting the term of the franchise to twenty years. This was agreed to.

Then Harris wanted to amend by striking out of the first section the passage empowering the road to use electricity or other mechanical power. This was tabled—32 to 31. The minority seemed to be a strong one.

Ald. Kent, who is a warm champion of the road, made the next diversion against it. He moved that, instead of compelling the company to construct a passenger bridge at the foot of Washington street, it be compelled to construct a double roadway bridge at Randolph street. He explained that there was not much use for a bridge at Washington street, and no provision was made in the ordinance for approaches to such a bridge.

Ald. Cullerton, who unexpectedly turned up as a friend of the ordinance, deprecated the amendment. It was not germane to the ordinance. Ald. Mills also opposed the amendment, which was voted down—30 to 29. Kent, however, persisted and carried an amendment providing that the company should provide approaches to the bridge at Washington street.

Ald. Horner moved that the road should be carried through private property between Randolph and Washington streets as far as Ogden avenue. He pointed out that the alley "L" road of the South Side proposed to pay for the right of way as far as Thirty-ninth street. The Rapid Transit "L" company could pay as far as Ogden avenue. Randolph street should not be ruined as Lake street had been. Ald. Horner's amendment, however, was voted down by a large majority.

Ald. Cullerton then made some amendments which were eagerly accepted by the champions of the ordinance, and which more specifically define the route of the "L" line along Ogden avenue. They were adopted. The most important was one providing that after Douglas Park is passed the line shall keep to the middle of the street. These amendments incorporated, the first section was adopted. The gallery loudly applauded.

A TEST VOTE.

At this point Ald. Whelan moved an adjournment, and the vote on this question seemed to be a test one. It was as follows:

Yeas—Whelan, E. Burke, Oehmen, O'Brien, W. J. Love, Murphy, Dvorak, Jackson, Bowler, Kowalski, Young, Horner, Harris, Powers, Hage, Long, T. D. Burke, Muelhoefer, McGillen, D. R. O'Brien, McCormick, Tiedemann, Dunham, Gahan, Noonan, Pauley, Kenny, Gorman—28.

Nays—Dixon, Vierling, Summerfield, Gorton, Hepburn, Madden, Bunker, Cullerton, Bidwill, Wallner, McEnerny, Pond, Kent, Campbell, Mills, Landon, Lyke, Ryan, Horn, Ernst, Chapman, Keck, Haynes, Weber, Fonda, Conway, Kelly, Lucas, Noble, Kerr, Kinney, Chasey, O'Neill—32.

The second section was then taken up for consideration. Nearly every one of the hostile Aldermen had an amendment. McGillen said the structure, if constructed according to the section, would not support the great weight that it would be called upon to bear. He moved to recommit. It was on this motion that Dixon made his rousing speech. The motion to recommit was voted down. Some amendments offered by Cullerton were then adopted and Sec. 2 as amended was passed.

Ald. Madden then moved an adjournment, it being after 11 o'clock, and there being no possibility of passing the ordinance that evening. The motion was carried. The ordinance will come up first as unfinished business at the adjourned meeting Thursday evening. It made better progress last evening than its friends hoped, but it is not out of the woods yet. The minority, as developed last evening, is stronger than was anticipated, and it is well led. Dixon and Cullerton, who are supporting the ordinance, are more than a match for the opposition leaders, however, and if Cullerton sticks the ordinance will probably go through. Its supporters were jubilant as they left the Council.

An account of the other business transacted at the Council meeting will be found on another page.

THE LOOP TO GO ON STATE STREET.

West-Siders Will Be Deposited in the Shopping Center—Other Matters.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West decided yesterday in favor of the location of the loop for the West Chicago Street railroad company on State street between Madison and Washington streets. Ald. Mulvihill was the only member absent. Mr. Yerkes was present. He said haste was requisite to the passage of the ordinance. The property-owners on State street were unanimous for the loop, and as the tunnel would soon be completed this would be the necessary link in the West Side cable system. The track asked for was an additional one, there being three there at present, and would require ten feet of the street. This would leave plenty of space for a carriage on the side next the walk; but he did not believe there would be space enough for two carriages.

The ordinance was then read. It provides for a single track, with all the necessary switches to connect with present tracks on State street, to be built and maintained for twenty years. Otherwise it is not dissimilar to other ordinances, except that the tracks must be laid by May 30, 1890.

Ald. Harris moved to substitute La Salle for State street in the ordinance. It would make such an intermingling of cars, horse and cable, that there would be no end of accidents to women and children. The motion received only three affirmative votes and was lost.

Ald. Powers moved that the committee recommend the passage of the ordinance. It prevailed—yeas, 10; nays, 1.

A vigorous fight was made against a cross-town street-car line on Robey street. The residents living between Chicago and North avenues were opposed to the proposed new line, and the property-owners south of Chicago avenue demanded that the ordinance be passed and claimed that they had secured a majority of frontage in the mile.

"If the property-owners do not want a car line on Robey street," said Mr. Yerkes, "it will not be built; if they want it they will get it. Robey street is a section line, and is, in my judgment, the street for a cross-town line."

The ordinance was sent to the Commissioner of Public Works for a verification of the signatures on the petitions for the tracks.

The West Chicago Street railway company has applied to Commissioner Purdy for a permit to continue its tracks on the Twelfth street viaduct from Fifth avenue east to Wabash avenue and on Twelfth street east from that point. Commissioner Purdy referred the application to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the rights of the company on the viaduct.

The Railroad Committee of the Council yesterday recommended the passage of the surface road speed ordinance. It provides for viaducts and safety gates and holds the railroad companies responsible for all damages.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK AT PEORIA.

A Freight-Train Crashes Through a Bridge—Three Trainmen Killed.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Lower Peoria was tonight the scene of a railroad wreck. The bridge across the Illinois River broke down beneath the weight of an Ohio, Indiana & Western freight-train, and the engine and ten cars were precipitated into the water. Three men were killed. The dead are:

FIREMAN O'BRIEN,
BRAKEMAN LEWIS.
ENGINEER NEVILE.

Neville was caught in the wreck and remained alive, but with only his head above water, from a few minutes past 7 until 10 o'clock, when he died from the cold and exposure. Nothing could be done to rescue him. His body is still in the wreck.

The train contained about twenty cars. It left here a few moments after 7 o'clock for the East. All trains must stop at the bridge junction for orders. The bridge is about two blocks from there. The engine was probably half-way over the first span when it gave way. Only the fore end fell, leaving an inclined plane for the heavy train to plunge down. A big stone pier formed an impassable barrier and into this the train crashed. The engine was completely wrecked. The cars then piled on top of the locomotive, telescoping each other. No trace was found of O'Brien or Lewis, so all efforts were turned to getting the engineer out. His feet were held fast, probably between the reverse lever and the boiler head. He conversed with those around him and said that he was not badly hurt. He was pinned in such a way, however, that he could not get loose from the cab, and the bridge was in such a condition that it could not be moved to release him without toppling over. He was perfectly aware of his condition, and said that he could never be rescued alive. The water was up around his neck, and the waves occasionally dashed over his face, but he uttered no complaint, and waited for the end, which came after he had been three hours in the water.

A large force of railroad men, with lanterns, jackscrews, and the wrecking car, were immediately sent to the scene. The work is slow, and it will be tomorrow night at least before the track is clear. The wreck is in a dangerous position. It hangs as if on a pivot, and grave fears are expressed that when the attempt is made to raise any portion of it the whole mass will topple over and possibly kill the men who are working on it. The bridge is an old one and was built about thirty years ago. A passenger-train crossed the structure only a few minutes before the crash and two were due to leave ten minutes after. Had either of these gone down instead of the freight the list of casualties would have been terrible. At midnight the men were still at work at the wreck, but so far no progress has been made.

TO INVESTIGATE A CHICAGO CONCERN.

The College of Science to Receive the Attention of the Attorney-General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Dr. Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has had his attention called to the practices pursued by the Chicago College of Science, and has been asked to have quo warranto proceedings instituted for the purpose of closing the institution. The college is alleged to be an organization without buildings or school appliances, and has no students—existing in name only—but which has been in the habit of granting college degrees, professedly upon examinations which consist more in a rigid inspection of the genuineness of the currency with which fees are paid than the educational knowledge of the student. Dr. Edwards will lay the matter before the Attorney-General and ask him to take action.

MRS. J. J. COPPINGER'S FUNERAL TODAY.

Father Sherman to Celebrate the Requiem Mass—Interment at Oak Hill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—After a brief service at the residence of Secretary Blaine tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock the casket containing the remains of Mrs. J. J. Coppinger will be conveyed to St. Matthew's church, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated. The Rev. Father Sherman will be the officiating priest, and Cardinal Gibbons will be present. There will be no addresses. The music will be rendered by the regular choir of the church. Bishop Keane and a number of the clergy will occupy seats on the altar. The interment will be in the family lot at Oak Hill.

DIDN'T PROPOSE TO BE LEFT BEHIND.

Gov. Thayer of Nebraska Charters an Engine and Overtakes a Train.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—It is rumored here tonight that when Gov. Thayer came in from Alma at 1 o'clock today and learned that four members of the State Board of Transportation had gone to Chicago on the corn rate question he hired an engine and started after them overtaking the flyer at Redoak, where he joined the party.

Four Sailors Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—The British steamship Glasgow, from Coatzacoalcos Jan. 29, reports that the British steamship Black Prince, from Newport, Wales, at Coatzacoalcos was detained off the bar at that port from Jan. 15 to Jan. 29. During that period a boat containing Capt. Milburn while attempting to cross Coatzacoalcos Bar was swamped by breakers and two seamen drowned. A boat that was sent from the Black Prince to rescue the occupants of the first boat was also swamped and the second officer and one seaman of the boat were also drowned. Capt. Milburn and the remainder of the crew of the two boats were rescued by a pilot boat.

FIRE'S AWFUL WORK

Secretary Tracy's Residence in Washington Destroyed.

THREE LIVES WERE TAKEN.

Mrs. Tracy, Her Daughter, and a Maid Were the Victims.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES OF OTHERS.

Mrs. Wilmerding and Her Little Girl Saved Themselves by Jumping.

THE SECRETARY ALMOST SUFFOCATED.

THE DEAD.

MRS. MARY CATLIN TRACY, wife of Secretary Tracy.

MISS MARY FARMINGTON TRACY, her daughter.

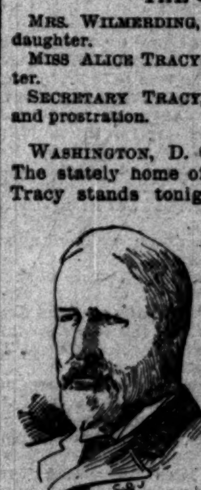
MISS JOSEPHINE MORRELL, Mrs. Tracy's maid.

THE INJURED.

MRS. WILMERDING, Secretary Tracy's eldest daughter.

MISS ALICE TRACY WILMERDING, her daughter.

SECRETARY TRACY, suffering from asphyxia and prostration.


SECRETARY TRACY OF THE NAVY.

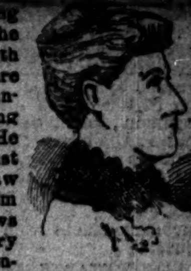
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The stately home of Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy stands tonight a gaunt ruin. The Secretary himself lies a few doors away, in the home of Judge Bancroft Davis, dazed and agonized. About him from time to time during the day the President and his Cabinet colleagues have bowed their heads, the former not striving to restrain the tears as he told him of the death of his wife and daughter. Around the other corner from the ruined home lies Mrs. Wilmerding, the Secretary's widowed daughter, and on a cot at her side her little daughter, Alice Wilmerding.

These are scenes of sorrow, but there are ones of even greater woe. In the East Room of the White House are the remains of Mary Catlin Tracy, wife of the Secretary, and her namesake daughter, Mary Farmington Tracy.

In the undertaker's room on Connecticut avenue lies the charred body of the French girl Josephine Morrell, Mrs. Tracy's maid.

This vista of sorrow-filled rooms is the sequence of a fire which seemingly lasted but an hour and of which none can tell the origin. The streets at 7 this morning were in almost dead quiet, while at the Tracy house on I street, opposite Farragut square, not even a door had been opened or a curtain raised. Less than a half hour later the flames seemed to reach from basement to roof.

THE FLAMES DISCOVERED.


MRS. TRACY.

A colored waiter employed at the Hotel Arno was passing along I street on his way to work. The street was still in semi-darkness, for there was a heavy mist hanging over the city. As he passed along the south side of Farragut square he detected the pungent odor of burning wood and cloth. He glanced up, and just across the street saw the smoke issuing from the doors and windows of a large three-story brick house with mansard roof. It was one of the imposing structures which form a group of three palatial residences on I street east of the corner of Seventeenth street. He ran across the street and could hear the crackle of flames inside the house. There was a light as of a gas-jet in the basement. He vigorously pulled the door-bell. It was answered by a female domestic.

"The house is on fire!" he exclaimed.

The woman seemed paralyzed with fright.

"Wake up the people and I will run for the engines!" said the colored man as he darted up the basement steps.

The domestic called quickly to the butler, James Welch, and to the footman, a young man named Turner.

"My God, the house is all on fire!" the butler exclaimed.

Then he started to run up the stairs to alarm the household, while the servants in the basement quickly reached the street. The butler says that in spite of the thick smoke he succeeded in making his way to the rooms above and knocking at every door until he heard a response. Then he groped his way down to the front door.

Meantime the street had filled with people who watched the dense black smoke pouring out from the windows and doors of the house, but were too much excited to make any attempts to rescue the inmates until the rush of the fire-engines was heard close at hand.

A TERRIBLE LEAP FOR LIFE.

Suddenly at one of the front windows appeared the figures of a woman and a little girl. They were in their night robes.

The throng below called out encouragingly for them to await the hoisting of the ladders, but these cries were not heard by the dazed and frightened woman. She mounted the window-ledge and calling to the child to follow she leaped to the ground, where she lay bruised and moaning until some one standing by wrapped her in his great-coat.

The child followed bravely and saved herself from bruises by falling against the ladder, which was just being raised. In the pale faces of the two some one recognized the beautiful Mrs. Wilmerding and her daughter Alice.

Strong hands at once bore them to the house of Dr. Baxter, only a hundred feet away, on Connecticut avenue.

MRS. TRACY'S SAD FATE.

A more appalling scene was being enacted in the rear of the house. At the second-story window appeared an aged woman. She was in her nightrobes and her gray hair hung to her shoulders. It was Mrs. Tracy. She seemed exhausted and cast a frightened look from the window to the paved area below, a distance of forty feet. Those who saw her in her perilous position shouted to her to hold on, but either she did not hear or her strength failed her. She dared not leap, but clutching and hanging by her unnerved fingers she dropped on the hard stones, inert, seemingly lifeless, but with an hour's vitality still left in her fragile body.

Above her on the roof was another figure, beating off the flames with a blanket, about to leap, but she was dissuaded by the warnings of those below. She was Marie Lourmer, the French cook, and her life was saved by the firemen.

Within were more terrible scenes. Before Mrs. Tracy had made the terrible leap she sought to save her husband, who was completely asphyxiated by the smoke.

During these fearful scenes the firemen were battling bravely within and without the house. The first attempt at rescue was made by Officer Cattell. He ran through the flames and reached the second story.

SECRETARY TRACY RESCUED.

In the first room he entered he saw a man lying on the floor and a woman evidently trying to get him to the window. The room was full of smoke, and the officer was almost overcome. He dragged the man, who was Secretary Tracy, in an adjoining room to a window. The officer's strength was rapidly failing, and he cried from the window for a ladder and for help. He lost sight of the woman who was in the room, but it was evidently Mrs. Tracy, for it was from the window of that room that she leaped.

The officer lifted the Secretary's head to the window-sill, and at that moment Chief Parris of the fire department rushed through the flames and came to his assistance, Secretary Tracy staggering into his arms. Still, in their exhausted condition the two men could not carry the weight of the Secretary. But by that time ladders had been put up to the windows and arms were reached up to take the burden from them.

MISS TRACY'S DEATH.

Then Chief Parris did a heroic thing. The room in which he and the exhausted officer stood was all on fire, and the only escape that seemed possible for them was through the window from which the Secretary was taken. The staircase was ablaze. The Chief saw the form of a woman lying on the floor in the hall at the head of the stairs. It was Miss Mary Tracy.

The Chief ran to her and stooped to pick her up. As he took hold of her arms the skin came off in his hands. She was then dead, but he picked the body up in his arms and ran down the burning staircase and out at the front door.

The fire department was then on the scene and playing great steams of water on the burning building, but already the terrible work of the flames had been done. Mrs. Tracy was borne bruised and bleeding to the house of a neighbor, Dr. Rheem, where she died within an hour, and the Secretary was taken half unconscious to the same home.

HER THOUGHTS WERE OF HER PARENTS.

Mary Tracy had evidently sought first to rouse her parents after she herself had been awakened, for she succeeded in reaching the hallway near the door of the bedroom occupied by her father and mother, and there, dead and disfigured, she was found by Chief Parris. It is said that Miss Tracy could have saved herself if her strength had held out a few minutes longer. She fell in the hallway of the second story, a few yards from the bath-room, which, if she had reached and closed the door, would have insured her against the fire and smoke until assistance could have reached her.

Of the French maid's death no one knows anything, except that she was found in her room horribly burned and utterly beyond recognition.

It is thought that Mrs. Tracy was the first to be awakened by the fire, and it is also surmised that she made a heroic attempt to save the life of her husband.

Secretary Tracy was almost unconscious when found, and it is believed that his wife attempted to drag the inanimate body of the Secretary to the window. In this she partially succeeded.

Dr. Rutie says that Miss Tracy died from suffocation. Mrs. Tracy was found to have died from ruptured blood vessels.

MRS. TRACY'S LAST HOURS.

The President Present—The Secretary Hears the Sad News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—When Mrs. Tracy was removed to the house of Dr. Rheem she was placed upon a lounge in the sitting-room. She was perfectly conscious, and did not seem to suffer pain. Occasionally she complained of an oppression in the neighborhood of her heart and found a difficulty in breathing. She talked awhile, coughed slightly, and then became silent. The physicians looked at each other significantly. Mrs. Tracy was dead. The immediate cause of her death was supposed to be from injuries to her heart, sustained in her fall from the window, which flooded her lungs with blood. It is said that had she delayed her movements a couple of minutes ladders and mattresses and other means of safe escape would have been at hand.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock President Harrison had been apprised of the appalling calamity which had befallen the Secretary of the Navy. He had at once hurried off to the scene, accompanied by Secretary Halford. As the President entered the room in Dr. Rheem's house Mrs. Tracy opened her eyes and with a smile of recognition feebly extended her hand, which was at once grasped by the Chief Magistrate, who, taking one of the chairs offered by an attendant physician, seated himself beside her and, still holding the hand of the dying woman, talked to her in a low tone, until with a little gasping sigh Mrs. Tracy looked at him for a moment, then the look of recognition faded, and, closing her eyes, she lapsed into that unconsciousness from which she never again roused.

THE SECRETARY TOLD OF HIS BEREAVEMENT.

The President, seeing that all was over, turned his attention to the Secretary of the Navy, who as soon as possible was placed on a stretcher and conveyed to the residence of Bancroft Davis, just around the corner on H street. The motion of the bearers together with the current of fresh morning air seemed to rouse the sufferer, and calling the President at once to his side he asked to be informed of the condition of his wife. The President looked into the troubled face for a moment and then said:

"I have not seen Mrs. Tracy since I first came."

Secretary Tracy groaned, and turning his face away said:

"I know by your reply that she is dead," and seemed for a moment so overcome that the gravest results were feared from the shock.

The President stood an instant longer, then, bending over the bereaved man, he tried to comfort him by telling of the safety of Mrs. Wilmerding and her young daughter. Secretary Tracy listened quietly, and as the President ceased urged him to give him the particulars of the awful tragedy, which he then did to the minutest detail, including an account of how Mrs. Tracy had died quietly and without apparent suffering as he held her hand. The President concluded with the remark:

"You must be strong, for the sake of your daughter, who looks to you for strength."

"If that is the case I will try to rally," responded the Secretary.

The President remained at the Davis residence until 2 o'clock. No witness ever underwent a more rigid cross-examination than did the President, and it was with difficulty that many of the questions were answered. Frequently the President's emotion was too much for him. It was 2 o'clock when the President left the Secretary's bedside, and it is not exaggeration to state that the Chief Magistrate had aged ten years in his appearance. His tender solicitude in not only this matter but also in connection with the recent bereavements in Secretary Blaine's family has left its visible impression on him.

TAKEN TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Bodies of Mrs. and Miss Tracy Placed in the East Room.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Miller had the bodies of Mrs. and Miss Tracy taken at once to his residence on Massachusetts avenue, where they remained until 5 o'clock in charge of the undertaker who embalmed them. Miss Tracy's body was so badly burned that the only way in which it was identified from that of the French maid was by the rings on her hand and a slight gold chain which she wore around her neck. At 5 o'clock the sad cortége started from the Attorney-General's residence. As the two caskets were borne from the house the bystanders on the pavement stood with uncovered heads. The two hearses were followed by the carriage containing Mrs. Harrison, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller, the latter carrying a cluster of calla lilies, which were placed by Mrs. Harrison on the coffin of Mrs. Tracy as soon as it was placed in the East Room. The carriage containing Mrs. Harrison, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller was followed by that of the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, who were detained at home and met the funeral procession as it passed slowly down Massachusetts avenue, where it halted a moment as they entered. Behind this came the White House carriage with the coachman in deep mourning, in which were seated Mr. and Mrs. McKee and the Misses Thomas. Last of all came Private Secretary Halford and Lieut. Parker. The President stood just within the doorway of the White House and was at once joined by Mrs. Harrison, with whom he walked to the middle of the outer corridor, where they were joined by Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, the party standing in line as the bearers passed with the mortal remains of Mrs. and Miss Tracy beyond through the inner corridor to the East Room, where the blinds had been closely drawn. As the second coffin was borne in the President gave his arm to Mrs. Harrison and led the way to the East Room, followed by the small party which by this time had been increased by the addition of Gen. Schofield, Gen. Vincent, U. S. A., and Dr. Ruth, U. S. A. Maj. Ernst arrived five minutes later. As soon as the two caskets had been placed in position Mrs. Harrison advanced and laid the cluster of calla lilies upon Miss Tracy's casket, while Mrs. Morton laid upon Mrs. Tracy's casket a large cluster of purple Parma violets. After remaining in the East Room for five or ten minutes the President and Mrs. Harrison, followed by the whole party, passed down the corridor into the private part of the mansion.

The remains of Mrs. Tracy and Miss Tracy lie tonight in caskets in the center of the East Room of the White House beneath the crystal chandeliers whose light less than a week ago shone upon them as they gayly greeted their numerous friends at the last Presidential reception. The death-chamber is now dimly lighted and is somber, gloomy, and quiet, with no one within it save the dead and one of the doorkeepers, who will keep watch over the remains. The caskets are placed upon two black covered stands. The caskets are covered with black velvet and the mountings are of silver. Upon each casket are long-leaved palms with sweet peas and lilies.

No final arrangements for the funeral have been made as yet and none will be made until the arrival of Secretary Tracy's son and Gen. Catlin, his brother-in-law, who arrive on a late train tonight.

The funeral of Josephine Morrell, the French maid, will take place tomorrow. Mrs. Harrison caused inquiries to be made today with regard to her, and when she ascertained that the maid had no relatives in this country directed Lieut. Mason to make arrangements for her funeral. The interment will be in Mount Olivet cemetery. The Coroner will hold an inquest to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the fire, but he consented to permit the burial of the nurse without waiting for the investigation.

It is thought that the remains of Mrs. and Miss Tracy will be placed in a vault here for several days, and that the funeral will be postponed until Secretary Tracy recovers.

The Pennsylvania railroad placed at the disposal of Frank B. Tracy, only son of the Secretary, a special train consisting of a locomotive and one car in order that his journey from Philadelphia might be made as speedily as possible. This special train met the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western train bearing the bereaved young man where the two roads connect at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The run to Trenton was made in two hours and from Trenton to Gray's Ferry, on the outskirts of Philadelphia, the time was fifty-five minutes. Without going into Philadelphia the train sped on to Washington, reaching here at 12:40 tonight.

The only similar instance on record where the East Room was used as a chamber of mourning was after the explosion on board the Princeton, Feb. 28, 1844, at the Washington Navy-Yard, when the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, at that time Secretary of War, was killed, with many others. The body of the Secretary, with that of Mr. Moxie and one other, was brought at once to the East Room, where they lay in state for several days.

HE BEARS AFFLICTION BRAVELY.

Secretary Tracy Is Regaining His Strength—To Be Taken to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The President visited Secretary Tracy again this evening and found him regaining his strength, though still hardly able to realize the great loss he has sustained. Tomorrow the President will have the Secretary removed to the White House.

Dr. Wales, who is one of the physicians in attendance upon Secretary Tracy, said this afternoon that the Secretary was getting along well and that the only danger now to be feared is that the smoke in his lungs will cause bronchitis. The Secretary, he said, was bearing up bravely in his great affliction. His greatest anxiety was in regard to his wife, and the first words uttered by him on regaining consciousness was to urge them to save her life. "Save her, save her," he cried, piteously, and then relapsed into a state of insensibility. It lasted a short time only, however, and he again called out to the doctors to leave him and save her. He subsequently inquired for his daughter, and told the doctors that she, too, must be saved. Finally it was concluded that the best course would be to tell him the truth, as the terrible suspense he was suffering might retard his own recovery. The President, as stated, was with him at the time, and it was from his lips that he learned the sad news that his wife and daughter were dead. The blow was a terrible one, but he stood it with fortitude, and soon after fell into a restless sleep. Dr. Wales said that the Secretary's breath was still saturated with the smoke he had inhaled, but there was a slow and steady improvement in his general symptoms.

Mrs. Wilmerding, while in pain from the broken wrist, was strong enough to be told of the death of her mother and sister.

Little Alice Wilmerding has almost recovered from her fall.

WHERE THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

It Is a Matter of Speculation—In the Ruined Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The fire originated in the parlor near the open fire-place. Whether it originated from the grate or heating pipes is not known, as no one could be found who could tell whether there was a fire in the grate last night or not. The frame work adjoining the mantel was where the fire started, and it no doubt burned some time before it was discovered. The furnace is in the basement directly beneath where the fire started and the pipes leading to the upper stories pass in the rear of the woodwork. The firemen generally think that the woodwork caught fire from the heated pipes. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia held a board session today and directed Inspector Entwise to make a thorough investigation into the cause of the fire and report.

The parlors are completely ruined, but the fire did not damage the dining-room to any extent.

To those who were admitted to view the destruction of property the bedroom which had been occupied by Secretary and Mrs. Tracy was the principal point of interest. It is a rear room on the second floor and must have been a beautiful apartment. With the heads toward the west the two single brass bedsteads stand side by side, and on these Mr. and Mrs. Tracy slept last night. The brass is tarnished and everything around is black and soaked with water. The room is a huge cinder. Pictures are charred and smoke-stained, mirrors cracked, silver-backed hair-brushes and the hundred and one little toilet accessories are ruined completely. The French clock on the mantel was silent, its pendulum having ceased to swing at 8:20. Dirt and dirty water had ruined everything that was not impervious to heat and continuous moisture.

The two front rooms on the second floor were occupied by Mrs. Wilmerding and her daughter, Miss Alice. These apartments are wrecks. On the third floor, in the central front, was the room occupied last night by Miss Tracy. This was a ruin of the most thorough description, charred in every corner, the ceiling gone, the doors burned out. Cinders ankle deep covered the floor, and what the flames had spared was destroyed by water. Adjoining this room on the east was the apartment which was to be Miss Tracy's permanent room, and there was scattered all around evidence of preparation. On a couple of chairs were artistic materials, paints, brush, and all the other etcetera of decorative art. On one side of the room was a wooden bedstead—the only one in the house—and on the headboard the skillful fingers of the pretty girl, now dead, had shaped festoons of poppies and morning-glories pendent from true lovers' knots. The fire had been more kind here than elsewhere, and there were still to be traced the floral forms, now a dirty white, on the smoked ground. The brushes and palette were just where they had been dropped by the artist.

Another correspondent says: "Shortly after Mr. Tracy's appointment to the Cabinet he purchased the former residence of Mr. Don M. Dickinson, the late Postmaster-General, south of Farragut square, upon which it has an attractive outlook. A flight of steps led up to the hall on the south side of it and through it one entered the front drawing-room. The back drawing-room was made beautiful by an immense bay-window on the east end and a fireplace in the center. A finely-proportioned dining-room was in the rear of these apartments. The woodwork was of black walnut. The house consisted of two stories, with a bay window running from the basement to the French mansard. Its furnishings were all that artistic taste, and culture, and cultivated observation could desire. The loss by the fire is $65,000."

John S. Shriver, a newspaper correspondent, found $600 near the place where Mrs. Tracy jumped to the pavement, and it is supposed she had the money in her hand when she leaped to her death.

THE STORIES OF EYE-WITNESSES.

Dr. Rheem Tells How Mrs. Tracy Died—Chief Parris' Story.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The story of Dr. E. S. Rheem, who lives just around the corner on Seventeenth street, gives an eye-witness account of one of the thrilling incidents of the fire. His house runs back along the alley, the kitchen being opposite the second story bed-room of the Secretary's house. Dr. Rheem said:

"I was awakened by the most fearful screams proceeding from Secretary Tracy's house. I ran to my third-story window and witnessed a fearful sight. Clinging to the edge of the window-sill of the second story was Mrs. Tracy. She was in her night-clothes. The smoke was pouring out of the window behind her. Suddenly she let go her hold and dropped clear to the areaway of the basement, which is some distance below the level of the yard.

"My attention was then attracted by the screams which proceeded from the roof. I looked up, and through the black, dense smoke saw a woman come out of the window in the mansard roof and walk along the edge. She waved a blanket around herself, trying to clear away the smoke which poured out after her, all the while uttering piercing screams. Every moment I expected to see her jump. In a few minutes there was a shout, a clatter of feet, and a squad of firemen bearing a ladder rushed down the alley. They hoisted it, but found it too short. Then another was raised and the woman brought down and into this house. She was the French cook."

THE BRAVE WORK OF CHIEF PARRIS.

How the rescue was made was told by Chief Parris: "When I arrived flames were rushing from the front window and a group of frightened servants were standing chattering in the corner. Firemen had already burst in the door, and up the steps I leaped, followed by Howard Wright, one of the bravest young fellows that ever crowded into a smoke-filled house. We ran through the long hall into the Secretary's bath-room, and from there into his bed-room. The place was thick with smoke, and through it I saw the form of the Secretary groping his way toward the door, accompanied by Officer Cattell. Just as I pushed my way through the Secretary fell, and I caught him in my arms. He is a heavy man and I staggered from the weight. But I managed to carry him to the window, and, throwing it up, I put his head out and called to the men to push up the ladder. All this took time, and as we stood waiting I looked back over my shoulder and saw the flames steadily advancing upon us.

"I called to the men on truck No. 1 to keep back the flames at any cost and they did so. When I turned around from giving this order a ladder was being pushed up to the window and two men clambered up the rounds. I handed over the form of the Secretary to their keeping. He regained consciousness a moment and murmured 'My daughter.' I pushed my way back through the smoke, and the first door reached I pushed my way in. It was like a furnace, and for an instant I was completely blinded. Then I saw through the fog and on the bed prostrate was the form of a woman. I caught her in my arms, but saw that life must be extinct, for the skin peeled off under my touch. I wrapped the body of the young girl, for it was Miss Tracy, in the bed-clothing, carried her down the stairway, and laid her tenderly on the sidewalk."

STORIES OF THE SERVANTS.

James Welch, the Secretary's butler, told his story of the fire. He said:

"I sleep in the basement, and this morning I got up about 6:30. There was no smell of fire, and no appearance of anything wrong. At about 7 o'clock I started to clean my dining-room, when there was a ring at the bell, and when I answered it a colored man said: 'Your house is on fire!' At once I rushed up-stairs to arouse the family, and, although the smoke was very thick, I succeeded in knocking at every door, and from each one in the rooms I secured a response. Then I started to go down-stairs and nearly choked with the smoke. I fell three times, but finally got to the front door. I went around to the rear of the house and tried to get a ladder so as to reach the Secretary's and Mrs. Tracy's bedroom. Mrs. Tracy was then at the window, and while the few of us who were there appealed to her to keep still for one minute more she climbed out on the sill and lowered herself until she hung by her hands on the narrow stone projection. Everybody who saw her yelled to her to hold on for a moment, and we looked around for something on which to catch her so as to break the fall which had to come. Mrs. Tracy may have heard our cries, but it is not certain that she did. The cook, who was on the roof, was screaming so that we could not hear anything distinctly. How long did Mrs. Tracy hang there? Not more than a few seconds. She told me afterward that she slipped. She fell into the areaway, almost touching me in her swift descent (I was on the ground level), and struck on her left side. No sound save a little incoherent murmur came from her lips. I picked her up and carried her into Mr. Rheem's house. It was the most awful occurrence in my life."

Marie Lourmer, the cook, barely talks English, and in a broken way she said: "I was in bed when I heard a scream which awakened me. The room was full of smoke. One of the kitchen maids who has the room next to mine shouted to jump. I then got on the roof, the kitchen maid going down the steps. I staid there until the ladder was run up and I came down."

THERE IS UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

Expressions of Profound Sorrow Heard from Every Side.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, in talking with the President and Mrs. Harrison, stated that when the day dawned it had seemed to them that their own burden was greater than they could bear, but when the news of Secretary Tracy's double loss was conveyed to them every private feeling of grief was lost in the overwhelming calamity which had befallen the Secretary of the Navy.

The feeling thus voiced was general throughout the city. It was public sorrow in which every one felt privileged to share.

The President and the members of the Cabinet gave up the trip to New York for the celebration of the Supreme Court centennial.

The Chaplain of the Senate in his opening prayer made feeling allusions to the calamities in the families of Secretary Blaine and Secretary Tracy. "To whom shall we come," was the opening of his prayer, "in the hour of trial but to Thee, O God. We come with the confidence and trust of children as we gather under the shadow of this great sorrow." As soon as the reading of Thursday's journal was concluded Senator Cameron rose and said:

> Mr. President: Since the adjournment of the Senate Thursday last the houses of two members of the Executive branch of the Government have been visited by great calamities. The Secretary of State has lost a daughter, and this morning at 7 o'clock the house of the Secretary of the Navy was destroyed by fire and two of those who were near to him—his wife and daughter—lost their lives. In view of these two great calamities that have fallen on members of our Government I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

There was not the usual bustle in the House of Representatives previous to its convening this morning, but every one seemed subdued and a general air of sadness prevailed. Members had copies of the extra papers and were discussing in sympathetic tones the awful disaster of the early morning. In his prayer the Chaplain said:

> O. Thou who has taught us that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, we draw nigh to Thee in the shadow of the awful calamity which has overwhelmed the household of the Secretary of the Navy, and in the new sorrow that has come to the family of the Secretary of State. In such a time as this vain are the help and sympathy of men. Only Thou, O Father of our souls, canst comfort, succor, uphold. Let these sufferers find the ministry of consolation to be obtained alone in the steadfastness of Thy spirit, in the assurance of immortality and eternal life.

The President received a large number of telegrams of condolence this morning. One from Gov. Ladd of Rhode Island said:

> Accept the sympathy of all our people in this sad bereavement which comes to you and your Cabinet.

Another read:

> The Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Association of the M. E. Church, in session, learn with deepest sorrow of the calamity that has befallen a distinguished citizen of Brooklyn, one of the members of your Cabinet, and tender you our sincerest sympathy.
>
> R. W. ADAMS, President.

Another from Baltimore was as follows:

> The Methodist preachers of Baltimore having learned with profound regret of the awful calamity which has befallen Secretary Tracy and family, at their weekly session this morning adopted the following resolution of sympathy:
>
> *Resolved*, That we have heard with feelings of pain and horror of the calamity that has just overtaken Secretary Tracy at Washington; we therefore tender to him our deepest sympathy in his distress and pray God that the everlasting arm may be his support in this time of his darkest sorrow.

Owing to the sad event of today the President and Mrs. Harrison have recalled the invitations to the state dinner in honor of the Supreme Court for Thursday night next.

Secretaries Windom and Noble and Senators Hiscock and Chandler were among the first to call at the Davis residence. Mrs. Harrison also called to inquire after the Secretary's condition, but did not enter the house.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The news of the terrible calamity which has befallen the family of Secretary Tracy fell with startling force upon the people of this city, and more especially upon official circles. Expressions of sorrow are to be heard upon every hand, and the impenetrable gloom of death is almost as great as though the city was called upon to mourn the death of a favorite son. The disaster has been the sole topic of discussion and great throngs have crowded about the bulletin-boards all day.

SYMPATHY FELT IN NEW YORK.

All Classes of People Share the Sorrow of the Stricken Statesman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—If it be any comfort to a man smitten so heavily by the hand of affliction to know that the hearts of his fellow-men throb in sympathy with him Secretary Tracy must surely find some little relief to his great sorrow in the universal outburst from the million or two hereabouts who knew him best. Nothing in years has stirred the popular heart to such a depth as the news that came this morning from Washington.

There were dismay and turmoil today at the office of Secretary Tracy's law firm in the Mills Building. He is the senior member of Tracy, MacFarland, Boardman & Platt. Almost all of the higher officials of the city government know Secretary Tracy and they expressed their hearty sorrow at his bereavement. But it was in Brooklyn that the blow fell hardest. Everybody there knows Gen. Tracy. He had lived in the midst of them for many years, and it was with much regret, particularly on the part of Mrs. Tracy, that they sold the old home in Montague street to take up their abode in the more pretentious one in Washington that has brought such dread affliction upon them. A thrill of horror ran through the community when the awful news came. Within an hour it had vibrated to the limits of the city.

HISTORY OF THE AFFLICTED FAMILY.

Mrs. Tracy Noted for Her Charitable Work—Other Members.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Delinda E. Tracy, whose tragic death is reported from Washington, was a sister of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin of Brooklyn. She was born at Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., sixty years ago, and was the eldest of a family of six, four of whom now survive. When twenty years old she was married to Benjamin F. Tracy, then a rising young lawyer of Owego who had just reached his majority. She shared her husband's triumphs at the bar, which led to his election to the office of District Attorney of Tioga County in 1853. When the war broke out he was a member of the Assembly, but he soon joined his brother-in-law in the field, recruiting two regiments, which they respectively commanded. While her husband was in the army Mrs. Tracy and her children remained at their home at Main and Page streets, Owego.

In 1865 Gen. Tracy came to this city to practice law, and he established his family at No. 148 Montague street, Brooklyn, where they continued to live until they went to Washington last year. Gen. Catlin also removed to Brooklyn, and the intimacy between the two families was resumed, Gens. Tracy and Catlin forming a copartnership in business. The home of Gen. and Mrs. Tracy was the center of generous hospitality, and they were foremost in the social circles on the heights until Mrs Tracy became a partial invalid from inflammatory rheumatism. The wedding of her eldest daughter, now the widowed Mrs. Wilmerding, was one of the most notable affairs in the social history of Brooklyn.

When she first went to Brooklyn Mrs. Tracy attended Plymouth Church with her husband and was active in its work. Later she went, when able, with Mrs. Wilmerding to St. Ann's-on-the-Heights, as it was nearer her home. She was active in promoting the interests of the Brooklyn Maternity and other charities and possessed a wide circle of friends.

Miss Mary Tracy, best known to her friends as Mattie, was about 27 years old and was the youngest of Secretary and Mrs. Tracy's three children. She was known to many young friends in Brooklyn, where she was educated, and her bright and merry nature made her the joy of her father's house. When she went to Washington she looked forward to a gay and happy experience and, according to her letters to her friends, she was realizing her expectations. Her untimely death has caused grief in many a home. She was an artist with all the charm that years of travel and study and mingling with the artist cult give a receptive nature. She had worked in the famous art galleries of Europe and had made figure painting her especial study.

Mrs. Emma L. Wilmerding is Secretary Tracy's eldest child. She is a widow with one child, Alice Tracy Wilmerding. Since her husband's death she has made her home with her parents and accompanied them to Washington. She is a beautiful and accomplished woman. Her daughter is 13 years old and is a bright, pretty child, resembling her grandfather.

Frank B. Tracy, the only son, favors his father in appearance and in his business ability. He is a handsome young man of 30 and unmarried.

Gen. Tracy sold his house in Brooklyn last spring and purchased a new one in Washington, which he and his family altered and refitted to their taste.

TRAMPS DEFY A POSSE OF OFFICERS.

Twenty-one Knights of the Road Offer Battle at Decatur, Ind.

DECATUR, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Twenty-one tramps met in this city yesterday, ordered meals at a restaurant, and after they had eaten compelled the proprietor to accept 10 cents as payment in full. They then made their way beyond the city limits and camped.

Today a posse from Willshire, O., a town about ten miles east of here, came in quest of persons who had Saturday night burglarized several stores at that place. Among those in the posse were John Seaman, a clothier, who had several suits of clothes stolen, and a hardware merchant who was out about twenty-five revolvers and a lot of cartridges. On visiting the camp Seaman observed that his missing clothing was worn by several of the tramps. On attempting to arrest them they produced the stolen revolvers and defied the police. Finally three of those wearing stolen clothes were captured. No one was injured in the fight excepting Policeman Smith, who received a slight wound on the head. Eighteen of the tramps escaped.

IN FAVOR OF CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Strong Resolutions Adopted by the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Young Men's Liberal Club passed the following resolutions tonight by a unanimous vote:

> WHEREAS, The House of Commons has adopted an address to her Majesty the Queen setting forth, among other things, that the Canadian people desire to perpetuate the political connection now existing between this country and the motherland;
>
> *Resolved*, That the members of this club, while having a sincere admiration and regard for British constitutional government, and a deep and abiding attachment for our kin across the sea, earnestly desire and confidently look forward to the establishment in our land of a nationality independent of Great Britain and free from all European complications; and we are of opinion that our parliamentary representatives would act more in harmony with the wishes of their constituents if, instead of presenting addresses of a reactionary character declaring their attachment to British connection, they would endeavor to secure for the Canadian people a larger degree of self-government, and thus prepare the way for the complete independence of Canada.

Seed Corn Four Thousand Years Old.

During the season of 1889 a most remarkable crop was raised by David Drew at Plymouth, N. H. In 1888 Mr. Drew come into possession of some corn grains found wrapped with a mummy in Egypt, supposed to be 4,000 years old. These were planted and grew. It had many of the characteristics of real corn; the leaves were alternate; it grew to be over six feet high; the midribs were white; but the product of the stock, there is where the curious part comes in. Instead of growing in an ear like modern maize it hung in heavy clusters at the top, on spikelets; there was no tassel, no silks; each sprig was thickly studded with grains, each provided with a separate husk, like wheat grains.

AGAINST THE MORMONS.

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THE TEST OATH CONSTITUTIONAL.

If Mormons Desire to Vote They Must Swear That They Are Not Polygamists or Bigamists—Hill and Teller of Colorado After Each Other's Scalp—Hill's Combination by Which He Hopes to Be Elected Senator—Iowa's Deadlock Unbroken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The decision of the Supreme Court today upholding the constitutionality of the Mormon test oath passed by the Idaho Legislature will have a far-reaching political effect. The Edmunds-Tucker law was passed by Congress to crush out polygamy and to force those who practiced it to become good citizens. Idaho was threatened with the destruction of its political institutions by the Mormons swarming up from Utah. They promised to make it a second polygamous Territory. Their first aim was to hold the balance of power between the two parties in the Territory, and then, by merging themselves into one organization, secure control. The question was fought out with great fierceness, and the anti-Mormons sometimes found it necessary to sink their political preferences and to fight against the common enemy. They elected a majority of the Legislature on an anti-Mormon platform; and chose Delegate Dubois to Congress.

The Legislature, taking the Edmunds-Tucker law as its basis, passed an act requiring an oath from would-be voters that they were not polygamists or bigamists. The Territorial law was rigidly enforced and the Mormons ceased to have much part in the affairs of the Territory. They employed the ablest lawyers in the country to take their case to the Supreme Court and the arguments were heard a few weeks ago. Meanwhile the committees in both House and Senate had decided to take no action on the Idaho appeal for Statehood until the question was settled. If the Mormons were to have undisputed control Congress did not propose to make Idaho a State any more than Utah. Bishop Budge of the Mormon hierarchy came on to Washington to represent to Congress how the polygamists in Idaho were "persecuted" for their opinions' sake. He claimed that the movement against them was entirely political, that they were the best citizens of the Territory, and so on. He was given a hearing, but did not make a favorable impression.

The decision of the Supreme Court is a blow between the eyes to the Mormons. It leaves them to exercise none of the privileges of suffrage unless they conform to the laws. The Idaho people here say the Territory has been put forward ten years by the decision. They will now renew their appeals to Congress for Statehood, with improved prospects of success, though it is not assured that they will be able to make the necessary showing as to population and resources.

The case came up on an application for a writ of habeas corpus made by Samuel D. Davis, who is in jail in Idaho, having been sentenced for unlawfully taking the prescribed test oath when he was a member of the Mormon Church. The court denies the application for a writ of habeas corpus, holding that polygamy is a crime and that the constitutional provision guaranteeing freedom of religion is not intended to prevent punishment of any person who, in the name of religion, commits a crime in the eyes of the law.

The court in its opinion says:

THE COURT'S DECISION.

> Bigamy and polygamy are crimes by the laws of the United States and of Idaho. They tend to destroy the purity of the marriage relations, to disturb the peace of families, to degrade woman, and to debase man. Few crimes are more pernicious to the best interests of society and receive more general or more deserved punishment. To call their advocacy a tenet of religion is to offend the common sense of mankind. To extend exemption from punishment for such crimes would be to shock the moral judgment of the community. It is assumed by counsel of the petitioner, that because no mode of worship can be established by law or religious tenets enforced in this country, therefore any form of worship may be followed and any tenets, however destructive of society, may be held and advocated, if asserted to be a part of the religious doctrines of those advocating and practicing them. But nothing is further from the truth. While legislation for the establishment of a religion is forbidden and its free exercise permitted, it does not follow that everything which may be so called can be tolerated. Crime is not excused because sanctioned by any particular sect which may designate it as religion.

BONFIELD'S JOB AT SALT LAKE CITY.

The Mormons Have Him at Work Running Down Alleged Election Frauds.

A Salt Lake City dispatch last week announced that John Bonfield was in that city with a number of his detectives working for the Mormons to influence the pending election by bulldozing voters and getting leading "Liberals," or Gentiles, the opposite party, into compromising situations. The story that Mr. Bonfield was in Salt Lake City was denied at that time at the office of the agency in this city.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* of Jan. 29 contains two columns and a half of sensational details. The headlines are as follows:

CONSPIRACY MOST FOUL.

HIRED SPIES AND THUGS NOW IN THE MORMON SERVICE—EFFORTS TO ENTRAP LEADING LIBERALS.

The article begins as follows:

> Bonfield, John—Late Inspector of Police of Chicago, sailing under the alias of Julian, is now in the city and making his headquarters at the residence of our respected townsman, Frank Jennings.
>
> Salt Lake is filled with thugs, hold-ups, tinhorn gamblers, detectives, and spotters of the Mormon Church who are here under pay, to endeavor to prevent a fair election, to prevent the honest voters of the Liberal party from giving an expression of their will at the polls.

What follows is even more vigorous in character. The story is admittedly given on the authority of an employé discharged by Bonfield, and who says he has sent a bill for his services to Luther Laflin Mills for collection.

J. H. Whipple, General Superintendent of the Bonfield Detective Agency, said last evening he had received a dispatch from Mr. Bonfield during the day to "tell the newspapers the truth about it." In his dispatch, Bonfield says a discharged detective went to the leaders of the opposite party and put up as big a story as he could manufacture.

"Capt. Bonfield is in Salt Lake City working for the Mormons," said Mr. Whipple. "He has about twenty men with him. The Mormons think there have been frauds in the registration by the other party, and that thousands of non-voters have been imported for the purpose of carrying the next election. His whole business there is to ferret out these alleged false registrations. He has been there since Jan. 7."

STILL ON THE WARPATH.

There Is No Truce Between Hill and Teller of Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The story floating around the East that ex-Senator N. P. Hill has come to an understanding with Mr. Teller by which the senior Senator is to step down and out at the expiration of his term of office in favor of Mr. Hill would do credit to Mr. Joseph Mulhatton of precious memory. The feeling between these gentlemen is of the most irreconcilable nature. Their animosity dates back to the first time Teller was elected to the Senate. It increased in volume and vehemence on Mr. Teller's second election, when Mr. Hill tried to engineer a bolt and secure his election by a combination of Republicans and the strength of the Democrats. The scheme wouldn't work because the Democrats insisted as a condition precedent that Mr. Hill place his resignation in blank in their hands so they might, in case of the election of a Democratic Governor, put the document on file and get a successor to Mr. Hill. This would have been accomplished, because the next Governor, Mr. Adams, was a Democrat. Mr. Hill refused to make the pledge, after coquetting with the Democrats a while, and the project failed.

Hill and Teller are bitter personal and political enemies, and there probably never will be a time when they will forget to knife each other. Teller and Wolcott are good, strong friends. Mr. Teller advocated Wolcott's election, and all of Wolcott's strength is at Teller's command. Mr. Hill's claims of success as against the combination of Wolcott and Teller may be said to be microscopical. For all this Mr. Hill entertains an idea that he may be elected to the Senate as Mr. Teller's successor. He says he is out of politics, but those acquainted with him intimate that his greatest desire in life is to be even up with Mr. Teller.

Mr. Hill is, as everybody knows, one of the richest men in this State, and, if the truth must be told, he looks at politics in a practical way. A Hill campaign is a beauty bright and is never permitted to lag on account of the want of the sinews of war. Mr. Hill will, at the proper time, it is believed, make a contest against Mr. Teller. He has made a combination with ex-Senator Tabor, ex-Congressman Syms, Gov. Job Cooper, and H. B. Chamberlain, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce of this city. Mr. Hill evidently believes that by gaining the combined strength of this quartette he can encompass Mr. Teller's defeat.

Tabor and Teller are enemies from 'way back. They won't walk on the same side of the street together if they know it. Syms is in the combination because he believes he can be the compromise candidate. Cooper wants to be renominated for the Governorship, and has an idea he may eventually get to the Senate. Mr. Chamberlain is politically ambitious. He has all the money he can ever use, and now, having made a success in a business way, he naturally turns to politics. He may be a candidate for the Senate and he may not. The logical sequence to Mr. Chamberlain's political aspirations would be a seat in the House under the new apportionment of the next census.

Mr. Hill may find before he gets through with his project that this combination will be a hard one to play. It embraces too many men and too much personal ambition. Mr. Tabor is well satisfied with his corner in Washington, and so soon as he has an idea that the friendship between himself and Mr. Hill is altogether a one-sided affair he will not bend his energies towards Hill's election. There will be a break-up in the combine long before the next Legislature meets, and when the Senatorial election comes about Wolcott will be found doing all in his power for Mr. Teller's retention in the Senate. Even at this time, with the election a year off, Wolcott is working for Teller, and no one in Colorado ever expects to live long enough to see Hill and Teller kiss and make up.

TWELVE MORE BALLOTS IN IOWA.

No Signs of a Break in the Deadlock—The Senatorial Election.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The House met at 2:30 p. m. today. There were twenty pairs announced, and the result of each of the twelve ballots was, Wilson 30, Hamilton 30, after which the House adjourned until 10:30 a. m. tomorrow. After adjournment the Democrats held a caucus and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, Hamilton, Dayton, Hotchkiss, and Ware, with authority to appoint the five committees to formulate bills upon the most important subjects of legislation, as decided upon at the joint caucus.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Senate will be held at 9 a. m. tomorrow to consider the advisability of voting for Senator in the Senate tomorrow, and then, the following day, holding a joint convention with the Republican members of the House under the section of the United States statute which provides that if either House fail to vote on the day appointed both Houses shall meet in joint convention the next day and elect a Senator.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

West Virginia Democrats in Desperate Straits to Prevent Goff's Election.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Information from Charleston is that the investigation into the bribery accusations has shown them to be entirely without foundation and presented simply for the purpose of delay. The evidence and arguments in the Gubernatorial contest have all been made, and there are known to be at least two Democrats who admit that Fleming has no case and will not vote for him. It was to gain time, in order, if possible, to whip these men into line, that the bribery charges were made. There is no question but what Goff would have been seated Saturday or today had a vote been taken.

NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

Tackling the Railroads and Elevators—A Bill to License Lotteries.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The railroad and elevator companies are now receiving the attention of the Legislature, and the great fight of the session will soon be precipitated between these corporations and the members of the Legislature who have extreme granger views. The fight is particularly bitter on the elevator companies. A bill passed the House today fixing the rate of storage at one cent per bushel for the first thirty days and one-quarter of a cent per bushel for each additional fifteen days. This was fought by a number of members, who claimed that it would close all the elevators in the State. To this Messrs. Walsh and Stevens replied that if it closed the elevators it would be a good thing for the State, as there would then be an open wheat market.

A bill was introduced in the Senate allowing foreign lottery companies to do business in the State, provided the company shall pay into the State Treasury the sum of $100,000 the first year and $75,000 per annum thereafter for twenty-five years. This is looked upon as a visionary scheme to raise money for the State, and there is little likelihood of its passage.

AN ILLINOIS PRECEDENT.

A Supreme Court Decision That Sustains Speaker Reed's Ruling.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Speaker Reed is fully upheld by the Supreme Court of Illinois in his recent ruling. The case in question is that of Launtz vs. The People, 113 Ill., 137, where a City Council consisting of eight Aldermen and the Mayor had before it the approval of a bond, and four Aldermen voted for approval and four refused to vote. The Mayor counted those present and not voting as voting in the negative, and himself gave the casting vote and was sustained by the Supreme Court in his action. Although this related to an election and there is authority for holding that the rule relating to elections may be different from that applied to other questions, and that a majority of those voting would be sufficient on the question of an election, yet the effect of the decision of the court is that in all cases where a quorum is present if a majority of those present vote for the proposed measure such vote is sufficient. Says the court: "It is unsound to say that one-half of a representative body, when a casting vote is given to the presiding officer, may defeat a measure by refusing to vote. What reason is there why, when all the eight members are present and four vote and four refuse to vote, the Mayor should not vote with one side or the other and make a majority? Why may it not be considered equivalent to a tie, counting the members who do not vote as voting the contrary way from the Mayor? This would be fulfilling the purposes of the law. There is no propriety in giving to a refusal to vote more potency than to a vote cast—of allowing a gain from violation of duty, or in making the refusing to vote of more effect in governing the action of the body of which one is a member than voting."

Baltimore Officeholders in Danger.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The many useless officeholders in the city-hall are trembling in their boots tonight. The charges made in the last campaign of irregularities in the conduct of municipal affairs compelled the new Democratic Mayor to appoint a non-partisan commission to investigate. This commission reported to the City Council this evening recommending many radical changes in the departments which will reduce the number of officeholders one-half and cut down the salaries of the remainder. The pernicious system of City Councilmen dictating appointments to the Mayor is denounced and a complete reorganization of the public schools recommended.

A Republican Still Hunt.

GEORGETOWN, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Gotlieb Bambach Jr. of Ripley has been brought forward as the Republican candidate for Senator in the Brown-Clermont district. The election will take place tomorrow. While the district is Democratic by a good majority the indications today are that the vote will be close. The Republicans have for several days past been on a still hunt and not until today was Bambach publicly announced as the Republican nominee.

Two Mexicans Mortally Wounded.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Feb. 3.—Last night two Mexicans, Leodoro Nunez and Diego Aguilan, fought with Eugeno Sanchez and another man unknown, and the former were both mortally wounded.

Ezekiel McDonald.

COVINGTON, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Ezekiel McDonald, brother of ex-Senator J. E. McDonald, died in California today from pneumonia superinduced by the grip.

SMITH GETS HIS SEAT.

THE HOUSE DECIDES FOR THE WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN.

Democrats Refuse to Vote—For the First Time the Republicans Have a Quorum Present—Mr. Wilson's Sarcastic Speech—It Brings Smiles to the Faces of His Victorious Foes—First of a Long List of Contests.

[*Continued from first page.*]

ence to the fact that the Speaker on Saturday last would not allow him to read the evidence in the election case as part of his remarks. The Speaker said that that was not exactly in the form of a ruling, but that the journal would be amended to show the fact.

Mr. McKinley then demanded the previous question on his motion to approve the journal. The vote resulted, yeas, 154; nays, none, and the Speaker (following his precedent of ordering entered upon the journal the names of a dozen Democrats present and not voting) declared the previous question ordered.

On the motion to approve the journal the same practice prevailed, the Democrats refraining from voting and the Speaker declaring a quorum present, and the motion carried by a vote of yeas 158, nays 0.

The Smith-Jackson contested election case was then resumed, after a motion by Mr. Bynum to adjourn had been voted down and the Speaker had refused to entertain dilatory motions made by Mr. Crisp.

Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia was recognized to continue his argument in support of the claims of the contestee in the Smith-Jackson election case.

O'FERRALL TALKS OF "TYRANNY."

After arguing the case Mr. O'Ferrall made allusion to the state of affairs with which the House found itself confronted. He did not believe, he said, that the time had yet come, and God grant it might never come, when the American people would tolerate autocratic power, whether wielded by the President of the United States at the other end of the avenue, or by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States at this end of the avenue. The time had not come, and God grant it might never come, when the people, breathing the inspiring sentiments of our free institutions, would submit all their interests, not to the hands of a Congress of Representatives, but into the hands of one man, whose eye directed the journal, whose will constituted the Congress and controlled legislation, and whose gavel made one, supposed to be a Representative, silent and dumb when it was the sweet will of the one man that he should not be heard. Autocrats could never live in this land; this was no clime for them. Let the voice of autocratic power sound through these halls and command those who must obey it, but as for him, and for his people, he protested against this cruel, wicked, and unconstitutional violation of the rights of the minority. Let it go out, and let all give ear to the declaration that "necessity," the tyrant's plea, was offered as the only excuse for this unseemly, unprecedented, and unconstitutional proceeding of him who for a brief season would preside over the deliberations of this body. He said a "brief season," for as sure as a sense of justice still dwelt in the breast of the American people, as sure as the citizens of this land were still jealous of their rights and looked with alarm on the slightest encroachment upon them, just so sure would the Democrats return to power in the Fifty-second Congress; and there would be no usurper, autocrat, or dictator occupying the Speaker's chair. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Greenhalge of Massachusetts said that after the diatribe of the gentleman from Virginia it might be well to consider the question before the House involving the right of a member to his seat. He then proceeded to present the claims of the contestant, and in conclusion said that if the voice of the people was the voice of God, then the voice of God gave to the contestant from the Fourth District of West Virginia his rightful place in this House. [Applause on Republican side.]

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, after arguing in support of the contestee, defended the Democratic party in attempting to postpone the consideration of the case, and argued that it was perfectly proper for it to seek protection under a code of rules.

In reply to the invitation of the other side to leave the hall if they did not wish to be counted, he said that the Democrats were here representing a majority of the people of this country, and would do their duty and insist that business should be done only under a code of rules. He then turned his attention to the merits of the election case, taking up the contested votes in detail and endeavoring to establish the fact that they were properly counted for Jackson.

In conclusion he said that it would not do for the Republicans to try to take advantage of the disturbed state of affairs in West Virginia to seat a Representative wrongly. They could not get possession of the State and the money of the Republican Campaign Committee had done much to ruin the party there.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa advocated the claims of the contestant and Mr. Moore of Texas those of the contestee.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, while not addressing himself especially to the consideration of the election case, made an entirely good-humored speech in criticism of the recent ruling of the Speaker, which elicited great applause and laughter as well from his political enemies as from his political friends, and the Speaker could not himself repress an occasional smile.

WILSON'S SARCASTIC REMARKS.

Mr. Wilson in his remarks said:

He could now tell what parliamentary law was. The essential was that each ruling of the Speaker should be placarded in advance as theatrical bills were, as the "first and only appearance." [Laughter.] It seemed that general parliamentary law had made it possible not only for a one-eyed man to be a Speaker but for him to be at an advantage especially if the blind eye happened to be toward the side of the House where the minority sat. That was the meaning of parliamentary law. [Laughter.] That was the meaning of the new dispensation which was to do away with the rules of the House. Hereafter, so members were told, Representatives were to come here and legislate. In the good time soon to come the *Congressional Record* would shrink into the size of a volume of the statutes and the statutes assume the size of the *Congressional Record*. The House would appropriate, it would legislate, it would irrigate [laughter], and whatever it did it would never hesitate, nor meditate, nor cogitate [laughter]; it would refund taxes to those who wanted them refunded; it would subsidize whoever wanted to be subsidized. Members would go home with their public buildings, and incidentally he notified the House that in his district was the most meritorious place in the country for the erection of such an edifice. [Laughter.]

Proceeding he said that in this new era (acting under general parliamentary law) the lobbyist would be a power in legislation. He (the lobbyist) would not be obliged to go around and give checks to individual members. What had members to do with legislation? [Laughter.] The Speaker passed the bills, the Speaker approved the journal. The lobbyist would have to come here, not to bother with members but to "see" the Speaker, as a much more effective and cheaper way of lobbying. Let not gentlemen on the other side hesitate to go on. Let them press the advantage they had got. In the language of finance, they had caught the Democrats short on the market. [Laughter.] Let them press their advantage while they had it. Let them not stop because there was good-natured action on the Democratic side; nor let them be alarmed by the angry ebullitions of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer). It was only a little jealousy on his (Mr. Springer's) part. He had done a little in the parliamentary law himself. [Laughter.] Like Moses, flying from the rod which he had flung down and which had turned into a serpent, the Republican party would flee from general parliamentary law long before this session adjourned.

The question then recurred on ordering the previous question on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Elections, and it was ordered—yeas 166, nays 0.

This is the first time since the meeting of Congress that the Republicans have had a quorum voting, and the result was received with applause.

The only absentees on the Republican side were Messrs. Caswell and Wilber, both of whom are sick.

Four roll-calls were required before the vote came finally on seating Smith, the contestant; but at the end he was declared entitled to the seat by a vote of yeas 166, nays 0, amid Republican applause. Mr. Smith appeared and took the oath of office, whereupon Mr. Springer of Illinois sarcastically inquired whether this was the proper time to make a motion to adjourn. With a similar intonation of sarcasm the Speaker replied in the affirmative, and the House accordingly adjourned.

Comparative Ingenuity.

Last year Germany granted only 2,971 patents against England's 9,779 and 20,420 in the United States.

Next Summer's Grip Crop.

A planter at Monticello, Fla., has already shipped this season 40,000 pounds of watermelon seeds.

TO CHANGE THEIR CREED.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK PRESBYTERIES VOTE FOR REVISION.

Wide Difference of Opinion in the Former Regarding the Extent to Which the Old Creed Should Be Modified—After Considerable Discussion the Favorable Recommendations of the New York Committee Are Accepted by a Vote o 93 to 43.

When the Chicago Presbytery adjourned yesterday afternoon after considering the question of revision some seven hours at its meeting in the Fourth Church, Rush and Superior streets, just two points had been determined by vote.

First, the presbytery had declared itself in favor of revision. Second, the full integrity of the system of doctrine as contained in the Confession of Faith shall be kept inviolate.

No sooner had the Moderator declared that the presbytery had voted in favor of revision than the wide divergence of opinion among the Presbyterians of this city appeared as to what extent revision should be carried. Scarcely two of the followers of Calvin agreed. Some demanded a new creed entirely; others believed by a few changes the old Confession of Faith would meet the demands of modern church thought.

"I am afraid we can never agree," said an aged clergyman as the members passed out of the doors. "It looks to me that in the end we may be forced to agree to disagree."

When adjournment cut short the debate Dr. Herrick Johnson had the floor, and at the meeting of the presbytery at the First Church next Monday morning will lead off in the discussion of the following amendment to Dr. Johnson's resolutions, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Stryker. It was moved either as an amendment or a substitute to the second of Dr. Johnson's resolutions, but the Moderator assured a TRIBUNE reporter on adjournment that he should rule it was an amendment:

> While sincerely honoring Westminster symbols for what they are and have been, we desire to avow our deliberate opinion that the time is ripe for a new statement of our Christian faith which shall fully reflect the spirit of God's word as that word is today reverently held by our church—a crude, brief, clear, devout, evangelical irenicon that shall give a reason for the hope that is in us and commend the consensus of all men as a Biblical and practical expression of our concord with those holy oracles which are the only infallible rule of faith and life.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT DEFEATED.

At the morning session the special committee on revision submitted the following report:

> The Presbytery of Chicago recognizes in the first place that the presbyters constituting it and the presbyters and deacons under its care are profoundly sincere in their adoption of the Confession of Faith of this church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.
>
> The presbytery recognizes the fact that since the Confession of Faith was composed, and especially since the religious awakening of the eighteenth century, the attitude of the church toward systems of doctrine, toward differences within systems, toward the evangelization of the race, and toward philanthropic efforts has changed. Whereas 200 years ago the chief conflict of the church was with various forms of heresy, its chief conflict today is with infidelity, agnosticism, and paganism, and the church, accordingly, now gives greater prominence to the doctrine of God's love, His readiness to forgive sin, and His plan of salvation than to His sovereignty.
>
> The presbytery therefore desires that the new positions which the church has taken shall form some forms of confessional expression. The presbytery also agrees with certain of our ministers and people, referred to in the preamble of the assembly overture, that there are forms of statement in our Confession of Faith which are liable to misunderstanding and expose our system and doctrine to unmerited criticism and believes that the confession can be so amended as to set forth the same doctrines in more exact accord with the teaching of the Scriptures.
>
> But whether the object thus set forth shall be attained by a revision of the present Confession of Faith, or by some form of declaratory statement accompanying the same, or by the addition to our standards of some short and simple creed clearly setting forth the present attitude of the church, the Presbytery, recognizing the difficulties which surround the subject, is willing to leave to the General Assembly or to such large and representative committee as it may appoint.
>
> J. H. WORCESTER JR.,
> S. J. MCPHERSON,
> W. H. SWIFT,
> CHARLES S. HOLT,
> JOHN DE WITT.

A minority report objecting to any revision whatsoever was submitted by William C. Roberts and Charles L. Currier. The Rev. John De Witt objected only to the passage commencing "The presbytery also agrees with certain of our ministers," etc.

The Rev. Dr. Worcester read the report and vigorously insisted that the presbytery could not do better than to adopt the majority report as a whole. The Rev. Mr. Smith replied that the report needed no discussion because it did not answer the questions in the overture of the General Assembly. These were: "Do you desire a revision of the Confession of Faith?" and "If so, in what respects and to what extent?" He said the church had a right to expect a firm and direct answer to the great questions proposed.

"But the committee comes to us," said he, "with a vague, indefinite, uncertain, and misleading report which does not tell us what they want revised, if they want anything revised. It is a sort of a dilly-dally on the committee's part. It will be misunderstood by the people; indeed, I do not think that anybody can understand it."

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson was even more direct. He said: "The committee has put the cart before the horse; then they have let loose the horse and tipped over the cart. They do not answer either of the questions, although it is an issue that cannot be dodged. The very object of the overtures was to get the mind of the church and according to this committee the Chicago Presbytery has no mind on the subject. This report puts the presbytery in the light of plastering its own orthodoxy. I don't know whether it was the mind of Jacob or the hand of Esau that did that. The report is inconsistent, because it says in one paragraph that the presbytery is sincere in the adoption of the Confession of Faith as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, and in the next that the presbytery recognizes that since the Confession was composed the attitude of the church towards systems of doctrine has changed."

Dr. Stryker moved as a substitute for the committee's report that the Presbytery answer yes to the first question put by the assembly. The Rev. John De Witt objected, and asked for the definition of the word revision before the first question was voted on. The Rev. Dr. Skinner objected to any revision whatever, and declared the Confession of Faith was good enough for him. The vote was taken on the committee's report, and it was not adopted.

IN FAVOR OF REVISION.

Dr. Stryker's substitute was voted down. Dr. Stryker then moved that the first question be answered. When the question "Do you desire the revision of the Confession of Faith?" was put the voices in favor were loud and distinct, while the voices against were few and weak.

"I declare that the presbytery has voted in the affirmative," announced the Rev. Dr. Withrow, the Moderator. And there was no appeal, no request for a division of the voters, or no demand for a vote by ballot.

In the afternoon Dr. Herrick Johnson moved the adoption of the following resolutions, designed to answer the purpose of the committee's report:

> Replying to the first question overtured by the General Assembly, "Do you desire a revision of the Confession of Faith?" the Presbytery of Chicago would answer, Yes.
>
> Replying to the second question, "If so, in what respects and to what extent?" the presbytery would answer that it is the judgment of the presbytery that the extent to which confessional change shall be carried and the particular form it shall take before submission to the presbyteries for constitutional ratification may safely be left to such large and representative committee as the General Assembly shall approve, it being provided that in any proposed change at least the three following points shall be secured:
>
> First—That the full integrity of the system of doctrines as contained in the Confession of Faith shall be kept inviolate.
>
> Second—That those forms of statement, especially in the third and tenth chapters, which convey, or seem to convey, erroneous or unscriptural implication and which are occasions of stumbling, be modified or eliminated.
>
> Third—That God's love of the world and His commission to preach the Gospel to every creature be given fuller and more definite expression.

It was voted that these resolutions should be taken up seriatim. To the first of the three statements—viz.: that the system should be kept inviolate—there was no objection. When put to vote it was unanimously adopted.

The second proposition elicited considerable discussion. The Rev. Dr. Stryker spoke at some length, urging that it was high time that a change was made in the Confession of Faith, which, he said, frightened many a young man from the church. He gave notice that during the day he would move the adoption of an amendment recommending the formulation of a new Confession.

DR. BARROWS' ADDRESS.

The Rev. John H. Barrows of the First Church made the address of the day. He spoke eloquently in favor of eliminating from the church standards such features as were objectionable in the light of modern Christianity. In concluding he said:

Do the opponents of revision expect to make us believe the offensive phrases in the Confession by keeping them there—or to shut the church up in their interpretation by the present Confessional dam? Certainly not. They allow that our views are to be tolerated now, and that after the changes are made their views will be tolerated. It is merely a change of shoe from one foot to the other. If any person still believes that some infants may and all heathen will suffer in hell, and that the Pope is antichrist, they may still have a rightful place in the Presbyterian ranks.

I acknowledge that for the people generally the supplementary creed, if it ever comes, will utterly take the place of the Westminster Confession. It ought to; this will be a great gain. I should not like to see any seventeenth century yoke placed on the rising churches of the missionary world or on the coming generations in Christian lands. Ought we not to recognize the fact that churches do assimilate to the moral, political, and intellectual atmosphere in which they are placed, and that in God's education of the race we come to new points of view, new convictions of what is essential, and new tests of value? Why should we not attempt, in connection with other Presbyterian Churches it may be, to arrive at a formula which shall omit the offensive parts of the Westminster Confession and set forth in modern language its essential truth?

The trouble with the offensive parts of the Westminster Confession is that they are dogmas which have a place in historic creeds and which in systems of divinity may be made plausible, but which in contact with real life fade out of a man's faith. They do not constitute a working theology, and they never did. Now among such doctrines are the doctrine of reprobation and the doctrine that today men are in any sense guilty of Adam's sin; that on account of it, irrespective of their own evil acts, they are justly liable to eternal damnation. Men do feel under the influence of the Holy Spirit and of Divine truth the corruption of their own nature; they do feel the need of Divine renewal, but when you attempt to bring them into responsible connection with Adam's sin you confuse the judgment and weaken the power of the pulpit. Dr. Schaff says that the Westminster theology condemns the whole race to everlasting woe for a single transgression committed without our knowledge or consent 6,000 years ago. No wonder the church of today rightly shrinks from it.

There are some things which we believe so intently and absolutely that they ought to constitute the substance of our creed. We believe in God, personal, infinite, eternal, and triune, and we desire, as the colored preacher said of Dr. Emmons' preaching, "to make Him big to human thought," to exalt Him as Calvinism has always done. We believe in God's infinite love to all His creatures, and would see this made as prominent and supreme in a confession of faith as it is in modern preaching. We believe that Christ is the light that enlighteneth every man that cometh in the world, that in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him. We believe thoroughly, also, in man's lost estate, in the need of Divine deliverance, and the universal working of God's spirit, and that Christ is the Divine Son of God, equal with the Father, who hath made a propitiation for the sins of the whole world.

We do not believe that any sinner who turns penitently and believingly towards the Divine mercy, even if he is so unfortunate as not to have heard of Jesus Christ, will be cast into hell and suffer unspeakable torment in soul and body without intermission forevermore. We believe in the decisive character of this life, in its influence on the conditions of eternity, and therefore we are greatly in earnest that men should accept salvation. We believe that the Gospel bears down with tremendous force on the duty of immediate repentance and faith, and that if any are lost it is because they will not turn and live. We do not believe that because all men will not accept our church and our creed or our interpretation of the word, we can have little hope for such. While evangelically earnest we are evangelically charitable and hopeful. We believe most thoroughly that Christ is a sufficient Savior for all mankind: that the Gospel was meant for all; and that it should be carried to all. Caring less for philosophizing than did our fathers, we believe that the preaching which builds up the soul as well as saves the soul is Biblical preaching. We believe that the new creed should keep closer than the old to the essentials and not bristle against other Christians. It should be an olive branch and not a sword. We believe the law of Christian life in the church and in the individual is growth, expansion. While leading settled beliefs, they should be settled, not like a rock which cannot move, but like an oak which, rooted deep in the soil, has the principle of life within it and rises and expands and throws its giant arms on every side. We believe in the Holy Spirit, and that it is dishonoring to Him to doubt that He is able to lead the church and to inspire even a heavenlier and more perfect wisdom than that which our fathers gained. Many of us believe with the Rev. Dr. James Candlish, professor of theology in the Free Church of Scotland, that the Westminster Confession of Faith in many respects has ceased to be a statement of the vital truths of Christianity in a form suitable and intelligible to the mind of the present day. We believe that the Confession ought at least to be modified and supplemented, since it is now popularly supposed to teach the horrible dogma that God from eternity has foredoomed the great mass of his children to eternal torment, passing them by, and leaving them no possibility of redemption on account of the failure of their first parent, Christ not dying for them, and they being unable by conforming their lives ever so diligently to the light of nature to come within the power of His redeeming mercy.

ADHERED TO THE OLD CREED.

The Rev. Robert Coyle of the Fullerton Avenue Church next spoke to the resolution. He said he wanted a creed that told of the love of Christ. When Jesus came with the new he did not lay aside the old. It was not now proposed to do away with the Westminster Confession altogether, but only to place it where it might be an object of veneration and not a rule for guidance. The truth in it would be better in a new setting. Every weapon in the new Confession should be a weapon for offensive warfare. "In the old there is too much that repels," said the Rev. Coyle. "The smaller catechism speaks of fire, of Hell, of death, of terrors, of the Devil, but never of God's love, which reaches out to all mankind. In the entire catechism I have found nothing which speaks of this central, this supreme principle that runs through the word of God. Nothing is surer, plainer, truer than that God is love. We do not need to be in a hurry in this most grave and important matter. The old house should not be revised or refitted, but should be rebuilt. I must say that I shall hail with delight the day when I shall hear the hammer and chisel in the work of reconstruction."

The Rev. Henry Neill spoke of the difficulty in supporting the present Confession by Scriptural proof texts.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, while repudiating all such portions as make the old Confession to be caricatured in public, was in favor of rebuilding. The old house was not to be given a new mansard roof or new interior arrangements, but was to be set aside that a new one might be built up. The old building was to remain where Presbyterians could do it honor.

"If the Presbyterians are chained to any kennel, as a dog might be chained, let us break that chain," said he. 'I for one am delighted to speak for a new Confession."

The Rev. Oggle of Pullman said he was in favor of a new Confession, but did not believe in trying to change the old. He said it was like putting a grandmother in a bright pink dress. Everybody found fault with the old Confession, and was ready to give it a whack. It would be better to leave it alone and built a new one, a short, comprehensive creed, which would tell of God's love for His children and His promise to receive them into light if they would but turn to Him. The creed should put prominently before this world the word of God.

The Rev. Dr. Roberts was one of the few not in favor of a radical change. He commenced his remarks on the resolution by saying that if there were any persons present who had never heard Presbyterian preaching they would think Presbyterian congregations were given strange pabulum. He said he was in favor of keeping the creed and Confession as they were, with perhaps a few cuttings and carvings to make them exactly conformable to the proof texts in the Scriptures. He said he had grave doubts when it was declared that young men hesitated to subscribe to the creed, as he had never heard a young man give the creed as an excuse for not joining or not going into the ministry. It was a grave matter to make a new creed. It was a question whether it would be possible to keep the church together if the Confession were changed. It was a question whether such a radical change would not lessen the strength of the title to certain properties held by the church. It was a question whether there would not be a great difficulty in raising money. He said the objects the men arguing for revision wished to obtain could be reached by making a few changes in the catechism. There was great laughter when the Rev. Mr. Roberts said: "Why, four or five changes will make the catechism all that any man will ask."

The Rev. James Lewis Jr. was another doubter as to the propriety of revision. He said the idea of sanctification was harder to believe than some of the things that had been objected to.

The Rev. David Marquis of the Jefferson Park church was also against change in the Confession. Prof. Curtis favored revision, but was against a new creed.

The Rev. Woolsey Stryker offered as an amendment to the resolution, or a substitute for the resolution, a suggestion that it was time for a new creed. When asked whether his resolution was a substitute or an amendment he said that he did not care. An adjournment was then taken to 9 o'clock Feb. 10.

WANT THE CREED REVISED.

The New York Presbytery Adopts the Committee's Report by a Large Majority.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The New York Presbytery today formally took the ground that it was in favor of the revision of the Westminster Confession. All of the report of the committee appointed to formulate views on the subject was not acted upon, but the presbytery went far enough to show that it is decisively in favor of a change of the standards that have heretofore been accepted. The vote was more than two to one in favor of revision, there being 93 ayes to 43 noes. Among the well-known clergymen who voted for revision were Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. Howard Crosby, the Revs. Henry M. Field, Jerome Allen, S. D. Barchard, Samuel Bowden, J. C. Bliss, and others equally high in the church. Dr. John Hall was the leader of the anti-revisionists and among those who voted with him were the Revs. S. D. Alexander, Wendell Prime, C. S. Robinson, J. M. Morrall, D. G. Wylie, and others. It was understood that there should be no debate at today's meeting, but before the session had far advanced the discussion became lively.

By its action today the presbytery has declared in favor of recasting the third chapter so that it shall acknowledge the sovereignty of God in election, the general love of God for all mankind, the salvation of Christ provided for all, and to be preached to every creature. It also declared in favor of revising the tenth chapter so to not appear to discriminate concerning infants and which makes it damnation to all infants. There will be a session tomorrow, at which a protest against today's action will be presented.

The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, Moderator, called the meeting to order, and after prayer had been offered business was begun with a reading of the report, which had already been read a dozen or more times and was known by heart to many of the clergymen present.

The preamble to the committee report was adopted without discussion. It detailed the work which had been done by the committee; spoke of the care with which they considered the question of revision, and laid stress on the statement that they deprecated attempts to remodel the confession beyond making those changes which were urgently needed and generally asked for. The presbytery then took up those sections of the report which provided for the revision of the Confession of Faith. They were as follows:

First—We desire that the third chapter after the first section be so recast as to include these things only: The sovereignty of God in election, the general love of God for all mankind, the salvation in Christ Jesus provided for all, and to be preached to every creature.

Second—We desire that the tenth chapter be so revised as not to appear to discriminate concerning "infants dying in infancy," or so as to omit all reference to them (Sec. 3), and so as to preclude that explanation of Sec. 4 which makes it teach the damnation of all heathen or makes it deny that there are any elect heathen who are regenerated and saved by Christ through the spirit, and who endeavor to walk in penitence and humility according to the measure of light which God has been pleased to grant them.

The Rev. Dr. Paxton of Princeton moved that all that portion of Sec. 1 after the word "chapter" be stricken out and the words "remain unchanged" be inserted instead. The Moderator said that Dr. Paxton's motion was inconsistent. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby remarked that Dr. Paxton had a right to make a foolish motion if he desired. Dr. Paxton said that the third chapter had been a fixture in the confession for 200 years, and that it was essential to Calvinism. Preterition and reprobation, he held, should not be excluded from the confession. They were half of its care. The Rev. Dr. Crosby in reply argued that the third chapter was the proper place to introduce the love of God. Many of the old school and those of the new school desired a revision, and argument to the contrary was stale.

Elder Henry Day of the Fifth Avenue Church said that they had no right to be bound by any contract of their grandfathers. They were not bound by Calvinism to believe in the damnation of infants. Prof. Charles Briggs said that preterition was not an essential of Calvinism, and ought to be excluded. Dr. Charles S. Robinson moved that the vote on Dr. Paxton's motion be taken by calling the roll. This was lost by a vote of 56 to 29. On a motion to rescind the vote taken on Dr. Robinson's motion for the roll-call it was again lost by a vote of 68 to 30. The motion of Dr. Paxton was lost by a decisive viva voce vote.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, an enthusiastic anti-revisionist, then offered a substitute for the section which provided that if the general assembly should see proper it should formulate a brief foot note to the third chapter of the confession explanatory of its interpretation and thus do away with any stumbling blocks or conflicting interpretations.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke claimed that if the chapter needed such an explanatory note that was sufficient to warrant it being cut out altogether. The Rev. Dr. Hall had said that in these days of universalism they should take a decided stand on the questions contained in the chapter and to this Dr. Van Dyke replied that the speaker had no right to introduce the subject of universalism into the discussion. Dr. Hall said that he had intended nothing personal. Dr. Crosby in opposing Dr. Hall's substitute said that his only objection was that it placed God's love in a foot-note. [Laughter and applause.]

The Moderator here announced that if there was any more applause he would entertain a motion to adjourn.

The substitute was lost by a vote of 80 against 44. The report favoring revision was then adopted as presented by the committee. There was a general discussion as to whether the roll should be called at this point, as the report really ended here, or whether the presbytery should vote on the recommendations added to the report by the committee, and it was decided to call the roll. This resulted in 93 clergymen and elders voting for the report and 43 clergymen and elders against it. As the matter stands the New York Presbytery has declared itself in favor of a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith by a vote of more than two to one.

STARVING IN THE MIDST OF WEALTH.

A Wealthy San Francisco Miser Dying for Lack of Proper Comforts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A case of avarice almost unparalleled was brought to light today when a man worth over $30,000 was carried to the hospital in a dying condition from lack of food and proper comforts. He was found in an old shanty which he owns, clothed in rags, surrounded by filth and utterly helpless from exhaustion and want of food. The neighbors knew him only as Capt. Harrison, and said he seldom ventured out, but they believed he had money, as he owned property and was some times seen returning home with a bag of money. The ambulance-driver hunted around and, overturning an old iron pot, there rolled out a number of $20 gold pieces and smaller coins, amounting in all to $435. These were thickly covered with mold. It is believed there is more money in the house. In the old man's pockets were found several deeds and mortgages, which indicated that he was worth $10,000 besides the house he lived in and several other pieces of property. He will hardly live another week.

WILL PROBABLY LEAD TO A STRIKE.

Brotherhood Conductors and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Pacific.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad management this afternoon informed the delegation of brotherhood conductors that in lieu of reinstating the twenty-eight men discharged Dec. 18 for belonging to the brotherhood the railroad would put the ex-employés back on the pay-roll until Feb. 18, allowing them for all time lost so far, but that they must then seek situations elsewhere. This proposition will not be accepted. C. S. Wheaton, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, arrived in the city over the Big Four this morning to call upon General Manager Carroll to have his pass renewed, so he states. Chief Wheaton is en route to Louisville to settle grievances, and will then proceed to Rome, Ga., to do other work. It is now quite probable that there will be a general strike within a few days.

WILL REOPEN ITS DOORS.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK TO RESUME BUSINESS TODAY.

All Deficiencies Having Been Made Good Examiner Hepburn Surrenders the Institution to the New Directory—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Talks of His Journey to the Holy Land—New York Gamblers to Be Sued for Large Sums Lost to Them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Sixth National Bank will resume business tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. At that hour United States National Bank Examiner A. B. Hepburn will surrender control of the bank to the reorganized Board of Directors who were elected today, and who will take up the heretofore very profitable business of the institution and endeavor to manage it in a safe and conservative manner. Charles H. Leland has been restored to the Presidency of the bank, but he will have neither the desire nor the opportunity to endanger its safety by an injudicious yielding to the temptation to betray his trust and sell out his stock for about twice its value. The following official statement was made by Examiner Hepburn to the press at the bank at 8 o'clock this evening:

G. H. PELL.

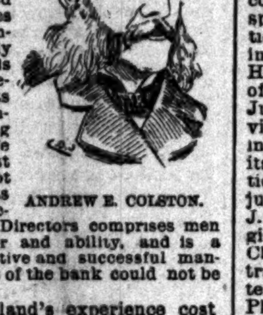
In my official report to the Controller of the Currency, the Hon. E. S. Lacey, of the condition of this bank Jan. 31 at the close of business, I found a deficiency of $279,332. This morning Mr. Leland paid into the bank $280,000. I therefore certified to the Controller that the bank was solvent and its capital unimpaired, and asked for instructions. I received the following reply:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Hon. A. B. Hepburn, National Bank Examiner, in charge of the Sixth National Bank, New York: The capital stock being now unimpaired you will be authorized to deliver possession as soon as a new board of directors acceptable to yourself and Clearing-House committee are lawfully elected and qualified. Majority of stock should be in safe hands and creditors fully protected.
"E. S. LACEY, Controller."

Later I wired the Controller the names of the new Board of Directors and certified that they were regularly elected and had duly organized and received the following reply:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1890.—The Hon. A. B. Hepburn, National Bank Examiner, in charge Sixth National Bank, New York: Upon your assurance that the new Board of Directors have been duly elected and qualified, and the other requirements contained in telegram of this date have been complied with, you are authorized to surrender the assets of the Sixth National Bank to the new Board of Directors and allow it to open for business.
"E. S. LACEY, Controller."

I shall turn the bank over to the Board of Directors in the morning and it will be open for business at the usual hour. The total amount due depositors is $1,896,207. This bank now has a little over $700,000 in cash, $983,835 in gilt edged bonds, which can be converted into cash at once, nearly $400,000 in demand loans secured by collateral, besides bills receivable and other assets. It is amply able to meet all demands at once. Gen. Leland restores the bank to its original condition financially. Hence it is strong and perfectly safe—safe beyond question. I trust that depositors will not withdraw their deposits or change their accounts. The Board of Directors comprises men of first-class character and ability, and is a guarantee of conservative and successful management. The patrons of the bank could not be in better hands.



ANDREW E. COLSTON.

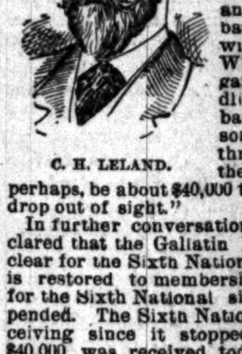
"What has Mr. Leland's experience cost him?" Mr. Hepburn was asked.

"The net loss to him will be about $70,000, I should say. He pays out $780,000 to restore the capital and make good the deficiency. He receives back his 1,035 shares of stock, and on the supposition that the stock will be as avluable in the market as it was before the sale he will only be out of pocket about $70,000. Of course Mr. Leland has had to pay a higher price to get his stock back than he sold it for."

"When the bank opens its doors tomorrow it will be in as good condition as before the sale so far as the book value of the assets is concerned, will it not?"

"Yes; its capital stock will be unimpaired and there will be money or its equivalent to pay every cent of the $1,896,207 which is due to depositors."

Concerning the missing securities which were stolen from the Sixth National's safe deposit vaults Mr. Hepburn said that of the $623,000 worth of securities $201,000 has been recovered, leaving $422,000 unaccounted for. "But we know where they have all been placed," said he, "and I think they will soon be recovered and restored to the bank. Of course there will be some leakage. When you have such a gang as this one handling the assets of a bank there is always something that drops through the cracks in the flue. There will, perhaps, be about $40,000 to $50,000 which will drop out of sight."



C. H. LELAND.

In further conversation Mr. Hepburn declared that the Gallatin Bank will probably clear for the Sixth National until the latter is restored to membership. It had cleared for the Sixth National since the bank suspended. The Sixth National had kept on receiving since it stopped payment. About $40,000 was received today in notes which had fallen due.

When the Sixth National reopens it will have the same clerical force which it formerly had. The clerks and bookkeepers have been kept on in the service of the bank since it has been in the Examiner's hands. As to the bank's depositors it is possible that there will be an extensive withdrawal of balances. Many business-men in the neighborhood have been heard to say that they will no longer patronize the bank while it is under Mr. Leland's control.

Arrangements for the reopening of the Sixth National Bank were made at a meeting of the stockholders of the bank held this forenoon in the private office of Joseph Park of the firm of Park & Tilford. There were some fifty stockholders present and the proceedings were orderly. It was announced that Mr. Leland had bought back his controlling interest of 1,035 shares of stock which he had sold to the wrecking syndicate and was prepared to guarantee the solvency of the bank.

United States Bank Examiner Hepburn, who was also at the meeting, announced that he had received from Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Galatin National Bank in behalf of the Bank Presidents' syndicate, a check for $280,000. This, in addition to Mr. Leland's contribution of $500,000, would put the Sixth National on an entirely solvent basis.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors and the following named gentlemen were chosen: Charles H. Leland, Joseph Park of Park & Tilford, William J. Quinlan Jr. of the Chemical Bank, Charles G. Landon, merchant, and Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank. All of the newly-elected directors were present at the meeting except Charles H. Leland.

Following the meeting of stockholders the newly-chosen directors of the Sixth National held a meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the directors' room of the Gallatin Bank on Wall street. Their first action as a board was to reëlect Charles H. Leland President of the Sixth National Bank. Director Landon, who is one of the oldest stockholders in the bank and whose family also are quite large holders of stock in the institution, was elected Vice-President. Andrew E. Coltson, the faithful cashier whose vigilance exposed the plot of the wreckers, will be the cashier of the reorganized bank. It was not necessary to reappoint him, for he has never resigned.

The Board of Directors reëlected Mr. Leland President of the bank at the request of the stockholders, expressed at the meeting of the latter held during the forenoon. Until matters were settled by the reorganization proceedings Conrad N. Jordan, President of the Western National Bank, held the stock which Mr. Leland formerly owned and which was returned to Mr. Leland today in accordance with the terms of agreement arrived at.

The Equitable Bank did not resume payments today, as was predicted. The clerks and other bank officials were on hand at 10 o'clock in the morning prepared to open the doors and resume business if so authorized to do by State Superintendent of Banking Preston, but the authorization did not come and the doors remained closed. Examiner Trenholm was in charge.

Just before 10 o'clock Assistant Cashier H. A. Smith of the Western National Bank was driven up in a carriage and held a whispered consultation with Examiner Trenholm. Soon afterward President Jordan of the Western National arrived with a large satchel in his hand which contained money to pay off depositors.

Mr. Jordan was denied admission, like every one else, and held an animated colloquy with the vigilant bank examiner, in the course of which he tried to explain that he had come to settle with the depositors of the bank. Mr. Trenholm told him that he would not open the bank except on the order of Superintendent of Banks Preston. Mr. Jordan went away mad.

At a late hour tonight Mr. Jordan said that the necessary sanction had been obtained from the State authorities, and that the Equitable Bank would be opened for business between 10 and 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Lenox Hill Bank did not resume business, but there were several interesting events all the same in the neighborhood. At one time it looked as though Lawyer Morris Goodheart, formerly counsel for the bank, would be roughly handled. This resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is considered inconsistent with the interests of the depositors that a receiver be appointed for the Lenox Hill Bank.

Mr. Jordan, by a unanimous vote, was then elected the trustee for the depositors, who will, between the hours of 8 and 10 tomorrow morning, at the bank, affix their signatures to a certificate empowering him to act for them as such trustee.

Claassen and Pell were unable to obtain bail today, and they are still in jail. Their cases will be investigated by the grand jury which is now in session. No other arrests will be made until after the investigation by that body is completed though there was talk today of prosecuting the Lenox Bank officials.

A secret meeting of New York bankers with Federal and State officials was held tonight. The announced result is that the Equitable will be opened tomorrow and the Lenox Hill two days hence.

SUPREME COURT CENTENNIAL.

The Exercises at New York Will Be Characterized by Simplicity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The centennial celebration of the establishment of the Supreme Court of the United States will occur tomorrow, but the celebration will not be quite as it was originally intended it should be. The great misfortune which has befallen Gen. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, will undoubtedly cast a gloom over what would be otherwise one of the happiest events of this generation. When the terrible news arrived in this city of the fatal disaster in Washington the first impression was that the centennial celebration would be postponed for at least one if not two days. Some of the gentlemen of the Executive Committee were for the moment of the opinion that this course would be desirable, but when the matter was informally discussed it was seen that the historical event could not be postponed.

The exercises tomorrow will necessarily be of a forensic character, the weather not permitting of anything out-doors. They will be characterized by simplicity and dignity, and are arranged so as to bring into prominence the distinctive character and functions of the Supreme Court of the United States as a coördinate branch of the Government. The speeches will exhibit its influence in the National history. The address of welcome in the morning at the Metropolitan Opera-House will be by Judge Arnoux, President of the New York State Bar Association. Judge Henry Hitchover of St. Louis will review the enlarging scope of the powers and influence of the court in all departments of its jurisdiction, and especially as to constitutional questions and its relations to the jurisprudence of the country. Thomas J. Semmes of New Orleans, La., will give a memorial sketch of the Chief Justices and Associate Justices illustrative of the uniform high personal character of the members of the court. Edward S. Phelps of Burlington, Vt., will speak on the relation of the court to the permanent administration of justice in enforcing the supreme law of the land as the guarantee of civil liberty, personal rights, and the perpetuity of the Union. His speech will comprise a survey of the powers and responsibilities of the court. The spectators will be entertained by music as well as by eloquence. A fine orchestra will play selections and the German Liederkranz Society will sing. The banquet in the evening at the Lenox Lyceum, where over 800 diners will be seated, will be a unique gathering.

STANDING IN WITH GAMBLERS.

Men High in Authority in New York Said to Draw Profit from the Dens.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—It has been definitely ascertained that a considerable portion of the money misappropriated by Charles B. Wigton from the Glamorgan Iron company of Philadelphia was lost in New York gambling houses. The New York gambling establishments that principally profited through Wigton's losses were No. 57 West Twenty-eighth street, kept by William Davies; No. 39 West Twenty-ninth street, kept by John Daly; and No. 818 Broadway, kept by Lucius Appleby. In these places Wigton is supposed to have lost $51,600, and proceedings have been begun to recover the money. The three suits are brought by Mr. Charles Gilpin Jr., to whom the Glamorgan Iron company of Philadelphia made a general assignment of all its property Dec. 11. Wigton was the treasurer of the iron company up to Nov. 1. The complaints in the different legal actions only differ in the names of the defendants, the locations of their houses, and the amounts claimed. In each instance after giving the name of the reputed owner of the house as defendant the title says: "And John Doe and Richard Roe, who with the defendants maintained a gambling-house."

The John Doe and Richard Roe in at least one case, and possibly in two of the suits, are said to be high officials of the police department, who act as silent parties and receive a large part of the plunder as a consideration for ignoring the existence of the houses that have been openly run for years without interference. The Richard Roe of one establishment is reputed to be a politician of such influence that he secured the nomination and election of a man he desired to have on the bench of an important court.

Appleby, who keeps the place at No. 818 Broadway, is a rich man and abundantly responsible for the claim of $18,000 made against him by Mr. Gilpin. His establishment has been open for years, and he is one of the best-known turfmen in the country. John Daly, who is sued for $5,600, has a National reputation. He is at the head of one of the greatest summer gambling resorts in the United States in the fashionable center of Long Branch.

RETURN OF THE REV. DR. TALMAGE.

What the Clergyman Says of His Trip to the Holy Land.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage arrived home today from his pilgrimage to the Holy Land on the steamship Aurania. A large party of friends and members of the Tabernacle congregation were at the pier to receive him. Dr. Talmage was the first person to step down the gangplank after the vessel had been docked. Behind him came his wife and daughter, Miss May.

"We have had nothing but a record of adventures from the time that we left here Oct. 30," Dr. Talmage said to a reporter. "I was delighted to go and am delighted to return. Our return trip across the Atlantic in the Aurania was very rough—with one exception the worst experience of my life. The vessel came through the storms, however, with scarcely a scratch, and I am thankful and grateful for it. Mrs. Talmage and myself had a touch of the grip while in Vienna. Mrs. Talmage was very ill, but I had only a slight attack—just enough to keep me in the fashion. All those whom I met abroad had either had the grip or were suffering from it.

"I spent a delightful day with Gladstone while in England. On his invitation I paid a visit to his home at Hawarden Castle. It is three hours' ride from London, with a short carriage ride thrown in. I had never met Mr. Gladstone before, and I was fairly astonished to find a man of 80 years as active as a lad of 15. Indeed, I found him a trifle too active for me in the work of climbing neighboring hills.

"I missed the papers greatly on my pilgrimage. I did not run across an English publication after leaving France. For news, I tell you, there is nothing like the American press, and the English language is the only language for me. I have a corner-stone from Calvary on the Aurania and a number of antiquities which cost me much money and time to collect. Their like have never been seen in this country before. The report that I am to assume charge of the *Christian Herald* is true to some extent, but final arrangements have yet to be made."

A reception will be tendered to Dr. Talmage at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn Thursday evening.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

John H. Inman Files His Answer in the United States Court.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—An answer was filed today in the United States Circuit Court by John H. Inman, who is charged with taking advantage of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company in manipulating its purchase from himself and others of the control of the Pratt Coal and Iron properties. Mr. Inman says that "the interests in the Pratt Coal and Iron company of myself and my associates were acquired by us on our own behalf, upon our own responsibility, and with our own funds. We owned them absolutely and in our own right." Mr. Inman says that his profit from the acquisition of the Pratt stock was less than $145,000 at the then market value of the securities received.

The Coal Trade of the Season.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal company's annual report, which is just out, speaks somewhat tearfully of the unfavorable conditions that have hampered the coal trade recently, yet it declares its output of coal was larger in 1889 than for any previous season, excepting only 1888, when things were exceptionally fortunate. The total amount mined in 1889 was 35,407,710 tons, of which the Delaware & Hudson produced 3,319,045 tons, a decrease from the preceding year of 623,593 tons. The balance sheet shows gross earnings of $10,757,431 and net earnings of $2,537,895, the latter being a decrease of $1,773,088. The profit from the operation of leased lines was $107,055, a decrease of $23,056.

Banquet to Seth Low.

There was a grand old time in the evening at the Hotel Brunswick when the Columbia alumni gave the President, Seth Low, a banquet. When the dinner was finished Frederick R. Coudert took the floor and gave an address of welcome to the young President which diffused the genial warmth all the way from Harlem to the Battery. "A vigorous, equipped, and ready champion of all that is best in education" is the way he characterized the new President in the midst of remarks which led to hilarity.

To this President Low replied in pleasant fashion, but not until the graduates had shown that they had not forgotten the old college yell. The most significant speech of the evening was made by Bishop Potter. It was a plea for the poor man and for the education of the poor man. Bishop Potter suggested the feasibility of cutting the college house in two, relegating the work of the freshman and sophomore years to a department to be started in the suburbs, where it might circulate the traditions of Eton, Harrow, and Rugby.

Provost Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania spoke on the ideal university, and George William Curtis told what he knew about the intellectual life.

A Blind Man's Crime.

Emil Meyer, a blind Bohemian, 35 years old, in a fit of sudden madness last night attempted to kill his wife and child and himself. He dragged his wife from her bed by the hair, drove a sharp pair of shears into her chest, tried to brain her with a hammer, and then dashed his child against the stove. His blindness caused him to fail in his purpose of murder, the wife and child escaping by the narrowest of chances. Before the police came Meyer swallowed a quantity of paris green. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital a raving maniac.

Americans in "The Gondoliers."

A purely American company played "The Gondoliers" tonight at the Amphion Academy, Brooklyn, with considerable though not complete success. D'Oyly Carte and Mrs. Carte occupied a box on the right of the proscenium, next to Mr. Stetson, the manager of the company. Vocally the performance was satisfactory, especially as to the chorus, which was strong and well drilled. The orchestra, on the other hand, was rough and needed several more rehearsals.

MAYOR PATTERSON OWNS THE TOWN.

Aldermen of Creston, Ia., Having an All-Night Session with His Honor.

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Last spring John A. Patterson, Democrat, was elected Mayor by the combined efforts of the saloons and the churches. Immediately after the Mayor assumed office the rigid State Sunday law was enforced in every detail, and to buy a newspaper or a cigar Sunday was impossible. This pleased the church-going people but no one else. A few weeks later saloons began to open and flourish unmolested until today there are more open saloons in the city running without any license or restrictions than ever in the days of State license.

At the close of his first quarter Mayor Patterson submitted a report to the Council which was accepted and placed on file. After waiting a reasonable length of time the Council asked that the Mayor turn over to the City Treasurer moneys collected by him for licenses, privileges, etc., shown in the report. He refused to do so on the ground that no city ordinance was in existence compelling him to do so.

Tonight Ald. Wilson introduced resolutions demanding an investigation of the Mayor's official acts, and that he turn over all moneys immediately. The resolutions provide that if he refuses the City Attorney shall commence suit to enforce payment, and that if the investigation should show malfeasance in office impeachment proceedings shall be commenced.

Mayor Patterson ruled the resolution out of order and Ald. Wilson appealed. The vote on the appeal was a tie, and the Mayor cast the deciding vote, sustaining his position. Another set of resolutions was introduced from the Democratic side demanding an immediate investigation.

The Council is holding a protracted session tonight, the chamber being crowded with citizens.

TO CABLE A ST. LOUIS STREET RAILROAD.

The Broadway Line, Owned by the Holmes' Syndicate, to Be Reconstructed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Board of Directors of the Broadway line met this morning and decided to cable the road. It will be by all means the longest cable road in St. Louis, since it is seven and one-third miles long. The ordinance giving the company a right to change its motive power only requires that work shall be begun by April 4, 1890, and shall be completed within two years; but the contracts will be let at once, and as soon as it is certain that there is to be no severe cold weather the work will be begun. The contracts will require that the road shall be completed and in operation before 1891. The road is owned by the Holmes' syndicate of Chicago.

AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP IN DISTRESS.

A Large Vessel Seen Off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Saturday and Sunday.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 3.—James Allen, a resident of Squibrocket, reports having seen a large square-rigged ocean steamer under sail a short distance off the south side of Martha's Vineyard all day Saturday and yesterday. She was blowing her whistle for assistance and was evidently disabled. The fishing schooner Edwin H Redman went to her yesterday morning, since which time neither has been seen in consequence of the prevalence of a dense fog. It is supposed the steamer wanted the assistance of tugs. The report did not reach here until this evening, otherwise tugs would have been sent to assist her.

Catholics in the British Empire.

According to the British Catholic Directory for 1890, the estimated Catholic population of the British Empire is 9,730,000. It is distributed as follows: Ireland, 3,913,000; England and Wales, 1,360,000; Scotland, 327,000, and the colonies and dependencies, 4,130,000. The distribution among the colonies and dependencies is as follows: America (Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc.), 2,200,000; Australasia (Australia, New Zealand, etc.), 580,000; Asia (British India, Ceylon, etc.), 1,044,000; Africa (South Africa, Gold Coast, Mauritius, etc.), 131,000; European colonies (Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo), 175,000. There are 25 Archiepiscopal sees, 96 Episcopal sees, and 20 vicariates and prefectures apostolic. Several writers assert that at least 6,000,000 of the British Catholics are Irish.

The Olive Tree.

The height of an olive tree is usually twenty feet, but it is sometimes as high as fifty feet, and it reaches an almost fabulous age. One lately destroyed at Beaulieu had a recorded age of five centuries and was thirty-six feet in circumference. The olive tree is exceedingly prolific under cultivation; the fruit yields about 70 per cent of its weight (exclusive of kernel) in oil. Italy is said to produce 33,000,000 and France 7,000,000 gallons of oil annually. The tree does not vegetate readily beyond 2,000 feet altitude or 45° of latitude.

FROM NINE TO THIRTEEN.

TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hitt Likely to Ask That His Resolution to That Effect Be Reported to the House Today—Some Difficulties in the Way Which May Be Overcome—The New York $10,000,000 Subsidy Bill Practically Dead—Other Matters Regarding the Big Exposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mr. Hitt thinks the time has arrived when his resolution providing for an increase of the membership of the special World's Fair Committee from nine to thirteen, depriving the committee of jurisdiction of the question of site and providing the House shall vote on the site after one day of discussion, should be reported to the House and put to a vote. After consultation with Messrs. Adams, Cannon, and others interested in the matter he has decided to ask for a report tomorrow. The Committee on Rules is not expected to make a favorable report and all that will be asked is that the committee shall give the House a chance to vote upon the adoption of the resolution. The main obstacle to be met when the matter is before the House will be the Democratic program of opposition to the transaction of any business prior to the adoption of rules, and it may be necessary to try to carry it through by Republican votes only. The friends of Chicago have considered the situation in all its bearings and are of the opinion tonight that they will take the risk.

There has been some talk of abandoning the proposed increase of membership of the special committee, but it will be adhered to because it is clear from the course of things in the special committee of nine that it is unfriendly to Chicago in any event, and even if the House should decide to locate the Fair in that city certain members of the chosen nine would try, and might succeed, in embarrassing the exhibition project by engrafting troublesome amendments upon the bill.

Besides, the committee as now constituted is doing no serious work and has evinced no disposition to complete its task since New York's scheme received a black eye from the Albany Legislature. The New-Yorkers in and out of the committee seem to be paralyzed by the blow and some of those on the outside say the Fair will be held in New York or not at all. The St. Louis men assert that that city is opposed to Chicago under any contingency, but numerous letters received here from business men in St. Louis positively deny that there is any truth in the assertion.

LOSING HOPE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Wrangle at Albany Destroying What Chance New York Had.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The indications that the $10,000,000 World's Fair bill will fail and that the Fair will go elsewhere than to New York City are strengthened every hour. The advocates of the bill asserted tonight that they had secured two Brooklyn Assemblymen to their side, but this is a small consideration. Should the measure pass as the Platt men are bound it shall Gov. Hill will not sign it. If he allowed it to become a law without his signature, then the Democrats in Congress, it is stated here, would not favor New York, for the reason that they would not vote to give the political significance the matter would carry to Mr. Platt. Senator Fassett will call up the Assembly bill tomorrow and endeavor to amend and pass it.

There was no chance in the Assembly to do anything at this evening's session. The session was but a few minutes old when Gen. Husted offered a concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment because of the bereavements in the families of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy. This was carried with a rush, and by this act the consideration of the World's Fair bill was impossible.

Mr. Cantor tried in the Senate to force an issue on the Assembly World's Fair bill by moving to take it from the table, supporting the motion with a warm speech. He denounced Mr. Platt as an enemy at heart of the Fair project. No one but Mr. Platt had discovered any politics in the original bill. There was every reason that the bill should pass at once. Senator Fassett retorted that he would not reply to the attack, believing that a motion to take from the table was not debatable. The motion to take from the table was lost by a strict party vote—10 ayes and 12 noes—the Republicans voting in the negative. Then the Assembly concurrent resolution relative to adjournment out of respect was adopted and the Senate adjourned. The session would not have been long in any event, as neither House had enough members present to pass a bill.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The House today passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, the Senate concurring, that it is the sense thereof that the best interests of the people will be subserved by locating the World's Fair at some point west of the Alleghany Mountains; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each United States Senator and Representative from the State of Mississippi.

MILWAUKEE'S NEW CITY HALL.

The Council Votes on a Site and the Meeting Ends in a Deadlock.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A special session of the Common Council tonight to select sites for the location of the new city hall and public library buildings attracted a crowd which filled every available space in the Council Chamber. The Council first by a vote of 20 to 14 refused to approve the recommendation of the Board of Public Library and Museum Trustees to locate the proposed new library and museum building on the Mitchell site, corner of Grand avenue and Ninth street. Then the location of the proposed new city-hall was taken up and resulted in a deadlock, the Aldermen of each of the three divisions of the city voting for a site in their respective divisions. After twenty ballots had been taken and a great deal of filibustering resorted to the Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

MARK M. HERR MURDERED BY A TOUGH.

The Well-Known San Francisco Politician Shot and Instantly Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mark M. Herr, formerly Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, was shot and killed here tonight by Jack Naughton, a man whom he had befriended for years. Naughton had been acting as agent for one of the shady insurance schemes of this city and the fatal quarrel occurred over Naughton's acts in appropriating some of their funds. Herr was well known on the coast and in Washington. He was a son-in-law of Surveyor General John A. Benson and had strong political backing during the Cleveland Administration. Naughton was a hard character. He was an expert pistol shot and the first bullet he fired struck Herr in the mouth, killing him instantly.

ENDEAVORING TO CAPTURE FRANK COLE.

The Notorious South Dakota Desperado Thought to Be at West Superior, Wis.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Frank Cole, a notorious character, who is wanted at Lisbon, S. D., for murder, and various other places for horse-stealing, has been "spotted" in West Superior by a man who knows him by sight. His wife, who has a no less notoriety as an accomplice, is an inmate of a house on Hammond avenue. She is the woman who, disguised in men's clothing, tended bar for a short period at Cloquet last fall. Officers are keeping a sharp lookout, and Cole's escape from town will be little short of impossible. A reward of $1,500 is offered for his capture.

Thrift in India.

The report for the last financial year on savings banks in India shows how popular these institutions have become. March 31 last there were 6,257 of these banks in India, maintained by the Government, with 383,471 accounts, which earned interest amounting to more than 26 lacs, and had an aggregate balance of 76,258,967 rupees, exclusive of less than five lacs of Government securities. As compared with the previous financial year, there was an increase of 51,295 depositors and 35 banks. The increase of deposits was 6,661,650 rupees, and of withdrawals 5,961,570 rupees. In regard to presidency banks Bombay stands first, with 25,223 depositors during the year, Calcutta second, with 12,[illegible], while Madras has nearly 12,000. There has been a decrease on the whole in the depositors in these banks in the last ten years, but meantime those in the post-office savings banks have increased from 39,121 in their first year (1882-'83) to 311,001 at the present time, so that there is on the whole an enormous increase in thrift in India during recent years.—*London Times.*

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 5,375,480 bushels of wheat, 2,551,727 bushels of corn, 1,660,371 bushels of oats, 686,102 bushels of rye, and 256,289 bushels of barley. Total, 10,529,969 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 11,377,113 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 31,488,665 bushels of wheat, 11,918,762 bushels of corn, 5,156,736 bushels of oats, 1,512,716 bushels of rye, and 1,893,611 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 454,540 in wheat and larger by 252,480 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 720,920 bushels.

THE local money market continues easy. The demand for loans showed some improvement yesterday and the general counter business of the banks was active. The demand for local bonds for investment is good, and large sales are being made by the banks dealing in them and through the Stock Exchange. The New York stock market was weak yesterday, Rock Island leading the decline.—The Chicago produce markets were less active and irregular within a narrow range. Wheat was stronger because of a better export business at the seaboard, and corn was weaker on the expectation of larger supplies from the country. As compared with Saturday pork closed 10 cents higher, lard and barley steady, ribs 2½ cents higher, wheat ⅛ cent higher, corn easy, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye ½ cent lower, and flaxseeds ½ cent higher.

THE Supreme Court of the United States yesterday handed down an important opinion confirming the constitutionality of the Edmunds-Tucker test oath. The court holds that polygamy is a crime and that the constitutional provision guaranteeing freedom of religion is not intended to prevent punishment of any person who commits a crime in the eyes of the law under the name of religion. The case in question came up from Idaho on an application for habeas corpus made by a Mormon who is in jail for unlawfully taking the oath when he was a member of the Mormon Church. The decision will have a wide bearing, for it is just as applicable in Utah as in Idaho. In the latter Territory it has a practical bearing on the question of admission to the Union, as it removes one of the most fatal obstacles which stood in her way by sustaining the disfranchising of the Mormon colonists, who have thickly settled in the southern part of the Territory. The Mormons had looked forward with confidence to a decision in their favor, but it will now prove a death-blow to their hopes.

MUCH as the Speaker must be commended for his courage, his equanimity, his patience under insult, and the success with which he carried out his purpose, it is idle to talk of his being a Presidential candidate on that account and decidedly premature. It is yet two years and a half before a convention will be held, and nearly three years before election. In that time many things will happen and no one can forecast the political situation. Mr. Reed is yet a young man, and the world is all before him. He has thus far been fortunate, as he has bounded at one leap from the floor of the House to the Speakership. His services to his party and his country have already been generously rewarded by holding the second place in power under the Government, and the fourth in dignity, counting the Presidency, Vice-Presidency, and Supreme Justiceship as above the office of Speaker in that respect. He occupies the chair once filled by Henry Clay, John Bell, Robert C. Winthrop, N. P. Banks, Galusha A. Grow, Schuyler Colfax, James G. Blaine, Samuel J. Randall, and John G. Carlisle, not one of whom reached the Presidency. This is sufficient honor, and with it he should be content, waiting the developments of time and public sentiment. His friends are unwise in pressing him forward as a Presidential candidate at this early day.

THE conference held yesterday between the Canal Commissioners, the city authorities, Dr. Rauch, and Mr. Riley of Joliet broke up in a sort of Pickwickian row. Everybody seemed to want a different thing, where he wanted anything, and, owing perhaps to the gloomy weather, it was impossible, apparently, for anybody to understand what anybody else did want. In a day or two, when the skies are clearer and the digestions of the conferrees a little better, they will come together again, "kiss and be friends like children being chid," and agree on a report in five minutes. Dr. Rauch, whose long speech was cut short to his indignation, dogmatically asserted that the city must pump 120,000 cubic feet—80,000 into the canal and 40,000 somewhere else. He turned up his nose at anything less than that. He ought to reflect, however, that, from a sanitary point of view, 80,000 is better than the 40,000 which is all that can be pumped at present. He ought to know that there is no objection on the part of any one in Chicago to throwing 40,000 feet into the Desplaines, but that it cannot be done in a day. He did not become the learned man he is in a week's study, and Chicago cannot in that brief time raise money enough to do all that is asked of her.

Mr. Riley did not want 80,000 feet pumped into the canal, because he feared it would involve more filth, especially that of the South Fork, and, in the name of the people of the valley, he protested against that cesspool being connected with the Illinois River. It is a pity that it is not in the power of the city to bid 80,000 feet of lake water to pour into the canal by fiat power and fill it brimfull. Could she do that without waiting for more pumps Mr. Riley would open his eyes with astonishment when he saw how much cleaner the water was than what he has been in the habit of getting, and would curse himself, if he ever uses bad language, that he had not insisted on the big dilution long ago.

All that the Canal Commissioners did, besides look on at the row, was to say the canal would hold 80,000 cubic feet a minute, and they could take care of that much water. That is good news, and makes it all the more clearly the duty of the city to go right ahead with no loss of time and put that much water in the canal. Skin that skunk first and attend to the others when they are caught.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

The City of Washington is shrouded with gloom in the presence of the terrible calamity which occurred there at an early hour yesterday morning. Sunday morning the Secretary of State was again called upon to mourn the death of a child, his married daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, which, following so closely upon the death of his favorite son and of other relatives within the last few weeks, entailed a crushing load of grief upon Mr. Blaine and his family. The calamity which has followed it is still more terrible. At an early hour yesterday morning the house of Secretary Tracy was found to be on fire by some one passing and the main staircase consumed, so that the usual means of egress were cut off. The firemen acted heroically and energetically. The Secretary was rescued in an unconscious condition, from which he subsequently recovered and at last accounts was doing well, but they were too late to save Mrs. Tracy, her daughter Marie, and their maid, who died from suffocation. The second daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding, and her child jumped from the windows and were severely injured. The calamity is invested with features of extraordinary sadness, and should the Secretary survive his injuries must leave behind it a burden of grief the sufferer must bear for a lifetime. The ordinary consolations of time and human sympathy seem powerless in the midst of such a terrible visitation of fate. Mr. Tracy has commended himself to the whole country by the dignity and manliness with which he has borne himself and the ability he has brought to his important office, and the whole country will tenderly sympathize with him in the terrible solitude and gloom with which this awful tragedy has shrouded his beautiful and happy home. With the same tenderness the country will also extend its sympathy to his colleague, Mr. Blaine, whose cup of sorrow seems overflowing.

A PREMATURE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

The sudden impulse which has seized upon some of Mr. Reed's friends to boom him as a Presidential candidate because of his rulings as Speaker is both injudicious and premature. Speaker Reed has simply done his duty by correcting a great and growing evil, which should have been corrected long ago, but while all fair-minded persons will feel grateful to him for the courage and ability with which he has done his duty it by no means follows that their gratitude is so overwhelming as not to be satisfied short of giving Mr. Reed the nomination for the Presidency three years before the election. Nor does it follow that the service is of such overshadowing importance to the Republican party as to rule out the names and records of all other candidates.

It should be clearly kept in mind that the rulings of Speaker Reed will be just as beneficial to the Democratic as they are to the Republican party. The abuse which he has undertaken to suppress had become so serious that it threatened to permanently block the wheels of legislation and to nullify the rights of the majority, and was thus assuming a revolutionary character by establishing minority rule.

Texas Mills announced months ago that the Republican Congressional majority would handle no business without the consent of the minority, and the filibusters are now trying to put his threat into force. Speaker Reed is striving to avert this danger by going back to first principles and declaring that the majority has the right to act and to pass bills.

The journal of proceedings should not falsely say a quorum was not in attendance when it was. He has justly ruled that a quorum must not be broken by a refusal to vote, and that members of the House cannot be personally present and legislatively absent. The Constitution itself settles this matter by giving Congress the power to compel the attendance of members in order that there may be a quorum, but if after attendance is enforced members can consider themselves absent for all purposes of legislation the granted power would be simply tantamount to a nullity. Speaker Reed has therefore acted not only on the lines of common sense and parliamentary consistency but clearly within the meaning of constitutional provisions. In doing this he has only done his duty, as we have said, and a duty which should have been done by other Speakers some time ago, and when partisan clamor has died away and the second sober thought has been taken Democrats will be as ready as Republicans to acknowledge the value of what the Speaker has done to secure the rights of the majority and the prompt transaction of public business.

JUDGE ALTGELD'S MALIGNANT "MISTAKES."

Judge Altgeld's article in the *Forum*, called "The Immigrant's Answer," may be boiled down to the following untruthful assertions:

First—That the Republican party is in favor of stopping European immigration.

Second—That it wants to prevent or to make it much more difficult for foreigners now in this country, or those who may come hereafter, to get naturalized.

Third—That such conduct is basely ungrateful on the part of that party, since it was b the votes of foreign-born citizens that Lincoln was elected President in 1860.

Fourth—That it would be specially wicked to oppose the pouring in of immigrants, since it was by foreign-born citizens and their children that the South was beaten and the Union saved and slavery abolished.

As to the first of these the Judge produces no evidence—for he has none. He can point to no Republican law, no platform of the party, no resolutions of State conventions favoring anything of the kind. The only law on the subject, except the one stopping the importation of paupers, criminals, and lunatics, which doubtless all favor, is the one to prevent the bringing in of contract laborers. That was passed because of the urgent demand of the trades unions, most of whose members were of foreign birth. They being here wanted to keep any more from coming so that their wages might not be interfered with by competition with their imported relatives. As most of them are Democrats that party may be said to have shared the credit or responsibility of the act. In doing so they were carrying out the spirit of pure Jeffersonianism—of the man whom they worship, who wished that a sea of fire separated this from all other lands; who wanted this country "to stand with respect to Europe precisely on the footing of China"; and who said it was "an error to extract artificers or mechanics from foreign parts. It will be better and more wholesome to leave them in their European workshops." And Judge Altgeld is a political worshiper of Jefferson and Karl Marx.

As for his second assertion it is not true, and he can produce no evidence to warrant his making it.

How as to ingratitude? There were in 1860 in the United States 4,099,152 persons of foreign birth, all but 400,000 at the North. Of these 1,611,304 were Irish and 1,301,136 were Germans—just about three-fourths of the whole. What was the politics of the voters belonging to these two great nationalities? Those who were Roman Catholics were Democrats and those who were Protestants were mainly Republicans. Of the Germans fully 33 per cent were Roman Catholics. Of the Irish perhaps a hundred thousand were Protestants and the remainder were Catholics The footings stand, therefore, for these two nationalities:

Roman Catholic Irish and Germans	1,944,016
Protestant Irish and Germans	867,424

That leaves unclassified about a million persons, of whom only 62,000 were Scandinavians, the bulk of the remainder being English, Scotch, Welsh, and Canadians. The majority of these—perhaps as many as 800,000—may be put down as Protestants. That would raise the number of Roman Catholic Democrats to 2,142,000 and of Protestant Republicans to 1,667,000, or 40 per cent of the whole number in 1860.

These figures do not, however, give a correct idea of the division of votes as distinguished from that of persons. The Irish were in the habit then as now of naturalizing as soon as they could—generally within five to six years from the date of landing. The Catholic Germans were almost as active. The Protestants generally let more time go by, and the English and Canadians were much slower, some of the former never renouncing their allegiance. Hence the foreign vote cast against Lincoln as compared with that cast for him was much larger than 60 per cent of the whole in the Northern States. The Irish vote in 1860 was against the Republican candidate with a solidity never since equaled. The members of that nationality had made of Stephen A. Douglas in their imaginations a sort of Andrew Jackson, and they were specially worked up by what he and others had told them, that if the Republicans won and Lincoln was elected the slaves would be freed and would rush North by millions and would underbid the Irish for work and deprive them of a living. That fear was not fully dispelled until some time after emancipation had proved its falsity. Hence they voted solidly and worked desperately to beat Lincoln.

So far is it from being true that the foreign-born vote elected Lincoln that if he had really received that vote he would have had a million majority more over Douglas than he did receive in the North. But for foreign votes Douglas would not have carried a State or hardly a county and scarcely a school district north of Mason and Dixon's line. On the other hand, the bulk of the Protestants, say two-thirds, has stood firmly by the Republicans, except where a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of prohibition has caused a defection.

That the foreigners should have divided thus, one set turning to the right hand and the other to the left, need excite no surprise when the reason is looked at. Those immigrants who left the Old World that they might be free from kingcraft, aristocracy, and standing armies, and the union of Church and State, from the tyranny of Kings, Princelings, and Lords, and from a love of freedom in all things, temporal and spiritual, by an inexorable law from whose operation they could not escape grouped themselves around the Republican flag. Those who believed in a hierarchy and ultramontanism, who still wanted some one to boss them—if not a priest then a party leader—formed instinctively on the side of the Democracy. Soon after the immigrant arrived he fell into his place in the ranks as naturally as a soldier does. Since the immigration prior to 1860 was largely from Ireland and Catholic Germany, the Democrats had by far the most recruits. With the falling off in Irish emigration and the immense stimulus given to that of the Lutheran Scandinavians, and the Lutherans of Germany, and the Scotch, Welsh, and Upper Canadians, the Republican party got proportionately more accessions to its ranks. And but for the distractions and defections of wets and drys growing out of the prohibition question it would be dominant in all the Northern States by decisive majorities.

TAXATION OF BACHELORS.

A member of the Wyoming Legislature has introduced a bill levying an annual tax of $2.50 a head upon every unmarried man in the Territory over 35 years of age, and it is stated that the bill is receiving serious consideration. The object of the tax does not clearly appear. It may be for purposes of revenue or it may be for purposes of population. Probably it is the latter, for Wyoming just now needs population more than revenue to boom her Statehood movement. She is far behind the number needed to entitle her to Congressional representation, and as a very large proportion of her people are unmarried it follows as a matter of course that they are not doing their duty by the census. So far as revenue is concerned the tax is too small to yield any considerable sum.

The fact that Wyoming was the pioneer in the female suffrage movement goes to confirm the theory that population is the animating purpose of this bill. Wyoming has always been determined that women shall have their rights, and among these, besides life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and voting, are the rights to have husbands and to have children, to be supported and cared for while they assist in affairs of state. That these rights are not more generally enjoyed argues a peculiarly malicious neglect upon the part of the Wyoming bachelors, for the expense of a household in the sparsely settled Territory cannot be very large, nor can it offer the attractions of the older States to console a man in the absence of a family and a home of its own. In the latter bachelors live in clover, but this cannot be the case in Wyoming, where club-houses, watering-places, elegant establishments, equipages, operas, theaters, and receptions, half a dozen deep every night, are unknown. There is, therefore, sufficient excuse for the bill levying this tax, and if the truth were known it would probably be found that the measure originated with the women themselves, and that its animus is a concerted purpose on their part to enforce a great natural right—namely: the right of every woman to have some man take care of her, and to bring the men of Wyoming sharply up to a sense of their duty.

As a general principle we hold it to be right and consistent that bachelors should be taxed, and if they will not marry that they should be mulcted in a sum which would be sufficient for the annual support of a reasonable woman. They should be made to contribute in this manner to the general support of the sex, and the assessment should also be punitive in character and intention, and should be regarded as a penalty for violation of duty to woman and of the Scriptural injunction to multiply and replenish the earth. The great mistake made, however, in Wyoming, is the ridiculous smallness of the tax. Two dollars and a half will not induce any old bachelor to marry. The penalty should be as high as the cost of supporting a frugal wife, in order to discourage celibacy and punish bachelors who may try to shirk their duty to society, besides operating as a matter of economy by making it so much cheaper to get married that every one of them will hunt for his affinity without delay. Two dollars and a half will be no inducement, nor will it act as a compulsion. They will simply smile at it, pay it, and go their single way more firmly prejudiced than ever against maids or spinsters. Five hundred dollars should be fixed as the minimum, with local option in the counties to increase to any extent, the amount to depend upon the ratio of unmarried women to the bachelors. If there are not women enough to go round, then inducements should be offered to attract them. A big swingeing tax might be sufficient of itself to do this.

CRIMINAL LAW IN NEW YORK.

In 1884 the Board of Aldermen of New York, having been heavily bribed by Jacob Sharp, gave him the franchise to lay street railway tracks on Broadway. Subsequently indictments were found against a large number of Aldermen and others for bribery. Saturday, nearly six years after the passage of the boodle ordinance and the distribution of half a million in bribes, the District Attorney recommended that a number of indictments against the untried culprits be dismissed, because, he says, "a trial would be a farce." It would, but why? Because of the atrocious system of jurisprudence which criminal lawyers have fastened on the great State of New York.

It is as easy to indict a man there as here. It is easier to get a jury and to secure a first conviction. But from there on the practice in this State, bad as it is, is better than in New York. There, when a man with influence or money has been convicted, he appeals to the Supreme Court, a sort of half-way house for wealthy offenders. Any one of its many Judges may tie up his case till the court, after due delay, passes on it. Generally it reverses the finding of the trial court and gives the defendant another chance. If it does not the latter goes on to the Court of Appeals, which is the highest judicial body, and is a compound of equal parts of technicality, and delays, and disregard of justice. There a culprit is sure to be looked on with favor. If not given a new trial he begins complaining, like the Democrats in Congress, that "the right of minorities to rule is not respected."

In the meanwhile witnesses die, move away, or are bought to forget what they previously swore to. New prosecuting attorneys come in who are not interested in the case. Public indignation, hot at first, has cooled down. Tammany Hall does its quiet work in favor of its man, who has a "pull." The result is that the offender is generally acquitted on his second trial or the jury disagrees. If convicted again he still has lively hope, for are not the Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals paid salaries to help such distressed fellows as himself out of a tight place? The only possible use of an appeal to the Supreme Court, which has not final jurisdiction, is to secure delay and more fees for the attorney, and chances of escape.

Quiet efforts are making all the time to introduce the New York system in this State. The lawyers are anxious to give the Illinois Appellate Court a chance to expound criminal law, for the sake of another appeal for the benefit of both lawyer and convicted client, and some of these days, if they are not closely watched, they will carry their point, and Illinois will be even worse cursed than New York now is.

PARNELL'S TRIUMPH.

The friends of Mr. Parnell and all men who love justice and fair play will rejoice with him in his final triumph over the London *Times*. It has persecuted and vilified him for years, but the persecutions are at an end. The original trial broke down after the suicide of the forger Pigott, and when he turned upon his enemy and sued for libel, warned by past experience, it acknowledged the injustice it had done him and the baseless character of its assaults, as well as its own craven fear, by compromising with him and paying him heavy damages to withdraw the suit. It was a clear case of political persecution and an attempt to drive him from the policy he has pursued so long and so manfully, and it had all the forces of the Tory party at its back helping to break him down, to smash the Home Rule party, and to deal Mr. Gladstone a mortal blow at the same time. The miserable conspiracy has failed, however. Mr. Parnell is vindicated and the Thunderer will have to try some other tactics. It is safe to assume that it will not asperse the great Irish leader again. One of the reasons which inspired the settlement with Mr. Parnell was undoubtedly the *Times'* determination to avoid disclosing under oath its circulation, which has decreased at a rapid rate in recent years.

NO USE FOR CLAN-NA-GAELISM.

Testimony from all sides goes to show that the Irish National League in this country is in a moribund condition, and, we take it, few will regret the fact, for as at present managed and under its present auspices it not only can accomplish nothing for Ireland but it is an incendiary, treasonable, and thoroughly anti-American organization. It is stated upon the best of authority that its branches in nine cases out of ten are only camps of the Clan-na-Gael, which of itself is sufficient to condemn it. If there is not vitality enough left in the league to weed out the physical force men then the sooner it expires the better. The American public is sick of it and of everything connected with it. The only method of solving the Irish question is the wise, peaceful, legislative method of Mr. Parnell, and the only hope for the continuance and practical value of the league is the adoption of his methods. It is time that every Irish-American who respects the country in which he lives, and who has the real good of Ireland at heart, should separate himself from any association with the Clan-na-Gael, which is odious to the American people.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is so ignorant of Minneapolis that it goes to the excess of impoliteness of crediting our embezzlers to St. Paul. But perhaps this freak of THE TRIBUNE is one single compensation in the prevailing evil of the Associated Press in crediting everything that happens in Minnesota to St. Paul.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

As Minne is engaged to Paul, and the marriage, it is understood, will soon take place, what is the use of keeping up the distinction? What belongs to one belongs to the other, and as the little frailties of Minne only offset the fiscal irregularities of Paul, why should two accounts be kept of the doings or sayings of Minne-Paul or Paul and Minne?

THE St. Louis World's Fair boom tried to crawl out of its hole at the same time the groundhog did last Sunday, but hadn't the strength to do it. Fears are entertained that the weather is going to be very cold in St. Louis.

A PETRIFIED apple has been discovered in Maine. The finder has preserved it as a curiosity. If it had been found in New Jersey it would have been worked up into hard cider.

REED rules.

MAJAH JONES of St. Louis is crowding Col. Elliott F. Shepard hard for the honor of being the champion editorial ass of America.

IN order to guard against accidents at French duels with firearms it may be necessary hereafter to inquire whether either of the combatants has learned the use of the pistol among the cowboys of the Great West. The seconds will measure off the distance in accordance with the result of this inquiry.

THE London *Times* has neither as much money nor prestige as it had before it began to dabble in Parnellism and crime, but it has accumulated a great deal of valuable experience.

THE Democratic Burchards in Congress are still protesting against Reed's Righteous Rulings.

AN original genius in Birmingham, Ala., advances the theory that the word "angel" in the Scriptures should have been in most cases translated "balloon." It was a balloon instead of an angel that caught up Philip and bore him fifty miles away after the baptism of the Ethiopian eunuch. It was a fleet of balloons instead of angels that frightened the shepherds on the hills of Bethlehem. The angels that dropped fire on the Persian host that besieged Jerusalem in the reign of King Abner were balloons. And so on. This interpretation sheds much light on the history of Jacob. A man who can spend a whole night wrestling with a balloon and live to tell of it is a deathless hero.

AT a swell wedding a few days ago in a fashionable church the guests, most of whom were ladies, stood up on the cushions in order to have a good view of the bridal party. With grief we record the fact that this did not take place in the rowdy West, but in the cultured City of N—w Y—k.

A MEMBER of the Wyoming Legislature has introduced a bill fixing a special tax on all men residing in that State who remain unmarried after they become 30 years of age. The evident design of this is to attract immigrants from Massachusetts.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Only an Ordinary Individual.

Mrs. Blooblud—"Did that young New York person, Miss—aw—Bly, really travel round the world with no more baggage than a hand satchel?"

Miss Blooblud—"She did, mamma."

Mrs. Blooblud (using her smelling-bottle)—"I beg you will not mention her name in my presence again, Clara. She doesn't belong to our set."

Its Kingdom.

"Figgs! Figgs! Have I caught you in the act of taking a drink of whisky? I thought you were one of these strict vegetarian cranks."

"So I am, Swilkins. What is the origin of whisky? Is it either animal or mineral, you daggone puddinghead?"

Making Room for It.

Foreman (of New Orleans paper)—"That account of the prize-fight makes four columns and a half and we've only room for four columns."

Editor (severely)—"We've got to have the news, sir. The people demand it. Let that half-column editorial on 'Brutality of the Prize-Ring' stand over for one day, Ruggles."

Remembered One Who Had.

Enamored Youth (to comic opera fairy)—"Cruel Mlle. Pozzolini! Has no man ever made an impression on your flinty heart?"

Fair Enslaver (with a sigh)—"Yes. I loved your grandfather. Ah, he was a noble young man, Mosseer!"

PERSONALS.

A. Blizzard has just retired from the editorial chair of the Geneva (Ala.) *Record.*

Mr. Bonner's sons paid Mr. Whittier $1,000 for his last poem, "The Captain's Well."

William D. Howells, it is said, would like to be Consul-General at Paris. But, of course, he would never countenance a plot to give him the position.

John H. Applegate of Asbury Park made $40,000 by inventing a machine for lasting shoes. The man who invents a way to make shoes last will get about $400,000.

Le Caron, the spy, has the reminiscences of his adventurous life almost ready for publication. A great deal of space will be devoted to the Fenian raid on Canada.

Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia has nearly lost her beautiful form by growing stout. She retains all her sweetness of countenance and marvelous complexion, however.

Nellie Bly is to lecture on her recent record-breaking tour around the world. She will give three lectures in New York, and will then be heard in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities.

James Whitcomb Riley's trouble is said by the Cincinnati *Times-Star* to be caused by the vast quantities of quinine he has taken in the effort to eliminate from his system the malaria accumulated in his earlier years in Indiana.

The Empress of Germany has a special bodyguard of twenty-four of the tallest men in the army, with five sergeants and officers to match. How nice it must be for Augusta-Victoria not to have to climb on a shaky step-ladder to hang the baby's picture.

Mrs. Delia Parnell is again reported suffering for the necessaries of life. The house in which she lives is almost in ruins, and she has neither coal nor wood. Mrs. Parnell admits speculating in stocks and says the money raised for her was used in paying pressing debts.

The Sultan of Turkey has sent three hairs from the beard of the Prophet by a special messenger as a present to the Town of Aleppo. Wherever the messenger appeared during his journey he was received in state, and the Governor of Aleppo came to meet him before the gates of the town.

Minister Fred Douglass writes to a friend: "I am quite satisfied with my position in Hayti. There is a chance of being of some service here. It is the black man's country, and though there is much to regret in its condition there is also much to commend. The people are called lazy, but they do manage to export $7,000,000 of produce per annum."

Dr. Hugh Hagan of Atlanta says of our Minister to Austria: "Col. Grant and his charming wife are the heart's love of every American in Vienna. North, South, East, and West are alike in favors and courtesies received from them both. Col. Grant's home is open to every American and his hospitable board is spread for all who will partake thereof."

Queen Victoria's granddaughter, who is now known as the Duchess of Fife, has turned out to be one of the most democratic young persons in Great Britain. She wanders about the streets all day with her husband, looking into the shop windows, buying all sorts of odds and ends, and when she goes to the theater instead of occupying the royal box she sits down in the stalls among the commoners.

Gen. W. T. Sherman astonishes his friends of the younger generation occasionally by telling of the variety of occupations in which he has been engaged during his lifetime. Although he was educated for the United States army at West Point he has not always been a soldier. He was for four years a banker in California; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Kansas City, where he practiced for two years; he has "farmed it" at various periods of his life, and has kept close enough watch on various quiet investments so that his old days will not be burdened by want or care.

CURRENT NOTES.

We live so fast nowadays that it keeps the recording angel busy putting down "breaks."—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

"Let us learn French, Goslin. What do you say?" "Cawn't do it, Dolley; 'tisn't English, you know."—*Harper's Bazar.*

There is hardly any man so friendless in this world that he hasn't at least one friend ready to tell him his faults.—*Texas Siftings.*

Clouds are a good deal like men—they are harmless when alone, but they make trouble when they get together.—*Norristown Times.*

An exchange exclaims: "In these days of roguery a man must have lost his wits to indorse a note." At any rate he is apt to lose his balance.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Quills (meeting an old classmate)—"Well, old fellow, how goes it? Lots of patients, I suppose?" Squills (ruefully)—"Y-yes; lots of patience!"—*Lawrence American.*

Benedict (after a conjugal tiff)—"It's too bad a man can't have a wife made to order." Mrs. B.—"Well, I think you ought to be satisfied, that's all I seem to be good for, to you." Ben—(densely) "What?" Mrs. B.—"To order."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Is Mr. Smith a very religious man?" "I guess you'd think so. I never saw a more devoted man in all my life. He attends all the parish fairs, takes shares in all the raffles, and when it comes to Copenhagen he is the very life of the church."—*Boston Transcript.*

He had asked her the momentous question with great warmth. "You know," he said, after a pause, "that a soft answer turneth away wrath." "That's very true," she replied, with a sarcastic tinge in her voice, "but a soft question doesn't."—*Washington Post.*

The tired wife was struggling along, overburdened with parcels. "John," she wearily and accusingly said, "when we were single you didn't allow me to carry bundles." "That was because you hadn't so many of them," was his unfeeling reply.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Paying Teller—"I can't help it if your name is Malone; you can't get the money on that check unless you are identified." Malone—"Hould a bit wid ye! Oi'll bring Jim Maginnis in an' introduce ye to him, an' begorra he kin oidentofoy us both. Phat name, sir?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

"The editor of the *Daily Grabber* is a brute." "What's the matter now?" "Why, I sent him a story, and asked him, in case of its return, not to fold, but to return it flat; and he wrote that it would be impossible to return such a story as mine in any other way."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Ma," said Willie, who had been to the missionary sewing society with his mother, "I feel very sorry for the poor little heathen." "That's right, Willie. I am glad to see you show such a spirit." "Yes'm. I'd feel sorry for anybody that had to wear the clothes that you people were making today."—*Washington Post.*

History's Dramatic Revenge.

New York Press: We have seen in this country many violent contrasts between the old régime and the new, but where can we find one more dramatic than between that old slave block and the present position of Blanche K. Bruce? On substantially the same spot where the negro figured so recently as only a chattel he is vested today, at the Nation's Capital and under the very eaves of Congress, with official control of all property transfers. The hand once shackled on the block now legalizes the bargains of his former oppressor!

RAPIER THRUSTS.

Baltimore *American:* Perhaps New York may select M. Classen to run her World's Fair. He would make things hum.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Senator Ingalls will never know how much his antagonists admire him until he reads his obituaries.

Philadelphia *Press:* Your genuine New York operator in banks begins by waiving his principles and ends by waiving an examination.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* It would be hardly safe to trust the World's Fair in New York. Some able financier of the Napoleonic breed might steal it.

Detroit *Tribune:* It is nearly five years since Gen. Grant died, and a costly monument will soon be erected to the memory of the late Henry W. Grady.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* John M. Palmer can never go to the Senate unless he changes his residence or his politics. The climate of Illinois is not favorable to the growth of Democratic Senatorial booms.

Wichita (Kas.) *Journal:* If there is not so much liquor sold in Kansas as formerly it is not because of prohibition, but because the drug stores and joints sell a poor quality of and charge a big price for liquor.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* "A close observer," says a description of Herr Most, "will see that the lines of his mouth are not without force." Nobody ever thought of Most's mouth as being without force. There is where he has it all.

Washington *Post:* Can it be possible that Col. Elliott F. Shepard is neglecting his chosen calling? From this distance it would appear as if the fungus growth had commenced to twine its clammy, disease-spreading, and death-dealing microbes about the New York World's Fair cinch.

Dubuque *Times:* It was a dirty trick for St. Louis to go back on Chicago in the contest for the World's Fair. There never was any show for St. Louis from the first, and to combine with the East in favor of New York as against a Western city that has a good chance to be selected is a piece of envious spitework rarely equaled.

Milwaukee *News:* Ten of the most prominent proprietors of gambling houses in Chicago have been indicted by the grand jury. The great difficulty in Chicago will be in securing a jury that can try the case. It will be a difficult thing to get twelve men in that city who have had no knowledge of the proprietors or the places they have run.

Farwell's Foreboding.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.): Senator Farwell's remarks on the subject of patronage always contain novel and generally startling political tenets. The last interview in which he declares that President Harrison ought to respect the will of the people is peculiarly Farwellian in its implication that Senator Farwell is the vox populi.

On the other hand, Senator Farwell makes a stab close to the vitals of the question when he points out the revenge which the President appears to be taking on those Republicans who had the hardihood to support Gresham for the Republican nomination. When a Republican Senator makes that charge and couples it with the prediction that this course will disrupt the party it is sufficient to create a doubt whether political wisdom and harmony are reigning supreme in the councils of the Nation.

With regard to the Senator's gloomy prediction—when the party is divided between those who use patronage for personal revenge and those who rebel because they cannot control it for personal advantage—the question is likely to be asked if it deserves any better fate than disruption.

[It is all a tempest in a teapot. There will be no disruption on that issue.—ED. TRIB.]

Winter Apples.

What cheer is there that is half so good,
  In the snowy waste of a winter's night,
As a dancing fire of hickory wood
  And an easy chair in its mellow light,
And a pearmain apple, ruddy and sleek,
  Or a jenneting with a freckled cheek?

A russet apple is fair to view,
  With a tawny tint like an autumn leaf,
The warmth of a ripened corn-field's hue,
  Or a golden hint of a harvest sheaf;
And the wholesome breath of the finished year
Is held in a winesap's blooming sphere.

They bring you a thought of the orchard trees,
  In blossomy April and leafy June,
And the sleepy droning of bumble bees,
  In the lazy light of the afternoon,
And the tangled clover and bobolinks,
Tiger lilies and garden pinks.

If you've somewhere left, with its gables wide,
  A farmhouse set in an orchard old,
You'll see it all in the winter tide,
  At sight of a pippin's green-and-gold,
Or a pearmain apple, ruddy and sleek,
Or a jenneting with a freckled cheek.

Barbarism in the South.

Portland *Oregonian:* Under the brutal despotism that prevails in our Southern States men are obliged to take refuge in silence and in abjuration of their political and constitutional rights. In ten States the repression is general. There is no equal despotism in any portion of the civilized globe. And the worst of it is that the country at large is as yet too cowardly to apply any remedy. This species of outrage, based on political intolerance, has been going on in the South during fifty years, or ever since the politics of slavery became the controlling force in that region. As a survival of brutality and barbarism it appears hopeless.

The New Coinage of Brazil.

The mint is actively working at the dies for the new gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins. The obverse of the gold and silver coins will have a head of the Republic surrounded by the words "Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil de 1889," and twenty-one stars, representing the States and the Federal municipality; on the reverse of the gold coins the Southern cross in an eclipse, on those of silver the value surmounted by the Southern cross, and surrounded by a crown of foliage. The nickel and bronze will have the Southern cross on the obverse and the value on the reverse.—*Rio News.*

Wise as Well as Just.

New York *Tribune:* The South must make up its mind to concede to the negro the civil rights so dearly purchased for him. This proposition can neither be compromised nor evaded. It stands as the organic law of the land, and no reason has ever been suggested why it is not wise as well as just law. That the two races will remain and should remain socially distinct in no way affects the political rights of either, nor will that impression anywhere be found except in the imagination of Southern politicians and their personal following.

No Fair for New York.

Philadelphia *Record:* There doesn't appear to be any real desire for a World's Fair among the members of the New York Legislature. Unless the occasion can be turned into an engine of political power they would prefer that no Fair should be held on Manhattan Island. Very well. The country will not hesitate to accept the decision of the New York Legislature as an expression of the prevailing opinion throughout the Empire State. Let the Fair go elsewhere.

The Repeating Rifle in Russia.

According to a report from St. Petersburg the Russian Government has just ordered a million and a half repeating rifles in France. It is known that at the time when the Russian War Department was deliberating upon the introduction of repeating rifles, the French Government communicated to it the secret of the composition of the smokeless powder used in France, and also provided Russia with the quantity of powder necessary for her experiments. This report, if true, is an important one.—*Berlin Letter.*

Abolishing a Bad Custom.

Hartford *Courant:* Congress is organized and established to legislate. The compulsory attendance of members is based on the theory that business must go on. Mr. Reed moves along on that same theory, and puts an end to a bad custom, which each party in turn has advocated and antagonized, according to which one got the supposed advantage of the occasion.

Chicago Has No Western Rivals.

Denver *News:* Chicago is making a gallant fight for the location of the World's Fair in 1892. The struggle has so shaped itself in Congress that Western rivals should withdraw and let the city on the lake fight it out with New York and Washington. St. Louis is no longer a possibility. If the South does not support New York it will concentrate on Washington.

Should Work Both Ways.

Denver *Republican:* Senator Vance says that his solution of the race problem in the South is "hands off." This is our solution, provided that by it is meant that the Democrats shall keep their hands off the throats of the negro voters.

Uncle Sam Isn't That Kind of a Wooer.

Detroit *Tribune:* If Canada ever comes into the Union of States she will first ask for admission. Uncle Sam will never take her by the back hair and drag her in.

IT CAN TAKE MORE WATER.

THE CANAL CAN ACCOMMODATE A FLOW OF 80,000 CUBIC FEET.

So the Commissioners Assure the Council Committee—Discussion of Plans for Cleansing the South Fork—Mr. Reilly of Joliet Protests Against Any More Sewage Being Sent Down the Valley—Answers to His Objections—The Packers to Be Consulted.

Canal Commissioners Snively and Louis Hutt, Superintendent Layton, Dr. Rauch of the State Board of Health, Secretary Mims of the Canal Commission, and the Hon. Tom Reilly of Joliet met the Mayor, Commissioner Wickersham, and Ald. Dixon, Horner, O'Neill, Dunham, and Cullerton at the Mayor's office yesterday morning to discuss the subject of the sewage dilution.

Engineer Northway explained the plan which Mr. Fiend and he presented to the Council committee Saturday. Ald. O'Neill asked whether the proposed pumping works at Saratoga street, being only three-fourths of a mile from the Bridgeport pumps, would not raise the water so as to seriously interfere with the action of the latter works. Mr. Northway said that in his judgment this would not be the case. There would be a rise of only three or four inches caused by the back water. That could be easily overcome by giving the water at the Bridgeport works greater head. Superintendent Layton did not quite agree with Mr. Northway. He was of opinion that the back water would raise the canal two feet. He did not insist on this view, however.

Ald. Dixon then called on the Canal Commissioners to state what quantity of water they could take care of in the canal.

Mr. Hutt said he would guarantee that the Commissioners would take care of 80,000 cubic feet of water in the average season. There were times, as during a long spell of rainy weather, when that quantity could not be taken care of.

CAN TAKE 80,000 FEET.

The Mayor asked whether the flow of 80,000 cubic feet through the canal would not necessitate the raising of bridges.

Mr. Hutt replied: "I cannot answer you definitely on that point, but I think that whatever raising of the bridges is necessary we can look after."

"This is most satisfactory," said Dixon.

Mr. Snively expressed concurrence in the views of Mr. Hutt. So did Superintendent Layton.

Mr. Reilly here interposed. He said it was perhaps true that the Canal Commissioners could take care of 80,000 cubic feet of water, but it largely depended on the character of the water whether the people of the valley would submit to that quantity being sent down. If it was proposed to send down the filth of the South Fork with that water the valley people would use every means of resistance. They would fight the matter in the Legislature and in the courts. He held that the joint resolutions of the Legislature passed in 1881 compelled the erection of additional pumping-works at Bridgeport, and that the city had no authority to erect pumps elsewhere. Those resolutions were passed to protect the valley people, not the people of Chicago.

Ald. O'Neill read the joint resolutions and said they were not susceptible of the interpretation put on them by Mr. Reilly. They merely required that the city should send down at least 60,000 cubic feet of water and as much more as the Canal Commissioners thought would be necessary for the proper dilution of sewage. He repudiated the idea that the Legislature passed resolutions for the benefit of the valley people alone.

NOT AS BAD AS THOUGHT.

Dr. Rauch agreed with Mr. O'Neill. He said the South Fork was a great bugbear. The people of the valley had misconceptions about it. "As a matter of fact," said the doctor, "one-third of the sewage of this South Fork now goes down the valley. Nearly all of it goes down the valley when the wind is from the southwest. The water of the river is then blown out into the lake, the level is lowered, and the South Fork sewage flows in. It is not nearly so harmful as thought."

Said Ald. Dunham: "And the packers propose to render it almost harmless by means of precipitation or settling basins."

"That is an excellent idea," said Dr. Rauch. "If the Stock-Yards sewage is deprived of half or more of its solids before being emptied into the South Fork I don't see the objection to sending it down the valley with 40,000 feet of water additional."

Mr. Reilly was not satisfied, however, so Ald. Dunham took him in hand again. He said to him: "You get on an average 33 per cent of the South Fork sewage now every day. The packers, however, propose to reduce the noxious matter in that sewage 50 per cent—in other words, to make it only one-third as offensive as at present. In addition the city proposes to add 40,000 cubic feet of fresh lake water to dilute this sewage. I don't understand why you or the valley people object to that."

Mr. Reilly continued to object and to threaten the resistance of the State. Ald. Dixon interposed: "You are only a private individual. These gentlemen here, who represent the State, say they are willing we should send 80,000 cubic feet of water down the canal."

WANTS A GREATER QUANTITY.

"We will take care of 80,000 cubic feet of water in the canal," said Dr. Rauch, "but we want you to be able to pump 120,000 cubic feet."

Said Ald. Dixon: "All we want to know from you gentlemen is, How much water can you take care of? We will pump as much as you can carry. You are not made the judges of the quantity we shall pump. I know you can carry 80,000 feet, because I have the report of your own engineers based on surveys made last summer to that effect." Dr. Rauch was silenced.

Ald. Cullerton said the plan as explained by Mr. Northway was a good one. The main question was whether the state of the city's finances would permit the work to be entered on. He said it would largely depend on the extent of the financial aid the packers would give. The city could not pay $250,000 for the work, the amount of the estimates. He had no doubt that the Stock-Yards men would be generous as they had always been.

Mr. Reilly again protested in the name of the valley people and the people of the State.

Ald. O'Neill became annoyed and said he did not believe Mr. Reilly spoke the sentiments of the State. Anyway, Cook County, with 1,250,000 population—one-third of the people of the State—could better afford to do without Illinois than Illinois could do without Cook County. The Mayor at this point wanted Dr. Rauch to explain what he meant by saying that the city ought to be able to pump 120,000 cubic feet of water per minute.

"I meant," said Dr. Rauch, "that you should send 80,000 by way of the canal, and send 40,000 cubic feet some other way."

Chairman Dixon ruled that this discussion was not germane to the subject, and on the motion of Ald. Horner the committee adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow, when it will meet the packers' committee to discuss finances and the question of settling-basins. Dr. Rauch had some theories about settling-basins and was referred to the packers.

THE FEEDER AT SHANAHAN.

Commissioner Hutt, speaking of the statement that the Illinois and Michigan Canal feeder from the Desplaines River at Shanahan had been opened in order that sufficient water might be obtained to run Norton's mills at Joliet, says the feeder has been closed since the pumps were put in place at Bridgeport seven years ago. The feeder, he says, could not be used even if it were so desired, for the reason that it is totally out of order and would require an outlay of many thousand dollars to put it in shape for service.

The Course of Wisdom.

Boston *Journal:* The wise course for the South is to accept the situation; to recognize the value of the negro as an industrial factor; to determine to treat him fairly in the relations of employment, honestly as a citizen, and humanely and generously as a weaker race; and, by education, and friendliness, and wise guidance, to help him along those lines of progress in which, in spite of every obstacle, he has already made remarkable advancements.

On the Society Plan.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The "absence" of a Democratic Congressman who wants to obstruct legislation seems to be constructed on the analogy of the "not at home" of the society woman whose back hair is not done up, and the "out of town" of the dun-dodger.

A Pertinent Reminder.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Does the science of politics consist solely in squabbling over the spoils and fighting for partisan control? It may be possible that it might be broadened so as to occasionally take in a few measures for the public welfare.

DREW A LARGE AUDIENCE.

FIRST PRODUCTION IN THIS CITY OF "THE GONDOLIERS."

Merits of Gilbert and Sullivan's Latest Opera—How the Different Numbers in the Work Were Received by the Assemblage—Manner in Which the Performers Acquitted Themselves—Wilson Barrett's Revival of "Claudian"—Pieces Being Presented at the Other Theaters.

The long-expected Chicago production of Gilbert and Sullivan's latest comic opera, "The Gondoliers," took place last evening at the Chicago Opera-House. The interest felt in the much-advertised work attracted a large house.

The story of "The Gondoliers" is briefly as follows: Marco and Giuseppe, two Venetian gondoliers, are in love with Gianetta and Tessa, two Venetian maidens, and the quartette hasten to get married. Directly after their exit the Duke of Plaza-Toro, a decayed Spanish nobleman, accompanied by the Duchess, his daughter Casilda, and their attendant Luiz—who, by the way, is passionately enamored of Casilda—enter, and the Duke explains that he has come to Venice to hunt up the infant son and heir of the King of Barataria, to whom Casilda was married by proxy when in swaddling clothes. The only clew in possession of the Duke is the fact that the heir to the throne of Barataria was confided to a gondolier and reared in his adopted father's profession, and it soon becomes clear, for the time being, that either Giuseppe or Marco is the long-sought sovereign. When these worthies are seen again they are married. The Duke keeps Casilda in the background and urges the gondoliers to accompany him to Barataria, when the real heir shall be discovered and proclaimed King. Tessa and Gianetta consent to temporary deposition, and the curtain goes down on their parting.

The second act is carried on in the Island of Barataria, where the two gondoliers share the throne until the mystery of their birth shall be explained. The absent wives, however, tire of their loneliness, and of a sudden Tessa and Gianetta, with their friends, land upon the island. The appearance of the Duke in the midst of the consequent festivities recalls Marco and Giuseppe to reality, and the old courtier explains to them the situation. One of the two must wed Casilda, and, of course, either Tessa or Gianetta must be left without a husband. The way out of the dilemma is foreseen from the first, and Luiz, proven to be the rightful heir to the crown, wins the hand of Casilda and leaves the gondoliers to their happy and unambitious life.

The plan of the story affords but little material for action, except such as is added in the way of padding, for there are few important incidents, really nothing of a startling nature. In fact, the libretto is decidedly the weakest and least interesting that Gilbert has produced, and much of the wit is labored and lacking in spontaneity or any appearance of such. Indeed, the general effect was wearisome, though there was occasionally a bright flash suggestive of the old manner. Musically the opera is inferior to its predecessors, even to the "Yeomen of the Guard" or "Ruddygore," to say nothing of some of the still earlier works. It is not for a moment to be compared to "Patience" or the "Mikado." There is too little sustained melody and too much repetition of notes, singing several words to notes on the same degree of the scale. This suggests, if it does not prove, a loss of invention on the part of the composer. The opening chorus is rather pretty but commonplace. It was applauded at the close, chiefly by people in the balcony and gallery. The duet, "Thank You, Gallant Gondolieri," sung by Miss Lily Post, Casilda, and Miss Kate Alma, was well received. The appearance of Mr. W. S. Daboll, the Duke of Plaza-Toro, with his Duchess, his daughter, and drummer, with the scene which followed, was provocative of considerable merriment, and the scene between Luiz, Mr. Willett Seaman, and Casilda, Miss Addie Cora Reed, was rather comical, modeled somewhat after the scene in the "Mikado," between Yum-Yum and Nanki-Poo. Their duet, "There Was a Time," secured an encore. Don Alhambra Bolero, the Grand Inquisitor, perpetrated a number of pleasantries, such as punching the Duke in the ribs with his cane, shortly after his arrival on the scene, which, of course, amused a portion of the audience. The Don's song "I stole the Prince, and I brought him here," was quite like a bit out of the "Mikado." The vocal powers exhibited were not remarkable, but between the sentiment of the text and the expressive gestures of the singer it secured an encore—and, a second encore was forced by a small minority of the audience and granted without any show of unwillingness. The quintet "Try we life long, we can never," was not particularly well done. It appeared rather involved in design and produced but little effect. Tessa's song, "When a merry maiden marries," was somewhat suggestive of a song in the "Yeomen." It was poorly sung by Miss Kate Alma, of whom it must be said that she was an understudy, obliged to take the part which it was confidently expected another would have sung. She was, however, entirely overweighted with the rôle. Giannetta's song, "Kind sir, you cannot have the heart," was not especially well done and failed of an encore. The first act was not received with any real enthusiasm. The second act is brighter than the first; the ensemble and dance, "We will dance a cachuca," was the first really catchy number in the work. It, too, secured an encore. A later ensemble, "In a contemplative fashion," rather reminiscent in character and with explosive closes to the lines, a bit of tricky singing provided by the composer, made sufficient impression to win an encore. The Duchess' song, "On the day when I was wedded," was given by Miss Fanny Edwards in a manner which in a fair measure deserved the repetition which was called for and accorded. The duet between the Duke and Duchess was wretched as regards the musical composition. It was encored, but the demonstration was roundly hissed. Miss Lily Post shows marked improvement since the last time she was heard here. She made a graceful Gianetta, and her efforts were received with favor. Mr. W. S. Daboll was the strongest male member of the cast and did excellent work. Mr. Joseph Frankau furnished some amusing comedy. Miss Fanny Edwards has a strong voice and sings her music effectively, besides acting with spirit. Miss Reed's voice is rather weak and shrill in the upper register, but she was reasonably acceptable when the music did not take her too high. Mr. Jesse Jenkins was a poor Giuseppi. Mr. Dunbar, the Marco of the cast, made a generally good impression. His voice has power and he sings with good taste. Misses Pevear, Winner, and Carew, especially the latter, who had a bit of solo to sing, did excellently. The mounting was all that could have been desired, the last setting, of Moorish architecture, with a tower and admirably painted scene in the distant background, being magnificent in design and execution. Evidently no pains had been spared in the setting and costuming of the opera, which is something for which Manager Henderson is entitled to credit. The usual uncertainties of a first night were noticeable in the performances, but these will disappear with repetition of the opera.

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Mr. Wilson Barrett revived "Claudian" at the Columbia, and will repeat the performance tomorrow evening. It is one of the plays that were prominent in his repertory three years ago, and, like its companion pieces, it did not meet with general favor. It is a showy piece, having the motive of "The Wandering Jew" without its mysticism; and it is better calculated to display a number of imposing pictures than to afford an opportunity for a study of human passion. As on a former occasion one can find little to commend in it except the scenery. Mr. W. G. Wills, who wrote the dialogue, discharged a perfunctory duty; and Mr. Henry Herman, who planned the story, is more at home in British melodrama than in higher forms of writing. No epithet will describe "Claudian" better than to say that it is a Cockney classic. There is no humanity, probability, nor poetry in the play; not a heart throb, not a tear; only platitudes interminable, and sermons that are sleep-compelling. Mr. Barrett is impressive as the Pagan hero who experiences a change of heart after being vigorously cursed by a feeble old hermit whom he has stabbed. That is, he looks striking in his Byzantine costume, in which Greek simplicity is accentuated by Oriental richness. With the agonies of the character, which are wholly unreal, it is impossible to sympathize, because as a Pagan Claudian is a caricature, and as a penitent he is a whining hypocrite. The personage is a living affectation, and it would be too much to expect any actor to infuse human feeling into it. Mr. Barrett walks through the rôle with dignity, and on occasions he poses with a skill which would be effective for photographic purposes. Miss Eastlake, although indisposed, played conscientiously the part of the heroine. The saints, sculptors, gladiators, barbarians, etc., with which the play is liberally besprinkled were all without reality and therefore without any claim on sympathy, but they served as subordinate figures in the series of tableaux. "Claudian" appeals neither to heart nor intellect, but merely to the eye; and if it were exhibited as a panorama one would be able to give it much praise which must be withheld from it as a play. Tonight will be presented "Nowadays" for the first time in Chicago. It is a story of rural life in England, and Mr. Barrett himself is the author.

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Playgoers who like minstrelsy seemed to be well pleased with the entertainment provided at McVicker's by the Primrose and West company. The opening night the lower part of the house was well filled and the galleries overflowed. Mr. Lew Dockstader, whose minstrel theater in New York failed a few months ago, is an important addition to this organization. He makes a characteristic speech, in which he introduces several recitations that have been always popular. The singing is of fairly good quality; but curiously enough there is only one negro melody in the program, and that is well rendered by Mr. Primrose. Minstrel entertainments obtained the popularity they once enjoyed in this country by furnishing the people with the music of the Southern cottonfields. Nowadays they run entirely to doggerel and cheap sentimentalism. The "Stick-to-Your-Mother-Tom" sort of stuff that now constitutes the repertory of every minstrel company is enough to drive a sensible person crazy, and it is an excess of this trash which has caused the decline of minstrelsy in public favor. The Primrose and West company comprises several capable singers who could do justice to genuine negro melodies. If one might venture to offer them advice it would be that they abandon their old jokes and go back to their old songs. Among the special features of the entertainment at McVicker's the best is a graceful exercise on horizontal bars by Messrs. Hurley and Van Auken.

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Mr. Sothern and his company in "Lord Chumley" succeeded in attracting a good audience to Hooley's last night in spite of the rain and strong counter attractions at the other houses. The present engagement is limited to this week, and it will be the only appearance of Mr. Sothern in Chicago this season. There are several changes in the company, which remains, however, a capable one. Young Buckstone takes the part of Adam Butterworth, and shows in it a true instinct for broad comedy.

Miss Margaret Mather has purchased the rights for this country to Barbier's play, "Joan d'Arc." She has already arranged with William Young, the author of "Ganelon" and "Pendragon," to make the translation of the play in blank verse for its presentation in this country.

The sale of seats for the "Pinafore"-"Mikado" season at the Auditorium opened auspiciously yesterday. A large number of boxes were disposed of. Mr. Milward Adams declares that the operas will be done with more elaborateness than ever before in this country.

Billed at other theaters: Bartley Campbell's "Siberia" is at Jacobs' Clark Street Theater; "A Legal Wreck" is at the People's; "The Ranch King," with Joseph D. Clifton, is at the Criterion; and "Shadows of a Great City" is at Havlin's. All these attractions are well-seasoned.

Stuart Robson produced "An Arrant Knave" at the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, last night. "The Henrietta" was underlined, but "An Arrant Knave" was so well received last night that the management has decided to keep it on during the engagement.

Francis Wilson, with his company, including Marie Jansen, Hubert Wilke, Charles Plunkett, Laura Moore, Harry McDonough, and Benjamin Joslyn, opened a return engagement in the "Oolah" last evening at the Grand Opera to a crowded house.

Manager George Fair's benefit will be made a gala occasion at the Haymarket Feb. 9. The beneficiary himself will be seen in an act of "Lucretia Borgia," his first appearance on the local boards in ten years.

"A Clean Sweep" is the name of a farce at the Standard. Mr. Dan Mason plays the part of a comical German. The singing of Miss Julia Mackay found particular favor with the audience.

Mr. L. L. Powers, baritone, formerly of Evanston, now of New York, will sing before the Amateur Club tomorrow morning at Central Music-Hall. Mr. Emil Liebling will contribute piano solos.

"Zig-Zag" with Miss Anna Boyd as the star, is the attraction at the Haymarket. The opening house was a large one.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Illinois, fair in southern portion, local rains in northern, southerly winds, warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion.

For Indiana, fair, except local rains in northern portion, southerly winds, slight changes in temperature.

For Lower Michigan, local showers, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Rain, warmer, fresh easterly winds.

Place of observation.	Hei. M of barometer	Thermom'try	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	30.06	32	40	N. W.	Clear	.10
Minnedosa	29.58	4	8	S.	Snow	.34
Medicine Hat						
New York	30.10	46	48	S. W.	Fair	
Washington, D. C.	30.18	50	56	S.	Rain	.01
Norfolk, Va.	30.22	64	70	S. E.	Fair	
Charleston, S. C.	30.32	62	68	Calm.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.32	66	76	E.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.	30.26	66	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.20	70	78	S.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.22	68	74	S. E.	Clear	.02
Galveston, Tex.	30.18	68	72	S. E.	Clear	
Nashville, Tenn.	30.20	66	74	S. E.	Fair	
Cleveland, O.	30.16	62	66	E.	Fair	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.20	38	42	W.	Fair	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.16	40	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.22	40	48	N. W.	Fair	
Erie, Pa.	30.24	42	50	W.	Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	30.26	40	56	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Sandusky, O.	30.28	40	56	E.	Cl'udy	
Toledo, O.	30.24	48	54	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Detroit, Mich.	30.22	40	48	N.	Cl'udy	
Alpena, Mich.	30.30	22	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Manistee, Mich.	30.20	30	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.12	38	42	E.	Rain	.01
Marquette, Mich.	30.24	20	20	E.	Cl'udy	.02
Port Huron, Mich.	30.28	34	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	30.12	36	44	N. E.	Rain	.01
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	34	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	.04
Green Bay, Wis.	30.20	28	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.04	38	40	E.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	30.10	22	22	N. E.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.00	34	34	E.	Cl'udy	
Davenport, Ia.	30.06	40	46	E.	Rain	.04
Des Moines, Ia.	29.96	38	42	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.04	40	40	S. E.	Rain	.01
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	66	72	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	62	70	S.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	68	74	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	62	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Omaha, Neb.	29.96	36	38	S.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	29.86	28	30	S. E.	Fair	.01
Sioux City, Ia.	29.92	34	34	S.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.86	22	22	S.	Cl'udy	
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.82	14	16	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.78	22	22	S.	Cl'udy	
Fort Buford	29.54	34	36	S.	Fair	0.02
Helena, Mont.	29.44	54	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.86	54	60	N.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	29.84	60	70	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.00	54	72	S.	Fair	
El Paso, Tex.	30.02	72	76	N.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.08	54	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Portland, Ore.						
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.20	50		N. W.	Clear	

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Philadelphia—Arrived, British Prince from Liverpool, the Gothia from Hamburg.

New York—Arrived, the Thingvalla from Stettin, the Quarania and Celtic from Liverpool, the Gellert from Hamburg.

London—Sighted, Italy and Canada from New York, City of Chester from New York.

Glasgow—Arrived, Scandinavian from Philadelphia.

Ousting the Lumber Yards.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Considerable commotion has been created by the adoption by the City Council of an ordinance abolishing all lumber yards within the fire limits. Large furniture factories are located in the limits and have a couple of millions invested in their business. To throw out these yards means an added yearly expense to the factories of many thousands of dollars for cartage, besides the trouble and expense of securing new sites for yards. A vigorous remonstrance was sent to the Council tonight.

Philadelphia's Elevated Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—The Railroad Committee of the City Councils this afternoon decided to report favorably to the Councils the supplemental ordinance to the Reading Terminal bill extending to Market street the privileges for the construction of an elevated road. Permission to construct the road to that point has heretofore been withheld by the committee, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the officials of the company to have an ordinance favorably considered.

To Prosecute White Caps.

COVINGTON, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The February term of the Circuit Court convened here today. Over fifty witnesses have been subpœnaed to investigate the case of thirty White Caps who took the Rev. Mr. Lindsley out of church a few months ago and compelled him to leave the country. It is believed that several of the White Caps will be identified. If any of them are convicted the lightest sentence that can be given is two years in the penitentiary.

DE MORES ON THE JEWS.

AIMS OF THE LEADERS OF THE ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

It Is Claimed That the Country Is Really Governed by the Jews, Who Find No Difficulty in Getting the Department Officials and the Legislators in Their Power—The London "Times" Pays Parnell $25,000 and His Libel Suit Is Withdrawn—General Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Marquis de Mores, who fought a duel with Camille Dreyfus yesterday, is one of the recognized leaders of the anti-Semitic party in France, which is actively working against the Jews. The Marquis, when interviewed by a *Herald* correspondent, said: "Foolish rumors are being circulated to the effect that we are attempting to drive the Jews from France. This is the most utter nonsense. We have no objection to Jews because they are Jews—in fact, we regard them as useful and necessary members of society so long as they remain in their proper place—but we object most decidedly to their monopolizing the entire country. We object to a state of things which permits a sect only a few thousand strong to govern a nation which numbers millions. We are not stirring up an agitation with a view to depriving the Jews of any of their rights, but of securing French people in rights which the Jews have succeeded in swindling them out of. When I say that this nation is governed by Jews I speak advisedly. It is true that we are living under a régime which we call republican, but unfortunately we are a republic in name only. In all its machinery the administration of today has retained the policy of centralization and redtapeism just as it existed when we were ruled by Emperors and Kings. The only difference is that the country has lost all the advantages of stability and responsibility which she used to enjoy, and has in exchange gained none of the benefits of a real, enlightened democracy. Local self-government, as understood in America, is unknown to us. We write the word 'liberty' in large letters on our public buildings, and then in our private lives continue to submit to oppression just as if the great revolution had never occurred. The Anglo-Saxon, it has often been said, will never fight except for something tangible, but we Frenchmen will tear down the heavens for an idea only. The trouble is that, having once established the external truth of our ideas, we never dream of putting them into practice; we are content to lay down to the world great principles of action which must lead to prosperity. The world acts upon them quickly, while we, vain theorists, accept the empty shadow for the reality. That is the way it has been with our Republic, and that is how the Jews who are not at all theorists, but shrewd, farseeing schemers, have by getting hold of all centralized power been able to wield an influence in the management of national affairs none the less absolute for being exercised in secret.

A GOVERNMENT BY CLERKS.

"Theoretically the French people govern themselves; practically they are governed by a certain number of clerks and under secretaries in the bureaus of the Paris Ministers. These men are paid only a few hundred francs per month, and can consequently be tempted by a few hundred francs over and above their meager salaries. The Ministers and nominal heads of the departments may or may not be honest men, they may or may not be ignorant of what is going on among their subordinates, but even if they are so disposed they can do little to remedy the evil. With the present kaleidoscopic system Ministers succeed Ministers so rapidly that they have neither time nor inducement to learn to discharge the duties of the office. The result is that clerks and secretaries who have held their positions long enough to understand the work are left to transact the business of the country, and these young gentlemen or old gentlemen, as the case may be, hardly able to live on their official salaries, manage to live comfortably on the supplemental salaries paid them by the Jews.

"It is needless to add that the Jews do not pay these salaries for nothing. Not only is bribery carried on throughout the various executive departments of the State, but far from uncommonly in the Chamber itself. Last year the salaries of not less than 180 deputies were attached for debt. I mention this to show how welcome a few 1,000-franc notes would be to a debtor thus embarrassed. In such cases 1,000-franc notes are not always forthcoming from the Jews, but always for a consideration. The result is that all serious legislation for the real interests of the people is impossible. No great reform can pass the Chamber, although the people are clamoring for reform. No great abuse can be done away with, although the people are groaning under numberless abuses, for it must be borne in mind that whenever there is a popular abuse there is money to be wrung from the people; hence the Jews believe in popular abuses and fight against reform. And such is the insidious influence of the Rothschilds and their followers and such the perfection of their organization throughout France that the real voice of the people is not heard even at the general elections.

JEWS KEPT BOULANGER OUT.

"The pressure of immense sums of money, used as the Jews know how to use it, is simply incalculable. There is not the slightest doubt that but for this hostile influence last September the dissatisfied elements led by Boulanger would have swept the country at these elections. It would be hard to say how many millions of francs have been furnished M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, from the Jewish coffers. Thus for the time they have stifled the voice of universal discontent, but it will not be stifled forever. A storm is brewing and will burst ere long. Boulangism, even without Boulanger, is today stronger than ever, for Boulangism never meant anything but discontent, and every week and every day gives France new causes for being discontented.

"And not only have the Jews been able to prevent all legislation tending toward reform and toward bettering the people's lot, but they have paralyzed the industrial activity of the country by a long series of financial swindles, which in the end always result in taking the people's savings in exchange for more or less valueless bonds and shares. They have succeeded in obtaining the absolute control of the Bank of France and all our great institutions of credit, and they can at will refuse or grant a needed loan. If a man wants to raise 2,000,000 francs for any enterprise he is absolutely at the mercy of the Jews, and if the enterprise is not big enough to suit them they refuse to bother about it.

"Now, what we demand is that this financial tyranny shall cease; that the workingman shall be able to get in his purchases something like the value of his money; that the consumer shall be allowed to deal directly with the producer, thus saving the middleman's or Jew's enormous profits; that the Government shall grant credit to workingmen's societies, organized on a socialistic and coöperative basis; in short, that the Jew be forced to attend to his own business and allow other people to attend to theirs.

"THE PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE."

"It is curious to study the causes that will bring a crisis to a head. The Jews, after taking the past in the shape of savings and the future in the shape of loans, in their insatiable greed have laid their hands on the present. They have now touched the daily life of the people, and this will bring the crisis. Speaking of the meat question in Paris, German dressed mutton, under cover of existing treaties and tariffs, is flooding Paris, and all the men who used to live from work in the slaughter-houses, tanneries, etc., are idle and hungry, and, under existing circumstances, nothing can be done for them. From that savage quarter, when hungry, will start the bolt, as these people have a right to live and will not allow men rolling in easily-gotten millions to regulate their appetites. Our object is to execute social reforms, and we begin our social experiments in Paris. Our ideas are that when individual enterprise has created a national monopoly the duty of society is to step in, indemnify creative genius, and give the benefit of the instrument to all and not to one. If in Paris we arrive at a majority and execute some reforms the country, now sick of talk, will follow us farther and we will be able to force other reforms. But remember we are not fanatics; we only want to pull off the masks and give every man his due."

AN EDITORIAL OPINION.

The Paris *Herald* prints the following editorial on the above interview:

> We are agreeably surprised with our interview with the Marquis de Mores on the anti-Jewish question. It has made a deep impression in political circles and is an important contribution to a grand question which is of current interest. The Marquis was moderate, conservative, with sound ideas on the evils of bureaucracy in France—evils which we fear are almost inseparable from a shifting and evanescent republican government everywhere. It has had a rank growth in the United States for generations.
>
> As to the crusade against the Jews, the Marquis should remember that he who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind. Among the facts of modern civilization which must be accepted is that the Jews control the money markets of Europe and have a vast influence in America. If they were not possessed of great ability it would be otherwise. In the struggle for wealth more, perhaps, than in any other the fittest survives. Is it wise for the Marquis and noblemen like him, under pretense of an anti-Semitic crusade, to excite the mob against the rich, to teach poverty and crime to war upon property? A crusade against 100,000,000 francs means very soon a crusade against 1,000 francs. It is Belleville against the rentes, crime against thrift.
>
> The Marquis should not forget the sinister lessons of the revolution. It was noblemen of his class—Mirabeau, Talleyrand, Lafayette, Egalite d'Orleans—who sharpened the pike which the mob drove home to the heart of France. Even Princes of the blood dallied with the fashionable movement until it was too late, as, in the Arabian tale, the spirit they summoned from the bottle became a demon that swept the earth.
>
> Noblemen like the Marquis were to blame for the revolution of 1789, as many of the highest nobles in France are to blame for the Boulanger revolution of 1889, which, but for the steadier nerve of the French people, might have come to issues as grave as those of the "Terror."
>
> The cry against the Jews is a cry against the rich, the outcast against Dives. The Marquis and his noble friends are playing with fire as their ancestors did before them. Fight bureaucracy to the end—that is all right and it will be a good campaign—but let the Jews alone. Avoid all mad, eccentric politics, like Knownothingism and anti-Masonry. Especially let France remember that the nineteenth century came in under the shadows of the guillotine, and not invoke that appalling specter for its closing years.

PARNELL IS A WINNER.

The "Times" Pays Him $25,000 to Withdraw His Libel Suit.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The trial of the suit for libel brought by Mr. Parnell against the *Times* was to have begun today, but when the case was called counsel announced that the suit had been compromised, the *Times* paying Mr. Parnell £5,000 damages.

The withdrawal was also announced of the action brought by Mr. Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private secretary, against the *Times* for damages for statements affecting Mr. Campbell made by Attorney-General Webster, counsel for the *Times*, in his opening speech in the case of O'Donnell against Walter, proprietor of the *Times*, and for charges made against the plaintiff in an editorial published by the *Times* in July, 1888.

The court-room was crowded. Mr. Parnell was present. He looked well. The announcement of the results of the actions caused a sensation in the court-room. It is stated that the *Times* will pay Mr. Campbell £200 damages, besides meeting all the costs of his action.

The *Times* says upon the Parnell case:

> After our withdrawal of the letters it was clear that we had no legal defense; therefore no alternative was open to us but to come to terms or abide the verdict of a jury. As we had at the outset challenged such action we cannot complain at being taken at our word. This result, however, in no way affects the larger question. It is most desirable that the Parliamentary commission should report, and when its report is presented it is equally desirable that it may be placed in the hands of the public with the least possible delay.

The *News* understands that Mr. Parnell will receive not only the costs legally recoverable, "but the reimbursement of the whole expense he has incurred in the matter. The conclusion is as satisfactory as it is startling. The public now only awaits a Ministerial apology, the making of which common courtesy should dictate."

The *Telegraph* says it is impossible not to condemn the negligence of the *Times* in becoming the dupe of a disreputable rascal. The settlement is satisfactory, and should be taken to heart by both parties, and the coming session might afford a dignified discussion of a great question without the descent to personalities.

The *Post* says on the Parnell case:

> While it was not doubted that the *Times* would lose its case, yet the array of counsel had raised hopes that some extenuating circumstances would be brought out. As this course was not taken we are compelled to admit that the result is a shock to public confidence.

The *Chronicle* says the acceptance of smaller damages than a jury would have awarded is a proof of genuine moderation, for which Mr. Parnell is entitled to credit.

The *Times* consented to the judgment for $25,000 in order to avoid making its circulation public. Mr. Parnell could not well avoid accepting the amount offered.

About a month ago Mr. Parnell's counsel, Sir Charles Russell, applied to the English Court of Queen's Bench for an order directing the *Times* people to make answer to these two questions:

1. Who was the author of the forged documents alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell and published in the *Times*, and from whom did the *Times* people procure them?
2. What was the circulation of the *Times* when the defamatory articles were published.

The court ruled against the first question on the principle that the proprietors of the *Times* were responsible for everything published therein. On the second question the court ruled in favor of Mr. Parnell. This was a hard blow at the *Times*, whose circulation, it is said, has gone down rapidly in recent years. Should the real figures be published they might have a depressing influence on the *Times'* advertisements. To avoid this the *Times* determined to lodge $25,000 in court to satisfy Mr. Parnell's claims for damages. The *Times* admitted the libel.

It is an unwritten rule of the English courts that in cases of libel, if the defendant pleads guilty and puts up a sum to cover damages, and thereafter the plaintiff proceeds with the case and fails to get damages equal to the "amount lodged in court," then the plaintiff has to stand all his own costs—amounting in Mr. Parnell's case, probably, to $25,000. His counsel are Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith, who had retaining fees of $500 and $250 each and daily "refreshers" of $250 and $100. The case would be protracted if investigated, and Mr. Parnell was doubtless compelled by the financial condition of his party to accept the amount offered.

The action for libel grew out of the *Times'* publication of the letters forged by Pigott. These letters purported to have been written to Patrick Egan and other officers of the old Land League after the Phœnix Park murders in May, 1882. In one of them Mr. Parnell is represented as having expressed regret for the death of Lord Frederick Cavendish, one of the victims of the "Invincibles." In the same letter he is made to say he has no regret to offer for the slaughter of Thomas H. Burke, Lord Cavendish's companion. In another letter Mr. Parnell is represented as taunting one of the Invincibles with inactivity. He is made to say, "We must have some value for our money." In the context in which this is used it means monetary contributions to Invincibles must be compensated for by murder. There are other letters, all tending to show that Parnell was in league with the Invincibles and sympathized with the Invincible murders.

When the forged letters were published Mr. Parnell asked for a parliamentary inquiry. The Tories refused this, and advised him to sue for libel. They eventually established the Parnell Commission, before which the Pigott forgeries were so fully exposed that the *Times* withdrew the charges based on them.

Previous to this time Mr. Parnell sued the *Times* for libel in the Scotch courts, where a majority of the jury can bring in a verdict. In Scotland, too, the people are supposed to be impartial as between Parnell and the *Times*. The *Times* resisted the trial of the case in Scotland and had it thrown out of the Scotch courts on a technicality—that the *Times* was not published in Scotland. Mr. Parnell then withdrew the Scotch case, and about eight months ago began the one in London, which resulted in the judgment of yesterday. The trial was put off until yesterday on various pretexts raised by the *Times*. The tactics of delay had been exhausted by this time, and there was no recourse but to submit to a verdict.

The only questions involved in this libel suit are the Pigott forgeries and the *Times'* charges, based on those forgeries, that Mr. Parnell sympathized with assassination and was the ally of assassins. The general charges about the lawlessness of the Land League, etc., were not involved in the action in any way, as some seem to think.

Mr. Campbell's claims for damages were based on the fact that the *Times* charged him, as Mr. Parnell's private secretary, with having written the body of one of the Pigott letters which bore Mr. Parnell's alleged signature. He gets $1,250 and costs.

Some of the other Irish members of Parliament have also sued the *Times* for libel, basing their action on the general charges made by the *Times* as to the Land League's connection with the Clan-na-Gael, etc. It is not likely these suits will be pressed. The *Times'* articles on these subjects were mere expressions of opinion. The forgeries were quite another thing. The suits will cost the *Times* at least $100,000, because the law costs (the *Times* must pay its own lawyers and the lawyers of Parnell and Campbell) will aggregate three times the amount of the judgments.

WHY BISMARCK RESIGNED.

An Explanation of the Chancellor's Course by the Official Organ.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The *National Zeitung* explains as follows the action of Prince Bismarck in resigning the post of Minister of Commerce. The Prince, it says, has for years felt the growing necessity of restricting the sphere of his activity. Recently on account of the strikes and the various difficulties related to the cause of the strikes, the duties connected with the Ministry of Commerce had become excessive and burdensome and the Prince did not feel himself equal to the work of that department. He therefore recommended that the Emperor should appoint to the post the Baron von Berlepsch. For the same reason he also desires the appointment of a Minister of the Colonies, but he finds it at present impracticable to create an independent colonial office.

The *National Zeitung* gives a good deal of attention to the pamphlet of Col. Stoffel upon the relations of France and Germany and in the course of its comment says:

> Germany's relation to Austria after the battle of Sadowa was entirely different from her relation to France after the battle of Sedan. Forbearance with Austria was possible and wise, for the victory had settled definitely an issue long in dispute, and Austria showed herself inclined to accept the result. Forbearance with France would, on the contrary, have been useless, for France did not perceive and would not recognize the difference that the union of Germany had made in Europe. For centuries Germany, parceled into small States, had been the victim of the reckless attacks of her Gallic neighbors, accustomed to easy victory over feeble enemies. France regarded the results of a great change only as the accident of a campaign. It is probable that in the coming centuries also the only remedy against Gallic assaults will be for Germany to keep her military force at such a point that that alone may always guarantee the safety of the country. The question of the protection of Berlin is not so important as that of guarding Southern Germany against invasion.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Police and Socialists Engage in a Fight at Stassfurt.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—During a Socialist electoral meeting at Stassfurt, while Deputy Heine was speaking, the overflow from the meeting collided with the police and a free fight followed. Knives and stones were used. The police fired with blank cartridges without effect and then used ball cartridges. Four were wounded, one woman was killed, and several policemen were stabbed.

To Discuss the Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Marquis of Salisbury will return to town Wednesday and will hold a cabinet council at his residence at which the form of the Queen's speech will be determined upon. The Queen will summon the Privy Council Saturday and will then sign the speech.

Have No Use for English Clerks.

LISBON, Feb. 3.—Forty dismissed and destitute English clerks have applied to the British Consul here for passage to their homes.

PLANNING TO CAPTURE THE VETERANS.

Gen. Palmer's Scheme to Organize a Sort of Democratic G. A. R.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A movement has been inaugurated for the purpose of securing the support of Democratic ex-soldiers in aid of Gen. Palmer's candidacy for the United States Senate. The scheme is to form throughout Illinois a number of camps, to be known as the Democratic Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, its purpose being to work for Democratic success, and more especially for Palmer.

The following is a copy of a circular letter which is being distributed broadcast throughout this section of the State:

> Headquarters of John M. Palmer Camp, No. 1, Pekin, Ill.—Dear Sir and Comrade: The Democratic ex-soldiers of Pekin and Tazewell County, Illinois, have organized a camp of honorably discharged soldiers at this place, known as "John M. Palmer Camp, No. 1, Democratic Union Soldiers' Veteran Association." We obtained our charter from the National Camp of Democratic Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, located at Indianapolis, Ind., and our camp has been in operation about eight months. Capt. W. C. Tarkington is the Secretary of the National Association, at Indianapolis, and all applications for charters should be addressed to him.
>
> This organization is not confined to the veterans of the late war, but admits all veterans who served in any of the wars of the Union and received an honorable discharge therefrom, and it also admits all Sons of Veterans over 18 years of age.
>
> There is nothing in this organization that conflicts with membership in the G. A. R. Three-fourths of our members are members in good standing of the G. A. R. Post at this place.
>
> It is the determination of the Democratic soldiers of Central Illinois, and we hope of the whole State, to elect a Democratic Legislature next year and send that grand old soldier and patriot, Gen. Palmer, to the United States Senate. This organization will greatly help to that end if the boys all over the State organize into Democratic camps and all pull together.
>
> Five or more members can organize a camp and a charter will be issued from the National Camp at Indianapolis.
>
> When there are ten camps organized in this State we can form a State encampment and grant charters.
>
> We urge you to organize a camp in your county. The expenses of the organization are very light and the dues are fixed by each camp. For information in regard to organizing and mustering camps address
>
> D. S. SHEPPARD, Washington, Ill.
>
> By order of the camp.
>
> H. G. HATCHER, Major.

BISHOP O'CONNOR SAID TO BE DYING.

Miss Drexel on Her Way from Pittsburg to Receive the Prelate's Wishes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mother Sebastian of the Sisters of Mercy of this city and Sister Katharine (Miss Katharine Drexel, the millionaire) have gone to St. Augustine, Fla., to the bedside of the Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha. The Bishop is dying, and it is supposed that he has important plans to communicate to Miss Drexel. He has several projects for the establishment of an order to work among the Indians. Bishop O'Connor was the first President of St. Michael's Seminary in this city. He was at Philadelphia for ten years, and was made President of the College of St. Charles Borromeo. In 1876 he was made Coadjutor Bishop of Omaha and succeeded Bishop O'Gorman in 1885. He has been the spiritual adviser of Miss Drexel for years.

DITMAN WAS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Case of the Philadelphia Banker.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Joseph G. Ditman, the banker who so mysteriously disappeared Dec. 11 and whose body was found floating in the Schuylkill River Jan. 26, returned a verdict this afternoon that Mr. Ditman came to his death by accidental drowning, notwithstanding the fact that the Coroner's physician testified that his autopsy led him to believe that the deceased had committed suicide by drowning. A number of abrasions on the body were received, in the opinion of the physician, after death. The lungs were congested; there was nothing in the windpipe, and it was evident from this, he said, that the drowning was in deep water.

The payment of about $80,000 accident insurance hinges on the determination of the cause of death—whether accidental or suicide.

Importation of Silk.

The report of the Secretary of the Silk Association of America shows that the total imports of silk goods and goods composed of silk and of other textiles into the port of New York during 1889 were valued at $33,897,716, an increase over 1888 of nearly $2,000,000. The detailed statement is as follows:

VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED.

	1889.	1888.
Silk piece goods	$11,318,260	$10,782,157
Satins	475,786	573,620
Crapes	129,482	213,581
Pongees	27,934	78,552
Plushes	3,602,729	4,093,260
Velvets	1,744,945	2,113,705
Ribbons	1,671,504	1,251,688
Laces	3,382,275	2,489,203
Shawls	189,246	194,309
Gloves	344,269	381,621
Cravats	93,752	77,559
Handkerchiefs	101,575	158,228
Hose	336,725	277,955
Threads and yarns	380,608	184,339
Braids and bindings	2,479,343	1,880,732
Silk and worsted	1,577,549	1,524,174
Silk and cotton	6,027,874	5,726,207
Silk and linen	13,860	1,535
Total values	$33,897,716	$31,937,425

Silk piece goods, it will be noted, constituted about one-third of the total imports in 1889.—*Bradstreet's.*

Even Heat in Sleeping-Cars.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The authorities of the New York Central railroad and the Wagner Palace Car company, upon suggestion of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, have issued orders to place thermometers in their respective coaches and cars, with instructions to their employés thereon to maintain the temperature of each car as near 70° as possible.

INSISTS ON OBEDIENCE.

THE CITY COUNCIL DETERMINED TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING.

It Demands an Explanation as to Why Its Instructions in the Matter Have Not Been Carried Out—Ald. McGillen as the Mayor's Champion—The Telephone Company to Be Brought to Time—Third and Fourth Avenues to Lose Their Names.

Ald. John McCormick occupied his seat in the Council last evening. He was quite subdued in manner.

Ald. Pond has not given up the fight against gambling. He presented a resolution on the subject as follows:

> WHEREAS, An order passed this Council Dec. 30, 1889, ordering the General Superintendent of Police to enforce the ordinances against public gambling in the City of Chicago;
>
> WHEREAS, Said order has been utterly disregarded and public gambling is being carried on, as in the past, without official interruption; now, therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police be and they are hereby ordered to report to this Council at its next regular meeting why this order has not been carried out and the laws and ordinances against public gambling enforced.

Ald. Whelan at once moved to refer to the Committee on Police, whereupon Pond moved a suspension of the rules. This was carried by a vote of 45 to 14, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Vierling, Summerfield, Gorton, Hepburn, Madden, O'Brien, Love, Dvorak, Bidwill, Wallner, Pond, Kent, Campbell, Mills, Landon, Lyke, Weinhardt, Jackson, Bowler, Ryan, Kowalski, Horn, Horner, Harris, Hage, Long, Ernst, Muelhoefer, O'Brien, McCormick, Tiedemann, Dunham, Chapman, Keck, Fonda, Conway, Kelly, Kenny, Pauley, Noble, Kerr, Kinney, Chasey, O'Neill—45.

Nays—Whelan, Burke (Sixth), Murphy, Bunker, Cullerton, McEnerny, Young, Powers, McGillen, Haynes, Weber, Lucas, Gahan, Noonan—14.

WHAT THE ALDERMEN SAID.

The rules being suspended the floodgates of oratory broke loose.

Ald. Whelan declared that the resolution was introduced for purposes of buncombe. He understood that Ald. Pond had a personal grievance because one of his friends among the gamblers had been disturbed. The resolution was in bad taste coming from a man who had solicited the support of the man reputed to be at the head of the gambling fraternity in Chicago. He referred to M. C. McDonald.

Ald. Pond replied in vigorous tones. He said the statements made by Ald. Whelan were false in every particular. He had no friend in the gambling business. He had never solicited Mike McDonald's vote. He knew that gambling was carried on by the report of the grand jury and the statements of the public press. He represented intelligent and honest people, who wanted gambling suppressed. He did not, as the previous speaker did, represent the slums of the First Ward.

Ald. Lyke thought the resolutions were "a crack at the administration." As a Republican he did not countenance that kind of business.

Ald. Pond—"Ald. Lyke, how long have you been a Republican?" Lyke did not answer.

Ald. Cullerton said the resolution was intended for partisan purposes. But he had an amendment. He wanted the resolution to cover private as well as public gambling.

McGILLEN TO THE RESCUE.

Ald. McGillen defended the administration against the insinuation of the resolution. He eulogized the administration as "clean and dear to the hearts of the people."

The Mayor was moved to a speech by this eulogy. He challenged the truth of the statement that the previous order of the Council had been disregarded. He wished to defend the new Chief of Police from this imputation. He further said that it was not the intention of the Mayor or the Chief of Police to disregard the order.

After this surrender on the part of Cregier an amendment by McGillen, striking out the words in the resolution declaring that the order of the Council had been disregarded, was adopted, 51 to 5.

Ald. Harris next came to the rescue of his "hizzoner," and on his motion the reference to the Mayor was stricken out. The resolution thus amended was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Vierling, Gorton, Summerfield, Hepburn, Madden, O'Brien, Cullerton, Bidwill, Wallner, Pond, Kent, Campbell, Mills, Landon, Lyke, Weinhardt, Jackson, Bowler, Ryan, Kowalski, Horn, Young, Horner, Harris, McCann, Hage, Long, Ernst, Burke, Muelhoefer, O'Brien, McCormick, Tiedemann, Dunham, Chapman, Keck, Weber, Fonda, Conway, Kelly, Gahan, Kenny, Pauley, Noble, McKnight, Kerr, Kinney, Jockisch, Gorman, Chasey, O'Neill—52.

Nays—Whelan, Oehmen, Burke, Love, Murphy, Dvorak, Bunker, McEnerny, Powers, McGillen, Haynes, Lucas, Noonan—13.

"As the resolution declares that the order has not been carried out," said Ald. Pond, "I don't see how Ald. McGillen's amendment affects the original. The adoption of the resolution as amended is victory enough for one night."

TO BE TAKEN TO TASK.

Ald. Harris presented an order requesting the Mayor and Controller to direct the Chicago Telephone company to restore phones in all the public offices and police stations from which they were recently removed by the company. Ald. Whelan and Kent criticised the "niggardly and illegal" proceedings of the company. Ald. Kent asked that the ordinance under which the corporation obtained its last franchise be presented at the Council meeting next Monday. This will be done. Harris' order was passed.

Ald. Dixon called up the report of the Finance Committee in reference to the disputed title of eighty acres of school lands at Grand Crossing. The report directs the Law Department to take immediate action to defend the city's rights in the matter. On motion of Ald. Ernst the report was deferred and published.

The Mayor presented a communication from the Board of Education asking concurrence in the purchase of forty-eight feet of ground adjacent to the Longfellow School lot on Throop street for $5,800. Passed unanimously. The School Board will begin on the new buildings at once.

Ald. Lyke introduced an order which proposes to revive the old jobbing scavenger system. It would empower, if passed, the Commissioner of Health to hire teams by the day for scavenger service and for cleaning the streets and alleys.

"Have you any teams?" asked Ald. Dixon. Lyke did not answer, but the order was sent to the Committee on Health.

GIVEN PURITANICAL NAMES.

Ald. Vierling introduced an order changing the name of Third avenue to Plymouth place. It was greeted with a roar of laughter. Ald. Dixon suggested that Mayflower place would be more appropriate. Vierling's motion was adopted, however, by a vote of 42 to 14.

Ald. Vierling introduced a resolution recommending Dr. J. Winslow Ayer for a pension. It was passed, though Ald. Cullerton said the recommendation of the Council would hurt the doctor.

Ald. Kinney presented a resolution requesting the Finance Committee to take cognizance of unpaid judgments obtained against Hyde Park before annexation. Referred to Finance Committee. Several orders for gate guards at crossings, also for electric lights, were passed. A communication was received from the West Park Commissioners announcing that they had assumed control of Campbell Park.

The name of Fourth avenue was changed to Custom-House place.

The action taken in relation to "L" roads will be found in another column.

THEY WANT LARGE SUMS OF MONEY.

High Estimates of City Departments—Mr. Beale's Suggestion.

The estimates from all city departments have been sent to the Comptroller and are being revised. It is said that the total amount asked for by all the departments, exclusive of the School Board, is double the amount that the Council will have to appropriate.

The old system of paying city employés has been adopted. At noon yesterday the January salaries amounting to $500,000, had been paid. The police were paid in one day from the new pay-wagon.

President Beale of the Board of Education has addressed two communications to the Mayor and the Controller, and through them to the City Council, requesting that a change be made:

1. The method of "concurrence" by the City Council, in respect to certain specified expenditures, particularly repairs on school buildings.
2. The method of drawing orders on the City Treasurer for the payment of school expenditures.

He points to what he calls the absurdity of the present rule as to concurrence, which, if rigidly adhered to, would compel the School Board to ask the permission of the Council to repair a pane of glass or to buy a broom. It is not adhered to, however, except in the matter of extensive repairs of buildings, the purchase of sites, and the erection of school buildings. Its partial application is said to work inconvenience and cause great delay in the erection of necessary buildings and the partial repair of old buildings. The rule as applied, it is claimed, gives obstruction Aldermen, or Aldermen hostile to the public schools, dangerous powers, as has been shown in the case of Ald. Dvorak, who, on one pretext or another, has put off the erection a building on the Longfellow School lot, in the heart of the most crowded section of the city, and where in all the school buildings there are double divisions to the roofs. The Council in making the appropriation, it is contended, can so arrange the ordinance that those delays will not occur.

TO AVOID DELAYS.

The other change urged by President Beale is said to be desirable in order to avoid delay. The Controller insists on having the school orders signed by the Mayor and himself. This puts off payment of bills and hampers the action of the School Board. Mr. Beale says:

> The Board of Education as a competent contracting party should have its own receipts in its own name and in its own possession for the payment of debts which it has incurred. The Controller, as a municipal officer, should cease to draw warrants in the name of the city for the payment of these bills of the board. The board should itself draw the warrants, causing them to be signed by its own officers, and these warrants should be countersigned by the Mayor and Controller.

It is the general impression that Mr. Beale's opinion is in conformity with the intention of the Legislature when it passed the Chicago School law.

Another change which Mr. Beale urges, and which may not meet with as much favor, is that the school fiscal year shall correspond with the educational school year beginning in September.

The most important feature developed by Mr. Beale's letter is the necessity for a radical change in the Chicago School law. The method of choosing members might be changed, he says, with advantage, and he thinks the President should have a veto power on expenditures. The financial features of the School law, he thinks, should follow as nearly as possible the principles laid down in the County Board law.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Nine Democratic Commissioners, including Gen. Lieb, were prepared yesterday to adopt the salary list as presented by Commissioners Schubert and Edmanson. Monheimer insisted on salaries as fixed by the Finance Committee, of which he is Chairman, though he agreed to vote for making the salaries of the Commissioners $1,866 all around as a compromise. The board adjourned until Thursday without action on the compromise, though it is likely to be agreed on.

The Sheriff's dieting bill was passed. He is allowed 25 cents per day for each prisoner.

STANLEY ON MISSIONARIES.

Praise He Gives for the Work Done in Africa.

Another letter from Mr. Stanley, addressed to Mr. Alexander L. Bruce, the son-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, was recently published in London. It is dated from Ugogo, in October last, and it must have been written at about the time that Mr. Stanley reached Mpwapwa and once more came within the purview of civilization. It gives an encouraging account of the great progress of Christianity in Central Africa, and it shows that Bishop Hannington's murderer, Mwanga, has met with his reward. The persecuted native Christians have been powerful enough, in alliance with the Mohammedans, to drive him into exile, and he has now verified the proverb about the devil in sickness by announcing himself a very pious Catholic. He had been received in his flight by the French missionaries, in noble requittal of charity and goodness for the brutality with which he had driven them forth from his dominions.

"What," continued Mr. Stanley, "would have pleased Livingstone so much is that a body of Christians can become in twelve years so numerous and formidable as to depose the most absolute and powerful King in Africa and hold their own against any number of combinations hostile to them. What can a man wish better for a proof that Christianity is possible in Africa? I forgot to say that each member of the deputation of the Waganda which waited upon me possessed a Prayer-Book and the Gospel of Matthew printed in Kiganda, and that as soon as they retired from my presence they went to study their prayer-books. Five of their following accompanied us for the purpose of pursuing their religious studies on the coast.

"I take this powerful body of native Christians in the heart of Africa—who prefer exile for the sake of their faith to serving a monarch indifferent or hostile to their faith—as more substantial evidence of the work of Mackay than any number of imposing structures clustered together and called a mission station would be. These native Africans have endured the most deadly persecutions—the stake and the fire, the cord and the club, the sharp knife and the rifle bullet have all been tried to cause them to reject the teachings they have absorbed. Stanch in their beliefs, firm in their convictions, they have held together stoutly and resolutely, and Mackay and Ashe may point to these with a righteous pride as the results of their labors to the good, kindly people at home who trusted in them.

"I suppose you do not know Mackay personally. Well, he is a Scotchman—the toughest little fellow you could conceive. Young, too—probably thirty-two years or so, and bears the climate splendidly—even his complexion is uninjured—not Africanized yet by any means, despite twelve years' continued residence. These mission societies certainly contrive to produce extraordinary men. Apropos of Scotchmen, can you tell me why they succeed better than other people? Take Moffatt, Livingstone, Mackay—real Scotchmen with the bur. They stand preëminent about all other missionaries, no matter of what nationality. It is not because they are Scotchmen that they succeed. It is not because they are better men in any one way or the other, physically, mentally, or morally—of that we may rest assured—but it is because they have been more educated in one thing than all others. While I say this I review mentally all whom I know and have met, and I repeat the statement confidently. That one thing is duty."

A Book Insured for $26,250.

This "Rafael" by Valpato is not, however, the first object to draw the connoisseur's eye. There is another folio—not an "elephant" folio, however—which lies on a table all by itself, and is insured in London for the modest sum of $26,250. Think of a book worth $26,000, and, naturally enough, you'll want to know what kind of a book it is. To begin with, it is printed on vellum by Fust & Schaeffer, the senior partner of which firm was in all probability no other than the famous Dr. Faustus, the hero of the Faust legend himself. It is the second book ever printed with a date, and the second book from Fust's famous press in 1459. It is the costliest book ever bought or sold, and cost its present owner, Quaritch, $25,000. It is said by experts to be the finest example of ornamental printing ever produced since bookmaking began. No such book, nor anything even approaching to it, was ever before seen on this continent anywhere, in any library, public or private. It is a thickish folio, printed in three colors, and printed so that the dyes laid on 430 years ago are today fresher and brighter and more artistic than any color printing we moderns can do anywhere today. In this book for the first time musical notes are printed, and for the first time the big initial letters are printed in colors—red, blue, and black—their outlines on the vellum being as clear and soft as when first impressed.

What is the name of this marvel? The "Psalterium Cum Canticis," technically a psalter, and beyond a doubt the finest specimen of bookmaking in existence. It doesn't look as if the art of bookmaking had improved much, does it, when we can't do as well even as the printers did 400 years ago? For it remains a fact that we can't print in colors now anything like as well as Fust & Schaeffer did!—*New York Letter.*

A Capital Weapon of Defense.

"No, I'm not one bit near-sighted," said a pretty woman the other day, as she toyed with her handsome lorgnette. "I simply carry this as a means of defense against impudent women. When a woman stares and makes impertinent remarks about me I simply stand still, lift my lorgnette, give her a cool scrutiny, and disconcert her in most thorough fashion. Oh! I assure you a lorgnette is a capital weapon."—*New York Sun.*

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The bodies of the miners killed in the Nottingham (Pa.) disaster have been taken out. Seven were killed.

Osborn & Remongton, manufacturers of artificial stone at Cincinnati, O., assigned yesterday to R. P. Ernst. No statement of assets or liabilities was filed.

Edwin B. Hall, who is wanted for the alleged murder of a Canadian Pacific Paymaster at Lake Onaway, Me., is in custody at Birmingham, Ala.

Samuel Decker, a blacksmith at Jessup, Ia., was engaged in shoeing a horse, when the animal kicked him in the forehead, killing him instantly. He was 50 years old.

A joint committee of coke workers and operators met at Scottsdale, Pa., yesterday to consider the wages question. It is the general opinion that a compromise will be effected allowing the men $1.05 for mining when coke is selling at $1.50 per ton.

J. J. WEST IS SENTENCED.

A NEW TRIAL IS REFUSED AND THE EX-EDITOR GOES TO JAIL.

Given Quarters in the Debtors' Department Pending Application for a Supersedeas—The Cline Publishing Company Collapses with Heavy Liabilities After a Year in Business—Post-Office Employes Want Better Pay, Hours, and Quarters—Live-Stock Men Oppose Rebates.

James J. West, ex-editor of the Chicago *Times* and ex-President of the Chicago *Times* company, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Grinnell to five years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary.

The motion for a new trial was argued Saturday, but was not concluded. Yesterday morning Attorney Frank Walker, who has borne the lion's share of the work of the prosecution, concluded his reasons why a new trial should not be allowed.

Gen. Stiles, speaking in behalf of the motion, referred to the severity of the sentence, which he claimed had been directly influenced by the newspaper comments on the leniency shown to the Cronin murderers. He further held that West never intended to defraud the *Times* company, because the money he raised by the overissue of stock had been used to pay the debts of the *Times* newspaper.

Col. Munn replied for the State, and drew a comparison between the treatment lesser criminals received after stealing an overcoat or something of that sort as compared with the consideration shown to criminals whose stealings amounted to the thousands.

Sidney Smith closed the arguments on behalf of West, but his speech did not present any new points from that which he made before Judge Anthony on the motion to quash the indictment.

Judge Grinnell, in refusing the motion, said he had given the matter serious consideration, but did not see his way clear to granting a new trial. As to the overissue being made knowingly the Judge held that there was no question of doubt. But as to whether there was an intent to defraud he expressed himself as being far from convinced.

"If it were not for other considerations," he said, "this point might weigh with me sufficiently to grant a new trial. And if I had had the advantage of a talk with Judge Anthony I might not have been troubled with these doubts. If Mr. West had not been so negligent in his issuing stock I should say on this doubt he ought to have a new trial. As it is I don't think it is the duty of a nisi-prius Judge to grant a new trial on such ground.

"I wish that in a question of this character there was a practice in this State when if a Judge was in doubt about a particular point he could certify that point to the Appellate Court.

"As to the criticism on the instructions, I don't think it is a case where the State could be compelled to elect on what counts they should proceed. I may be in error.

"I am free to admit here and at any time that the punishment was severe. I don't know whether the newspaper comment on the action of the Cronin jury had any effect or not. I do think that if every newspaper man could be sometimes where a Judge is forced to be, he would better appreciate his work. I will overrule the motion and allow an exception."

Sentence was then formally passed, an application to release on bail pending sentence having been refused. On the question of an appeal to the higher court, Mr. Smith announced that he would have his bill of exceptions ready by Thursday, when it would be submitted to the Judge for signature. An application will immediately be made to a higher court for a supersedeas entitling the defendant to release on bail.

Mr. West was then taken to jail by Bailiff Champion. His friends besieged the bailiff to allow Mr. West to remain in the debtors' department pending the application for bail. Sheriff Matson, who appeared after court adjourned, agreed to this request.

POST-OFFICE EMPLOYES ORGANIZE.

They Want Better Wages, Hours, and Conditions of Labor.

The organization which was effected Sunday by the clerks of the Chicago Post-Office is but a part of a movement extending over the entire West. The clerks of the post-offices at Minneapolis, Kansas City, and other places are engaged in a similar effort to secure better wages, better hours, and better conditions of labor.

"Of all the positions in the public service those in the post-office are the least to be desired," said a Post-Office employé. "Many a politician has found himself sadly disappointed upon receiving an appointment as a clerk in the Chicago Post-Office. It is not a job where all the incumbent has to do is to draw his salary. There is plenty of work, long hours, bad conditions, and little pay. The scheme for organization in Chicago emanated from those who are the worst off—the men employed in the basement of the Post-Office. It is a most unwholesome place in which to work. The only heat comes from the warm water waste pipes which run along the ceiling, throwing heat on the heads of the employés, while from the floor arise the disagreeable odors that escape from even the best constructed sewers. The sewers run close beneath the floor. It is a low room, beneath the level of the street, in which seventy men are at work—some from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and others from 2 to 10 or 12 p. m.

"The clerks get but meager compensation for their work. The wages range from $400 to $1,200 a year, but those who get the high figures are few. The wages do not compare favorably with those of laborers in a private enterprise, although the work is hard, tedious, and unwholesome. In the first-class matter department on the first floor it is little better.

"The organization has a two-fold object. One is to advance the wages of the men. Petitions are being signed urging Congress to pass the bill of the late S. S. Cox, or some other measure that will establish a graded scale of wages from $600 to $1,400 a year. The other is to have a new Post-Office building erected, or additions built to the present one. All the employés of the Post-Office are in the movement.

"No one blames Postmaster Sexton, who is given credit for doing all that can be done under the circumstances. It rests with Congress to remedy the matter."

LIVE-STOCK MEN AGAINST REBATES.

The Exchange Will Today Vote on a Proposition to Amend the Rules.

W. H. Thompson Jr. presided yesterday at a meeting of the Live-Stock Exchange in the Exchange Building. The committee appointed to take action with a view to remedying the existing abuses in weighing stock and other matters reported progress and was given further time for deliberation.

Several memorials from Western stock associations were presented asking the exchange to adopt rules charging 1 per cent commissions. These were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Cooley, Piott, Campbell, Keenan, Nasby, Rosenbaum, and Buell, with instructions to report at the meeting to be held this afternoon. Propositions were made that Rules 8 and 9 be amended as follows:

"No member of this exchange shall buy or cause to be bought any live stock at the Stock-Yards from any agent, incorporated or other firm, who are or may be regularly selling live stock to non-residents on commission, unless one or more members of such firm are members in good standing. No person shall be eligible for membership who in any manner represents or acts for any firm whose charter regulates rules or by-laws providing for a discrimination in rates of charges or commission between stockholders or customers, whether under the guise of dividends or drawbacks. If any member of the exchange shall hereafter act for any live-stock corporation or exchange whose charter provides for a discrimination in commissions he will be liable to suspension for the first offense and expulsion for a subsequent one."

The change in rules is said to be aimed at a powerful firm that has been rebating at the rate of 30 cents a head to its customers. A vote will be taken at today's meeting.

WILL ICE BE SCARCE NEXT SUMMER?

If the Cold Snap Does Not Come Dealers Predict a Shortage.

Will there be a shortage of the ice crop this year and will the prices go soaring skywards next summer? The average citizen who is not an ice dealer says "Yes," but the ice dealer himself is not so sure of it.

James S. Sargent of J. P. Smith & Co. says it is probable; J. H. Williams, Secretary of the Washington Ice company, says it depends on the month of February; and Thomas Boyle, Vice-President of the Lincoln Ice company, says he sees no reason why Chicago should be short of ice. All agree, however, that the jig is not yet up; that there is a chance for a spell of cold weather; and all agree, also, that if we do not get the cold weather the price of ice will go up some next summer. So it behooves the prudent and economical housewife to lay in her stock of ice now and store it in the coal-bin for future use.

Mr. Williams cites the fact that the ice crop was not gathered into the fold last year until the latter part of February, but Mr. Sargent says that it never has been harvested so late before since the winter of 1881-'82, and that we may slip up on our cold snap this year.

Mr. Boyle suggests that all the big dealers have plenty of ice further north, and Mr. Sargent agrees with him, but mentions the fact that it costs money to bring ice long distances.

"There is plenty of ice farther north," said Mr. Williams, "but if we should cut it and store it there now and then there should be a cold snap it would be a dead loss to us, for we could not afford to bring it to Chicago and sell it for the price that would prevail. We must be sure that we cannot get it near Chicago before we bring it from the north. If the month remains warm then ice will be high, for it will come long distances."

Mr. Sargent said it was the worst winter for ice that he could recall. "There's no ice between here and the East," he said. "There's only a little in the Kennebec River and none in the Hudson. A friend of mine recently came from the East, and he told me that they were getting no ice in the country he passed through."

"But if we should get the cold snap it would be all right, wouldn't it?"

"Not necessarily. There might not be time for the big dealers to fill their storage room. Suppose we should have a few cold days. The ice would be thin at best, and a little thaw would honeycomb it so as to make it unfit for use. The ice even in Wisconsin is thin and a warm spell might spoil that."

Mr. Boyle looked on the situation in the most favorable light of them all. He couldn't see how Chicago could be affected except by a small advance in price in case the ice came from a distance. The big companies will have plenty of ice. They have it on hand now. "We have a lot stored up north," he said, "and only need five days' cutting to complete our stock. I don't see why Chicago should worry. We'll have all the ice we need here. It's just a foolish scare, to my mind."

The ice-dealers are all as anxious to avoid a shortage in the crop and the consequent advance in price as their customers can be. Said one of them:

"Of course we get more money for our ice when the price is up, but when it goes up every one begins to economize. We make more money when we can sell it cheap."

GREAT FUN FOR THE SPECTATORS.

The Farraguts Defeat the Carletons at Indoor Base-Ball—An Interesting Game.

The indoor base-ballists were at it again last night. The Casino Rink, at State and Twenty-fourth streets, served as the field of battle, the Farragut and Carleton Clubs supplied the contestants, and the North, West, and South Sides furnished devotees of the game who crowded the large building from top to bottom and howled themselves hoarse at every point scored. Though the rain came down in torrents that would dampen the ardor of an Amélie Rives love scene elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen came miles to see their sons, brothers, and friends fight for the lead in the championship race.

At 8:30 the Farraguts, headed by the redoubtable Hancock, made their appearance and were greeted with great enthusiasm. Ten minutes later the Carletons were similarly received, a cent was tossed, and the teams were quickly in their places, the Carletons at the bat.

Cleaver led off with a two-bagger over third base, and the applause began, which was continued at intervals all through the game. A new element was present in the shape of a fog-horn, whose blare at critical moments paralyzed the ear-drums of the spectators. Wood's fly was well taken by Hancock, Turner was put out at first, and White flew out, thereby closing the inning.

Hancock of the Farraguts started off with three strikes, but got to second on the passed third strike, stole third, and came home on Pitt's hit. Pitt also scored on errors. Skinner, S. Barrell, and Brush went out, leaving P. Barrell on third.

In the third inning, the Carletons having scored one run and the Farraguts two in the second inning, Wood of the Carletons came up to the bat wearing a look of determination. He hit the first ball pitched squarely on its large, soft side and sent it flying over the heads of the fielders for a home run. The applause was terrific. Many who were looking at the roof claimed that it rose several feet.

"He's a horrid man," cried a pretty partisan of the Farraguts in a red dress who sat in the gallery.

But this feat of Woods did not help the Carletons much.

"It's wonderful!" said a gray-haired stranger as Cleaver of the Carletons struck in vain at the large bag used for a ball. "It must require great skill to miss that ball."

His companion, a devotee of the game, looking at him aghast for a moment, suggested that they had better go home, and led him out.

In the fifth inning each side scored one run. In the sixth the Farraguts got four, while their opponents failed to score, and though the Carletons made two in the seventh and three in each the eighth and ninth the Farraguts preserved their lead, winning by the following score:

Carleton	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	3	—11
Farragut	2	2	0	0	1	4	2	2	2	—15

The Farraguts now lead the association with eight won and two lost; Carletons second, with six won and four lost; Idlewilds third, six won, three lost; La Salle, Marquette, and Ashland bringing up the rear in the order named.

THE PROPER PREPARATION OF FOOD.

Lecture Before the Woman's Physiological Institute by Dr. Rachel S. Tenney.

"The Preparation of Food" was the subject under discussion at the meeting of the Woman's Physiological Institute in Apollo Hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Rachel S. Tenney, M. D., spoke on the necessity of infants and mothers having proper food. She said that one-third of the human family died before the first year of life was passed. Wherever in this country statistics on the point had been compiled it was shown that one-half of these early deaths were due to digestive disorders. In England Dr. Ballard gave 350,000 as the mortality for five years among infants a year old or younger. Of these 270,000 died from digestive diseases.

The lecturer then gave lists of the ingredients of the ordinary foods and marked out the proper diet for babies and their mothers.

Lectures are given under the auspices of the Woman's Institute the first and third Mondays in each month. The doors are open at 2:45 and admission is free. The officers of the society extend a cordial welcome to all comers, and particularly to those who are not members. Their purpose is to supply a source of information on subjects bearing directly on the health of the community.

The remaining lectures in the tenth annual course are as follows: Feb. 17, Dr. Oscar A. King, "The Brain, Occultism, and Christian Science"; March 3, Dr. Julia R. Low, "Headache"; March 17, Prof. Oscar Oldberg of the Illinois School of Pharmacy, "Something About Poisons Which Are Surreptitiously Used"; April 7, Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarence S. Darrow, "How and Why Should Boys and Girls Choose Trades and Professions"; April 21, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, LL. D., "The Chicago Public Schools."

COLLAPSED AFTER A YEAR'S BUSINESS.

The George S. Cline Publishing Company Assigns with Heavy Liabilities.

The George S. Cline Publishing company, located in the Auditorium, made an assignment yesterday to A. Merriman. The assets as scheduled are $23,600, while the known liabilities are given at over $47,000.

The company was organized a little over a year ago by Cline, who came from Iowa, and represented himself as possessing valuable connections for the disposal of subscription books in the West. The company was organized by Chicago people, the heaviest stockholders being Frank B. Davis, who was made Secretary, and Charles K. Talcott, who became Treasurer. Cline's connections proved of no value, and the stockholders claim that he badly mismanaged affairs. Contracts were entered into with agents who sold books and never collected for them. Other agents collected and failed to remit. In December things reached a point where Cline was asked to retire, and did so. Since then the company has been harassed by claims of which the officers had no account, and to prevent further trouble and give all the creditors an equal share of the assets an assignment was made. The assets are: Book accounts and bills receivable, $5,600; furniture and fixtures, $1,000; stock, paper, plates, and manufactured books, $17,000. The liabilities are widely scattered, the creditors being principally agents who have advanced money to be paid in books. There is due agents in the city $36,000. The company also owes its employés $2,500 for salaries. The other liabilities are for commissions and royalties.

Cline is now in Iowa, and the accounts of the company are in such confusion that these figures are only approximate.

INDICTED GAMBLERS GIVE BONDS.

Six of the Eleven Appear at the Criminal Court—The Other Five Out of Town.

Six of the eleven gamblers under indictment appeared at the Criminal Court yesterday with their bondsmen. In the cases of the remaining five no returns have yet been made. It is understood some of them are out of the city, but on their return they will answer at once.

George Hankins was the first to appear. He was accompanied by M. C. McDonald and C. A. Winship, who signed his bond for $5,000. McDonald scheduled the building No. 85 Clark street, and said that he was worth above all debts $150,000. Winship scheduled the house No. 271 Huron street, and declared he was worth $30,000 clear. On behalf of A. J. Scott, whose bonds were fixed at $2,500, D. Scott scheduled No. 86 Fourth avenue and No. 464 State street, valued at $20,000, and R. M. Mitchell scheduled No. 2735 Dearborn street, and declared he was worth $8,000 above all debts. J. Jordan's bondsmen were Fred M. Kantzler, the owner of the Garden City Billiard Factory at No. 181 Illinois street, which property he scheduled as being worth $30,000. Attorney Frank Scales also signed Jordan's bond, but did not schedule any property.

It was after court had adjourned that Lawyer Perry Hull, accompanied by John Condon, Fred Foss, and John R. Morris, appeared to have bonds accepted. The sureties for both Condon and Foss, whose bail was fixed at $1,000 each, were John R. Morris, who scheduled a building at Nos. 915 and 917 Clark street, and stated that he was worth $125,000 clear, and C. A. Winship, whose property scheduled on Hankins' bond was considered sufficient security for the other two.

GREAT FUN WITH A REVOLVER.

Dr. W. B. Meaney Creates a Stampede at the Southern Hotel.

There was a Wild West show last evening at the Southern Hotel, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. Dr. W. B. Meaney, a well-known physician and a guest of the hotel, had lots of fun, with the aid of a big pistol. About 9 o'clock, when the rotunda was crowded with people, Dr. Meaney rushed into the billiard-room, yelling like a Comanche Indian. He pulled out a big bulldog six-shooter and made for James Adams, the keeper of the hall. On the way Col. Carver attracted his attention. The doctor ran towards the old gentleman, who jumped into a closet and shut the door. Then he transferred his attention to others. He would single out a man, level the pistol at him, and do all but shoot. It was great fun. Board of Trade operators were under the billiard tables, prominent society young men were jumping over one another in their haste to get out of the windows, while others stood petrified with fear. Satisfied that he was monarch of all he surveyed the doctor then chased the bell-boys into the basement.

Suddenly the doctor took it into his head to run up to his room, and the frightened men got off from their perches. Lieut. Kipley of the Cottage Grove Station was summoned. He went to the doctor's room, arrested him, and took him to the station. He will be booked this morning for disorderly conduct. The revolver when taken from him was loaded and cocked.

Dr. Meaney is a wealthy man, highly connected, and enjoys an immense practice. His offices are in the Auditorium building. When seen at the Cottage Grove Station he said that he was just having a little sport. He denied that he displayed a pistol. He said he had one, but it was kept under cover.

Robert Walshe wanted to give bail for him at midnight, but Lieut. Kipley thought the doctor would be better off at the station for a few hours longer.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Ministers' Monday Meetings.

At the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday J. B. Hobbs, a layman of Grace Church, read a paper on "Revivals: Causes of Their Failure from the Standpoint of the Pew." The topic was fully discussed. Dr. James B. Hirlburt of New York addressed the meeting. A committee was appointed to receive contributions for the relief of the Dakota sufferers.

The Congregational ministers met at the Grand Pacific and discussed "Recent Light on the Foreign Field." Addresses were made by Dr. Judson Smith, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Rev. W. A. College, and E. W. Blatchford.

The Baptist ministers met at No. 122 Wabash avenue. Dr. Northrup, President of Morgan Park Theological Seminary, read a paper on "Limitations of God in the Bestowal of Salvation." A committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of the "Baptist Anniversary" to be held in Chicago next May.

Thunderstorm Instead of Cold Snap.

"I would like to catch a glimpse of two or three clear spots on this map," said Sergt. Frankenfeld of the signal service last night, "but with the exception of Cairo, Ill., all is gloom. It is raining hard at Davenport, Ia., and all over the West are clouds. In the East it is raining lightly at nearly all places heard from. Reports from the West this morning led me to hope for a fall in the temperature during the coming night of from 20° to 25°, but later dispatches change the situation. It will probably rain in Chicago nearly all night, and tomorrow will be cloudy, with some rain. The sudden cooling of the atmosphere this afternoon brought on a thunderstorm that seems to have been only local. It is now 9 o'clock, and the precipitation of rain since 5 o'clock has been nearly half an inch—a remarkable showing. Texas is having a hot time of it, the thermometer at Abilene this afternoon marking 80° in the shade. I cannot give the slightest hope of a cold snap from any indications in sight."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 44° above zero; 9 a. m., 44°; 10 a. m., 45°; 11 a. m., 42°; 12 m., 43°; 1 p. m., 44°; 3 p. m., 42°; 6 p. m., 41°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.58.

Pearson Threw His Man.

Oscar Hartman, a Lake View athlete, and Harry Pearson, a letter carrier, wrestled last night at Mueller's Hall, Sedgwick street and North avenue, catch-as-catch-can, for $50. There were 200 people present. William Murray was referee. Pearson proved himself the cleverer of the two, and at the expiration of twenty-five minutes gained the first fall by fairly landing Hartman on both shoulders. In the second bout Pearson made short work of his antagonist, placing him on his back in twenty seconds. The next fall was won by Hartman after a five minutes' contest. The next bout Pearson forced his man, and soon had the third fall. The victor claims the championship of Illinois, having won, it is said, twenty-two matches out of twenty-eight. Between the bouts Tom Chandler of Boston and Paddy Carroll of this city sparred for points.

Ball of the Schwaben-Verein.

Clowns, knights, peasant-girls, nymphs of the Rhine, and great ladies were present at North Side Turner Hall last evening. The occasion was the masquerade ball of the Schwaben-Verein. There were also tableaux—six in number—representing Chicago's "Weltausstellung," which means "World's Fair." The first tableau was "America vor der Entdeckung," which refers to America before Columbus showed up in this vicinity. The landing of Columbus and the World's Fair were then represented in appropriate style, and next came the tableau of "Das Land der Freiheit und des Wohlstander," which freely interpreted means "The Land of the Free and the Rule of the Majority in the House," or something to that effect. Two other tableaux finished this part of the program, and dancing was begun again.

A Catchbasin Explosion.

The cover of the catchbasin at the southeastern corner of Blue Island avenue and Nineteenth street blew off at noon yesterday and was sent flying a dozen feet in the air. A sheet of flame followed the cover. The latter went through the window of V. Cerveny's clothing store, smashing a plate-glass window and several smaller ones. The sheet of flame enveloped Frank Bocek and William Halek, two boys employed in the dry-goods store, who happened to be standing on the sidewalk near the catchbasin. Bocek was slightly burned about the face, and Halek had his clothes scorched by the burning gas. Mr. Cerveny says the explosion was caused by gas and water pumped into the catchbasin out of a gaspipe in a store opposite his place of business.

Inquests by the Coroner.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the bodies of Annie Johnston, the nurse, and Hattie M. Ells, the little child, who were burned to death Sunday night at the Ells residence, corner Perry and Sulzer streets. The evidence showed that the nurse had probably started upstairs with the child in her arms and carrying a lamp, which she dropped. The verdict was in accordance with the facts.

Inquests were also held on the bodies of Margaret Ryan, who committed suicide Feb. 1 at No. 17 Moore street by shooting herself, and J. T. Maxwell, a brakeman on the B. & O. railroad, who was knocked down and run over Feb. 2 at Lake Street Station while making a coupling.

The Waldron Case Goes to the Jury.

The Waldron case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon with instructions to return a sealed verdict. Judge Bunn in his instructions to the jury dwelt at length on the necessity of the plaintiff's showing that the defendant had by her willful act alienated the affections of plaintiff's former husband. If the jury came to the conclusion that Waldron transferred his affections of his own volition, then the defendant was entitled to a verdict. In regard to the possible amount of damages in the event of a verdict for the plaintiff, the absence of amicable relations between former husband and wife was given as a reason for bringing in small or nominal damages. The Judge's charge throughout appeared in favor of the defendant.

A Witness Charged with Perjury.

Saturday afternoon John K. Kellogg, a brother of Mrs. Keefe, the defendant in the Keefe divorce case, now being tried before Judge Collins, appeared before Justice Blume and swore out a warrant charging Arthur Palmer with perjury. Palmer was a witness for the plaintiff Jan. 29 to Mrs. Keefe's unfaithfulness. This the complainant declared was perjury. Palmer was arrested Saturday night and locked up in jail, where he remained until yesterday afternoon, when he was released on $1,000 bonds. Leonard Boyce and George Hartman were the sureties. The case is set for trial the 11th inst. Mr. Keefe, the plaintiff, intended to become Palmer's surety, but he refused to be sworn as to the value of his property.

The Police Make Two Captures.

Saturday night last Clark's gentlemen's furnishing store, No. 460 West Madison street, was broken into and about $250 worth of goods stolen. The police traced the thieves to a basement on Quincy street, near Van Buren street, where they arrested two boys, each about 15 years old, named Ernest Stahle and Henry Schrimer. The goods stolen were found in the basement.

Edward Granger is charged by the police with stealing a delivery wagon, breaking into the house of William Havery, No. 21 Pearce street, and stealing enough of furniture and clothing to make a good load. He was arrested last night at No. 15 Gold street. None of the stolen property was recovered.

Victims of Influenza.

The number of death certificates returned at the Health Department yesterday was seventy-six. Consumption, claimed nine victims, pneumonia eight, and bronchitis five. Only three persons died of the grip. They were:

George Shea, aged 2 years and 1 month; No. 114 West Taylor street.

Frank Naumes, aged 1 year 7 months; No. 165 Dayton street.

Millie Kolze, aged 15, years 10 months; No. 1390 Havard street.

Damage by Water at Gossage's.

In the midst of the heavy rainfall last evening the main pipe leading from the roof at Gossage's dry-goods store on State street became choked up in some way and the water poured down the elevator and light shafts in floods. The insurance patrol was summoned and covered the goods exposed to the water, but not until the stock in the carpet, white goods, and linen departments had been somewhat damaged.

Fired the Shot in Self-Defense.

Henry and Paul Kaiser, who were locked up early yesterday morning, charged with shooting John Faulkner in the thigh, when in court stated that Faulkner, with his brother James, Charles McKenna, and Charles Johnson, tried to rob them at Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-third street, and that Henry Kaiser fired the shot in self-defense. Last night the three men were arrested, and the injured man, who is at the Michael Reese Hospital, was placed under guard. The officers when they went to Johnson's house at No. 2550 Cottage Grove avenue found what they say is stolen property. It consists of five teapots, sugar-bowl, and butter dish—all of solid silver and finely engraved.

The Barbers Subscribe $6,490.

The seventy-fifth official installment of the list of actual subscriptions to the Chicago World's Fair Exposition is made up of contributions from the barbers and amounts to $6,490, making a total for seventy-five installments of $4,217,320.

Estate of the Late Alfred Cowles.

The inventory of the estate of the late Alfred Cowles was filed in the Probate Court. His chattels are appraised at $6,356. His other personal property in the shape of stock, bonds, life-insurance, etc., foots up to about $1,000,000.

Items.

Marshal Hitchcock assumed the duties of Custodian of the Government Building yesterday.

William J. Collins was put on trial in Judge Clifford's court yesterday, charged with the murder of James Cosgrove Sept. 27, 1889. The day was spent in securing a jury.

Judge Tuley is ill at his home with the grip. He has not held court for four days. He is improving some and wrote Clerk Wilson that he hoped to be out by Thursday.

Johann Kapowski, alias Rudolph Schultz, is in custody awaiting the reply of Secretary Blaine whether he shall be handed over to the German Government, by whom he is wanted on a charge of stealing 15,000 marks two years ago.

Among the real estate transfers filed for record yesterday was that of a leasehold interest in 40x73 feet on State street, sixty feet south of Madison street, west front—the premises Nos. 133 and 135—Sweet & Parmly to Schlesinger & Mayer, dated Feb. 1, $100,000.

Eli Titus has succeeded E. C. Rogers as manager of the American Live-Stock company at the Stock-Yards. His salary is $10,000 a year. The company is composed of wealthy Western stock-owners. Mr. Titus is from Kansas and is one of the best-known stockmen in the West.

The cap of the catch-basin at Blue Island avenue and Nineteenth street blew off yesterday afternoon. Frank Pocek and Willie Halleck, who were playing near, were stunned but not badly injured. A plate-glass window in the clothing store of B. Cowery was shivered by the explosion.

A. S. Cronk, the attorney who was under sentence of one year in the penitentiary for forgery but had not been taken to the penitentiary through the fact that his case was appealed, and who was pardoned by Gov. Fifer last week, will be taken to Joliet today so that his pardon can take effect.

The Chicago Directory company has issued a neat volume, bound in blue cloth, entitled "The Chicago Blue Book of Selected Names of Chicago and Suburban Towns." It contains the names and addresses of 25,000 residents, arranged alphabetically and numerically by streets. In addition it gives the location of the family summer residence.

Undertaker Watkins of Hyde Park left yesterday afternoon for Pittsburg in charge of the remains of William Boehme, the young clerk who committed suicide last Friday morning at the foot of Fiftieth street. At Pittsburg the body will be cremated. The ashes will be brought back to the young man's late home, No. 3161 Groveland Park avenue.

While a Grand Trunk passenger-train on its way to the city was rounding a curve at Forty-ninth street at a high rate of speed the engine struck a switch and plunged off the track, carrying with it two cars loaded with passengers. The engine and cars plowed up about 100 feet of ground before a stop was made. They were badly damaged. None of the passengers were hurt.

At a meeting held in Larson's Hall Feb. 1 for permanent organization and election of officers of the Logan Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. D. Torrey, President; James Frake, Vice-President; F. G. Orcutt, Secretary; J. C. Tatteriee, Financial Secretary; B. G. Gill, Treasurer; N. R. Lloyd, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Executive Board of the Turners of the Chicago District at its meeting Sunday adopted a resolution recommending to the National Executive Committee and the 40,000 members of the North American Turnerbund that they all join the Personal Rights League and make it a National organization. Assurances of support have been received from the National Executive Board and the *Turnzeitung*, the organ of the National organization.

The members of the German singing societies that are to take part in the sängerfest at New Orleans Feb. 11 had a grand rehearsal Sunday. The Chicago singers will produce the characteristic piece of the festival, a cantata called "Das Gewitter" (the thunderstorm), composed and dedicated by Herman Mohr to the North American Sängerbund. Mr. Mohr, who has taken up his residence in Philadelphia since the last festival in Milwaukee, having left his advantageous position in Berlin, will attend the sängerfest as the guest of the Chicago societies. The production of his cantata will be under the direction of Gustav Ehrhorn. After the sängerfest it is intended to produce Mohr's cantata at a concert at the Auditorium.

LOSS OF $27,000 BY FIRE AT ELGIN.

The New McBride Block Damaged—Damage by the Flames Elsewhere.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—At 2:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the new McBride Block on Douglas avenue. It was extinguished after two stores, occupied by the Rochester Shoe company and the Union Clothing company, had been completely gutted. The Union Clothing company claims $10,000 loss; insurance, $3,000. The shoe store loses $10,000, with $7,000 insurance. Loss on building $7,000; fully insured.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3.—Fire this morning burnt a car shed belonging to the Canadian Pacific railroad company. The shed was used to house passenger-cars not in immediate use, and contained fifteen cars, six of which were destroyed, including Lady Macdonald's magnificent private car and the official car Ottawa. The total loss is $90,000; insured.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Early yesterday morning the stock barn belonging to J. T. Gulford, near Bradwell, in this county, was entirely destroyed by fire. Four valuable imported stallions perished in the flames. The loss is over $5,000.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Late last night when near Benton Harbor the sleeping-car St. Joseph, belonging to the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, which originated from the explosion of a lamp.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

Lamoreaux company, at Bloomington; to do a general merchandise business; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Milton S. Lamoreaux, P. G. Lamoreaux, and R. H. Smith.

Norton Brothers, at Chicago; to do a manufacturing business in certain metal goods, etc.; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, O. W. Norton, Edwin Norton, and O. P. Swift.

Columbia Harness company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell harness and horse goods; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, W. J. Manning, P. V. Castle, and H. M. Chase.

Weiss Woolen company, at Charleston; for manufacturing and selling woolen goods, etc.; capital stock, $45,000; incorporators, Otto Weiss, H. A. Neal, and A. C. Ficklin.

Texas Live Stock Commission company, at Chicago; for the buying of live stock on commission; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, James A. McLane, G. R. Daly, and J. B. Woodruff.

The Chickasaw Indian Medicine company filed a certificate of increase in number of directors from three to five.

Shot Off His Head.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Sergt. Martin O'Donnell, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, United States army, stationed at Fort Niagara, committed suicide yesterday. O'Donnell had been forced to resign owing to a flagrant violation of orders. He felt the disgrace keenly, and, stealing a musket from Sergt. McMann's room in the barracks, he went to the wash-room, placed the muzzle to his head, pulled the trigger with his toe, literally blowing his head off. His comrades found him dead and his brains spattered all over the room. The man was 40 years old and has a mother and two sisters at Troy, N. Y., where his remains will be sent.

Murphy's Views on Prohibition.

CORNING, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Francis Murphy, who is holding temperance meetings in Corning this week, said today that he was in favor of the Prohibitory law, and believed that it had done much good, and that what we want is the enforcement of the law. Mr. Murphy said that his specialty was in the line of moral suasion and in working reform among drinking men, but he objected seriously to having himself set in a false light on a subject of such vital interest as prohibition.

Probably Killed by a Smuggler.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Irondale, a town on Port Townsend Bay, is excited over the disappearance of one of its citizens named John Lingenfeldter. When last seen he was crossing the bay in a small skiff in company with Larry Kelly, the notorious smuggler of opium and Chinamen. Lingenfeldter had been watching Kelly's operations, and the latter got him drunk, led him into the skiff, and probably drowned him.

The Romany People.

Roumania has 200,000 gypsies and Hungary 80,000.

DAY IN HARD LUCK AGAIN

HE RECEIVES A REQUEST TO VACATE THE NEW POLO GROUNDS.

The President of the New York League Club Earning the Title of "The Modern Job"—Coogan Thought to Be Back of the Affair—A Yarn from Galesburg About Joe Pritchard's Alleged Negotiations—Racing Results—General Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—John B. Day, the President of the New York League Base-Ball Club, may well assume the title of "The Modern Job." Last year the New York club was ousted from the old Polo Grounds, and after making a trial of Staten Island returned to this city and took up quarters on the new Polo Grounds at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. A two years' lease had been received with good prospects of a renewal. Now Mr. Day is confronted with a request to vacate immediately on consideration of $20,000 to be paid to him for whatever loss he may incur by giving up his lease; or, if he prefers to hold the property for another year until the lease has expired, he is notified that he will then be summarily boosted out with no dollars to soothe his wounded feelings or to patch up the rents in his pocketbook. The grounds have been leased to the New York & New England railroad for ninety-nine years, subject to the ball club's lease of one year. It is supposed that the New England road will use the land for its freight yards and perhaps for the erection of a large passenger station. Of course this new trouble will injure the league team.

Mr. Coogan, who manages the property that has been used as the club's playing grounds, is financially interested in the brotherhood club, which will occupy a large tract just north of those on which the New York league club has been playing.

LOOKS SOMEWHAT GAUZY.

A Tale of Joe Pritchard Securing Comiskey and Latham for St. Louis.

The following dispatch from Galesburg is not in accordance with advices from other points. THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent at Dubuque telegraphs that Comiskey is in that city and has not been away for several days. Latham was in St. Louis until 7 o'clock last night, when he left for Chicago with Mark Baldwin. Possibly Mr. Pritchard has been whiling away an idle hour by giving free rein to his fancy.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Joe Pritchard of St. Louis arrived here yesterday, and it was presumed that he came here in the interests of the Central Inter-State League, of which he is manager. He soon announced, however, that he came to effect a deal, if possible, with Comiskey and Latham of the Chicago brotherhood team by which he was to secure them for the St. Louis Browns. Both were telegraphed to meet him here. Pritchard said that he is now the leading stockholder of the Browns. That team is in a demoralized condition, owing to the loss of so many good men, and he declared he was ready to make almost any financial sacrifice in order to secure the two Chicago men. He showed a contract already drawn up which he expected Latham would sign.

Comiskey and Latham reached here last night, and the greatest secrecy has been preserved regarding their movements and whereabouts. Pritchard asserts that he had an interview of several hours' length with them this forenoon, but refused to say where the interview occurred. He found Comiskey "stiff" and was unable to do anything with him. Latham, he declares, proved more pliable. Pritchard says that Latham has signed with the St. Louis Browns. The terms, he says, are $4,800 a year for five years and $8,000 in cash down. This statement is confirmed by Pritchard's attorney.

Pritchard said this evening that the Chicago men would be here all day tomorrow.

Southern Illinois Base-Ball League.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Southern Illinois Base-Ball League was organized in this city yesterday. Frank E. Milliard, who represented the East St. Louis Nationals, was elected President and Charles Braunersreuther of the Belleville Pastimes Secretary and Treasurer. At the next meeting, which will be held the 9th inst., a schedule will be formulated. The clubs in the league are to play only Sunday games, so that but eighteen games will be scheduled for each team.

It Will "Bust" Without Him.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—President Bancroft of the New England Base-Ball League tendered his resignation today and will seek other fields. The recent sale of the Worcester club franchise is the cause of this movement. This step was a serious setback to his favorite plans for a base-ball club in that city, and he freely confesses that he believes that the New England Association will now explode.

Larkin to Manage Cleveland.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Fred Carroll, of this city, who has acted recently as an agent of the Cleveland Players' League club, said tonight that Henry Larkin had been selected to captain that team and possibly would manage it also. Carroll's name has been connected by rumor with the management, but he says he will play with the Pittsburg brotherhood team.

Today's Card at Guttenburg.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, five furlongs—Mart Gibson, King Idler, Dynamite, Little Mickey, Vaulter, Gold Fish, Topeka, Bradburn, St. Clare, Bay Archer, Frank Warner, Miller, Fustic, Tony Pastor.

Second race, one mile—Stephanie, Harwood, Billy Crane, Slasher, Goodloe, Remember gelding, Flush, John Jay S., Mamie Hay.

Third race, one mile, selling—Bella, Trojan, Sherwood, Tyrone, Hot Scotch, Gray Cloud, Leander, Banker.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Burnside, King Idle, Marshal Luke, Cupid, Fiddlehead, Herman, Zulu, Blessed, Tom Kearns, Little Barefoot.

Fifth race, five furlongs, selling—Carlow, Bass Viol, Fountain, Pendennis, Compensate, Wonderment, Clatter, Shotover, Al Reed, Bay Ridge, Davis, Bloss, George Angus, Gypsy, Imogene.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Arizona, Buckstone, Ralph Black, Schnorer, Melodrama, Krishna, Wilfred Jay, Gardey, Souvenir, My Own, Equality.

Racing Results at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A big crowd gathered today on the Clifton race-track. The sport was by no means bad, although the track of course was heavy.

First race, seven and a half furlongs—Peril won, Neptune second, Monte Cristo third. Time, 1:42¾.

Second race, seven and a half furlongs—Pearl won, Calera second, Little Jake third. Time, 1:41¾.

Third race, seven and a half furlongs—Glenmound won, St. Mary second, Englewood third. Time, 1:42½.

Fourth race, one mile—Autocrat won, Iceberg second, Specialty third. Time, 1:46¾.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Grimaldi won, Bradford second, Kosciusko Kay third. Time, 1:26.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Insight won, Issaquena second, Rafter third. Time, 1:19½.

St. Louis Chess Tournament.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—The third annual tournament of the United States Chess Association will begin in this city at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. For the master tourney the following contestants are present: S. Lipschutz, New York; W. H. H. Pollock, Baltimore; J. W. Showalter, Kentucky; and William A. Haller of St. Louis. This tourney is for the championship. This will also be a free-for-all tourney, the winner of which will be permitted to participate in the championship tourney next year.

The Coming Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A. F. Troescher of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company received a visit this afternoon from Schaefer, Catton, and Ives, the billiardists. The affairs of the billiard tournament were talked over and everything was made satisfactory between them. Maurice Daly has promised to compete. The increased number of entries necessitates a longer tournament, and the management will endeavor to secure additional dates at Chickering Hall.

Green Defeats Higgins.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A catch-as-catch-can wrestling match between Charley Green, who claims to be the champion of England, and Joe Higgins of Chicago was won tonight by the former. The first round lasted six minutes and was awarded to Higgins. The next, which last four seconds, and the third, lasting four minutes, were won by Green.

A Hospital for Working Women.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Trinity Church, the Rev. Phillips Brooks' parish, is planning to establish a hospital for working women and girls in memory of Mrs. J. R. Vincent, the actress. Mrs. Vincent during her long connection with the Boston Museum company was actively interested in the Trinity Church charity work. A friend of hers has given $1,000, and with this as a nucleus the church has begun the work.

Attempted Suicide of a Young Wife.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Laura Hawkins, 18 years old, attempted suicide here today by taking an overdose of morphine. The girl was frightened and despondent over what a rival in her husband's affections had said she would tell young Hawkins about her past life. Medical aid was summoned in time to save the girl's life. Hawkins will believe nothing against his wife.

VAN HORNE TOLD HIM HE NEEDN'T GO.

How the President of the Canadian Pacific Appeased an Enraged Merchant.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Mr. Van Horne, the President of the Canadian Pacific railway, today laid an information before Police Magistrate Ogara against Frederick Williams, correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, for an alleged defamatory libel published in Saturday morning's *Gazette*. The libel consisted in sending for publication an article which stated that a religiously-inclined but bothersome merchant at Portage Prairie had harassed the Canadian Pacific agent there with questions about freight until the agent lost patience and told him to go to sheol; that the gentleman in question had written to Mr. Van Horne, setting forth the agent's action and complaining of it, and that Mr. Van Horne replied, courteously acknowledging the receipt of the complaint, and informing the gentleman that he need not obey the agent's order.

Fifteen photos, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Francis M. Barcer, Jennie M. Rogers	31—29
Michael Sheehan, Mary Ryan	21—18
Theodore Stagmann, Mary Oat	28—20
William Vander Aa, Thornton, Jane Enigenburg, Lansing	22—18
James J. Crowley, Katie Phillips	29—21
Stanislaus Donavsky, Franciska Salma	26—18
R. D. Mackie, Lenore E. Blakesley, Dundee, Ill.	36—30
Jerome J. Brown, Lizzie V. Dillon	24—22
John Chermak, Marie O'Hanka	22—19
Jeremiah Lucey, Hoven, S. D., Mary Blake	31—28
H. Moling, Elgrove, Ill., D. Schroeder, Palatine	26—20
William Hagen, Carrie Brummner	27—22
Frank Salinska, Annie Phebo	24—24
Jan Punztkowski, Mariana Kalinowski	30—20
William F. Bigelow, Bertha Herold	37—25
John A. Hissong, Elizabeth Ennis	25—17
David Novack, Amelia H. Milcke	33—36
Wilson Jaimison, Katie Lebrandt	26—25
Charlie Baldt, Louise Eberhart	24—17
Patrick Ryan, Maggie O'Connor	29—19
Jovanni Lama, Amelia Nutini	27—19
Alexander Spitka, Katie Cuchanska	23—20
Charles M. Farnell, Kittie Moeller	25—19
H. Lincoln Forbes, Theresa M. Ceregbino	23—21
F. W. Staehle, Emilie Wishman, Manitowoc, Wis	28—22
Patrick Dillon, Anna Reilly	24—24
James Small, Helena Ryan	29—28
William R. Gaine, Minnie Christiansen	23—20
Albert Lenzer, Agnes Logan	22—19
Maxximilia Karprzak, Antonina Kabiak	30—20
Charles Stenborn, Emma Gustafson	27—27
Ernsta von den Steiner, Arona Grams	28—23
J. G. Easton, Milwaukee, S. J. Glen, Syracuse, N. Y.	31—30
Daniel McCauley, Mary Rolberg	21—20
Emil Decker, Emilia Hildebrand	26—22

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st. Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

COLLINS—George W. Collins, aged 34, at Dallas, Tex., Jan. 29.

Funeral from residence of his brother, John Glenn Collins, 1459 Montana-st., to Graceland by carriages, Tuesday, Feb. 4. No flowers.

CLARK—James N. Clark, aged 59 years, Feb. 2, at 6 o'clock a. m.

Funeral Thursday, Feb. 6, from his late residence, 920 Warren-av., at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, by carriages to Rosehill.

CROCKER—Feb. 2, 1890, S. S. Crocker, aged 79 years 4 months and 12 days.

Funeral at the residence of his son, 805 Sixty-second-st., Englewood, Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

ENOS—Feb. 3, Arthur H. Enos, son of Henry and Elizabeth Enos, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Funeral from 2549 State-st., Wednesday at 2 o'clock, to Oakwoods.

FROHMEN—David Frohmen, Feb. 2, 1890, at his residence, 3110 Wabash-av., aged 57 years 6 months, beloved husband of Sarah Frohmen and father of eight children.

Funeral Tuesday, 12 o'clock sharp, by carriages to Graceland. No flowers.

☞ New York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

"May he rest in peace."

FLIEGER—Jan. 29, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Rebecca A. Flieger, sister of the late Wentworth Flieger.

GEBERT—Frederick Gebert, beloved son of Augusta and the late Charles Gebert, at the home of his mother, 4733 State-st., Sunday, Feb. 2, aged 18 years 7 months 19 days.

Funeral by carriages to Oakwoods Thursday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock sharp. Friends invited.

☞ Champaign (Ill.) and Lincoln (Neb.) papers please copy.

HURSEN—Feb. 2, Mary J. Hursen, aged 21 years 8 months and 22 days, beloved daughter of Patrick and Mary Hursen.

Funeral Tuesday at 9:30 a. m. from her late residence, 87 North Campbell-av., to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HOLLEY—At Oak Park, Feb. 2, Nathan T. Holley, aged 78 years.

Funeral from residence, Oak Park, Wednesday at 2 p. m.

MERRITT—Feb. 2, at 11:30 a. m., of pneumonia, Esther B., wife of Charles J. Merritt, 75 Oak-av., aged 49 years and 11 days.

Funeral at Sixth Presbyterian Church at 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, Feb. 4. Burial at Newtown, Conn.

TRAYNER—At 2713 Michigan-av., Agnes M. Trayner, aged 23 and 5 months, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Trayner, at 8 p. m., Feb. 2, 1890.

Funeral Feb. 4, at 9:30 a. m., to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

VAIL—Mrs. Melissa W. Vail, Feb. 3, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. A. Herrick, No. 2018 Prairie-av.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock a. m. Burial private.

WILLIAMS—Feb. 2, 1890, Louis, beloved husband of Leah Williams.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 1 p. m. from his residence, 465 Marshfield-av.

☞ New York papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ ALL PERSONS RESIDING IN CHICAGO and owning property on the North Lake Shore, on or near the line of the Sheridan road, and who object to the establishing an an insane asylum on the North Shore are requested to call at the office of E. P. MAYNARD, Room 14 Tribune Bldg., and sign a petition protesting against such action, as contemplated by the County Commissioners.

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home, Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 10 a. m.

☞ THE DOUGLAS CYCLING CLUB WILL give its second annual masquerade ball Friday, Feb. 7, at Apollo Hall, on Blue Island-av. Admission by invitation only.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Thursday Evening, Feb. 6th.
Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 8.
SARASATE-D'ALBERT
FAREWELL CONCERTS
Under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau. PABLO DE SARASATE, Violin; EUGEN D'ALBERT, Piano, assisted by Grand Orchestra.
SEATS ON SALE NOW.
Prices, 50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

THE AUDITORIUM.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,
GRAND REVIVAL
On a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country of the most popular and successful comic opera ever written, H. M. S.
PINAFORE!
Libretto by Mr. W. S. GILBERT; Music by SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Produced under the direction of Mr. J. C. DUFF.
Seats now on sale for the first week. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
GEORGE KENNAN,
The Celebrated Russian and Siberian Traveler and Writer, will this week deliver the first
TWO GREAT LECTURES
Of the Course, upon the following subjects:
TUESDAY—CAMP LIFE IN EASTERN SIBERIA.
THURSDAY—MOUNTAINS AND MOUNTAINEERS OF THE CAUCASUS.
Illustrated by the Costumes, Weapons, etc., of the Mountaineers.
These Lectures are Wonderfully Interesting. They are filled with the Thrilling and Unparalleled Experiences of this intrepid traveler and replete with Unusual Knowledge gained in a life of over twenty years in Russia and Siberia. Do not fail to hear them. Reserved Seats for all Lectures now on sale at the Box-Office. Prices, 50c, 75c, and $1.
EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Miss Amelia B. Edwards,
Ph. D., LL. D., L. H. D., the celebrated Egyptologist, traveler, and novelist, will deliver three lectures, splendidly illustrated by original photographs, upon the following subjects:
MONDAY, Feb. 17—"The Origin of Portrait Sculpture in Ancient Egypt." THURSDAY, Feb. 20—"Portrait Painting in Ancient Egypt, illustrated by an Ancient Egyptian Portrait Gallery." FRIDAY, Feb. 21—"The Literature and Religion of Ancient Egypt."
Course tickets, $2.50, $2.00, $1.25, according to location. Now on sale at the Box-Office.
REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU, Managers.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
Every night and regular matinees this week.
ZIG-ZAG | A splendid company of COMEDIANS, SINGERS, and DANCERS.
Sunday night, George Fair's benefit—Great Bill.
Next Monday, THE BOSTONIANS in English opera.
Change of bill each night. Advance sale ready at theater, Lyon & Healy's, and Joseph & Fish's.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
The success of Millet's world-famous painting,
THE ANGELUS,
Is without equal. Visited by thousands daily. Exhibited without extra charge in connection with the entire collection of VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.
Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Galleries perfectly lighted day and evening.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
CHICAGO'S LEADING THEATER.
GREATEST HIT EVER MADE IN COMIC OPERA
EVERY EVE. AT 8:15. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Gilbert & Sullivan's
LATEST AND GREATEST SUCCESS,
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR US.
THE GONDOLIERS!
Received with The Greatest Enthusiasm.
Pinafore Forgotten.
The Mikado Forgotten.
The Pirates Forgotten.
THE GONDOLIERS
Supplants Them All.
The Public Last Night Indorsed the New York Opinion:
Is the Music The Best Sullivan Ever Wrote?
"It contains more 'catchy music' than any other of the Sullivan operas."—New York Herald.
"It illustrates the great ingenuity of the composer."—New York World.
"The score is superior to 'The Mikado.'"—New York Sun.
"Sir Arthur Sullivan once more a past master of choral forms."—Commercial Advertiser.
"It contains music that will tickle the public ear beyond his earlier works."—Times.
"The orchestration is all in Sullivan's best vein."—News.
Is Gilbert's Plot Funny?
"Gilbert's verses are simply admirable. It is jolly beyond measure."—New York World.
"The libretto is wonderfully clever, witty, and humorous."—News.
"Gilbert's brightest satire is at its best."—Advertiser.
"'The Gondoliers' will hit strongly the fancy of the people."—Tribune.
"It is fully equipped with mirth-provoking incident."—New York Sun.
"The work is as successful as was 'The Mikado.'"—New York Herald.
Price $1.50 to 25c 50c General Admission.
Seats secured two weeks ahead.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
TONIGHT, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evening and Matinee,
WILSON BARRETT,
MISS EASTLAKE, and Entire London Company, including GEORGE BARRETT, in
—NOWADAYS—
Tomorrow Evening, last time,
—CLAUDIAN—
Next Sunday—Sardou's romantic drama, "THE EXILES."
MATINEE TOMORROW,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
First and Only Performance of the
LADY OF LYONS
Mr. Barrett as .... Claude Melnotte
Miss Eastlake as .... Pauline

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Ground Floor, Cor. North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Reserved Seats. | Balcony, 25c. | Orchestra, 50c. | No Higher. Gallery, 15c.
Tonight. Thursday, Saturday, Sunday Matinees.
SIBERIA.
Bartley Campbell's Greatest Drama, Superbly Cast, Magnificently Mounted.

HOOLEY'S—E. H. Sothern.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday.
Engagement of Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN
And his own Comedy Company, under the management of Daniel Frohman, in his popular comedy,
LORD CHUMLEY
Sunday Next—Return of the great BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM COMPANY.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Primrose & West's
GREAT MINSTRELS, including Geo. H. Primrose, Wm. H. West, Lew Dockstader, Barney Fagan, The Original Big Four, Hurley and Van Auken, etc. etc.
Every evening, including next Sunday. Matinees tomorrow and Saturday.
Next Week—LOUIS JAMES in repertory.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Only Matinee Saturday. No Sunday Performance.
280 Performance
FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY
IN THAT MERRY OPERA,
THE OOLAH.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.
NOT A DULL MOMENT.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the
—HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA—
GRAND TABLEAUX and PLASTIC GROUPS.
AJEEB, the Chess Automaton.
Admission to All........50c | Children........

NEW WINDSOR—M. B. LEAVITT.
North Clark and Division-sts.
TONIGHT, RICH and HARRIS' | TWO MACS | Vaudeville and Specialty Company.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Next Week—KATE CASTLETON.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD THEATER.
Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.
THE LAUGHING SUCCESS.
DAN MASON. A Clean Sweep.
Popular prices always.
Next Week—DAN KELLY in "After 7 Years."

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
The Home Theater of the South Side.
Standing room only at 8 p. m. L. B. Shewell's Celebrated American Melodrama,
SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.
SECURE SEATS BY TELEPHONE NO.
Matinee Prices—15, 25, and 50c.
Night Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c.
Next Week—"A DARK SECRET."

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats........
THE MADISON-SQUARE THEATER SUCCESS.
Wm. Gillette's Comedy.
A LEGAL WRECK.
All the Original Scenery and Effects.
Next Week—Agnes Herndon in "La Belle Marie."

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
JOS. D. CLIFTON,
In the Successful American Drama,
RANCH KING.
A Select Dramatic and Specialty Company. Cowboy Quartette. Trained Horse and Dog. Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Next Week—A CLEAN SWEEP.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.)
Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st. | And Two Bijou Theaters
One Week Longer of the Little German Crook Suspect,
JOHN P. KUNZE.
TEX BENDER, Cowboy Violinist. Italian Gypsy Female Orchestra.
2 New Stage Shows in 2 Separate Theaters.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
Riley & Smith's Pink Dominos, Davis & Williams, Trebor, Landis & Landis, Enson & Queen, Bartlett & May Masher Quadrilles this week. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted.
Commencing Monday, Feb. 3.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—Beginning Monday, Feb. 3, GEORGIA BLUE MAN AND COMPANY.
5 New Stage Shows.

BIGGEST SYNDICATE YET.

ENORMOUS COMBINATION OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CAPITAL.

A Company Backed by $50,000,000 of English and an Unlimited Amount of American Money—Chicago Bears Create Havoc in Wall Street—All Stocks Down, Many Closing at the Lowest Point—Rock Island and the Coalers the Principal Points of Attack.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The greatest syndicate of capitalists ever formed has found a field for its operations in this city. The enormous aggregation of capital is backed by English money to the extent of $50,000,000, and this is reinforced by the contributions of some of the wealthiest men of Philadelphia.

The syndicate has already made an informal offer for the purchase of the great United Gas Improvement company, which has its head office in the Drexel Building. This company was formed with a capitalization of $10,000,000, of which $5,000,000 has been paid in. It is understood that the syndicate has expressed its willingness to pay $30,000,000 for the corporation, which controls gas trusts in fifty cities. Besides this purchase, the syndicate contemplates securing the control of gas-works and street-car systems in New England and Canada.

The whole scheme is being engineered by Philadelphians. J. E. Addicks, who does business in this city, and who was a candidate for United States Senator against Anthony Higgins of Delaware, is acting as the agent of the Philadelphia capitalists in the present negotiations. He went to Boston Saturday in pursuit of the New England end of the transaction, and will return to this city during the latter part of the week, when a meeting of the local capitalists and the representatives of the English syndicate will be held and a line of immediate action decided upon.

W. W. Gibbs, President of the United Gas Improvement company, and Randall Morgan, the counsel of the company, went to New York today to confer with the English representatives. The meeting was held at No. 10 Wall street, and at its conclusion President Gibbs and Mr. Morgan returned to this city to confer with the other capitalists back of the scheme. The leaders of the movement here include Henry C. Gibson, President of the First National Bank, and Thomas C. Dolan. Among other capitalists are such well-known men as Mayor Fitler, William M. Singerly, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, and Wharton Barker.

The syndicate is working under the name of the National Construction company. It has asked the Canadian Parliament for power to acquire by construction, purchase, lease, or otherwise any lands, railways, mines, tramways, gas, and electric plants and works, docks and warehouses; to acquire by purchase or hire steam or other ships, or barges, or vessels for the purpose of conveying goods or persons between any places whatever, and maintaining and running the same; to acquire any buildings, plants, machinery, stock in trade, franchises, goods, chattels and effects whatsoever; to acquire any patents, brevets, inventions, patent rights, or copyrights which may be desirable; of selling, devising, leasing, letting out, or licensing the use of property of any kind belonging to the company; to borrow money upon security of mortgage or pledges of procuring, and observing any decrees, concessions, powers, or privileges made or granted, or hereinafter granted by any Government, municipal, or other authorities; to purchase or otherwise take over the good-will, assets, and, liability of any other company, or person carrying on any or all of the businesses above mentioned, and buying, holding, and selling any shares of the said company, and operating and maintaining or liquidating and winding up its business and affairs; to amalgamate, either in whole or in part, with any other company, corporation, or person, and of selling all or any part of this company's business, taking shares in any new company and allotting them among the shareholders of this company; and, lastly, to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The petition as presented to the Canadian Parliament by Mr. Mills of Annapolis bears the signature of E. F. Clements, General Manager of the Yarmouth (N. S.) Electric-Light company; C. F. Frazer of Halifax, John White of Dartmouth, N. S.; the Hon. J. E. Addicks of Philadelphia, the Hon. L. M. Child of Boston, F. L. Clements of Yarmouth, and P. W. French of Boston, Secretary of the National Tube Works.

CHICAGO DAY IN WALL STREET.

Western Traders Inaugurate a Bear Raid—All Stocks Close Lower.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The market today was owned by Nat Jones of Chicago and the traders of that city. The bulk of the trading was in Rock Island and the coal stocks. Rock Island was sold down 2⅝ and closed at the lowest, whereas Reading and Lackawanna are just ⅛ below Saturday's final prices. It looked as if the coalers were being bought to cover short contracts under cover of the attack on the Grangers. Doleful dispatches and selling orders came from Chicago, and the street indulged in many bitter comments on President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island, who, rightly or wrongly, was suspected of complicity with the bears. His associate, Director H. H. Porter, was also harshly criticised, for he is President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, which was the other weak spot in the market, its preferred shares selling down 7 and its common about 3½ per cent. The slump in these started the decline in the market.

Renewed reports that the dividend on the preferred stock would be passed were the basis of the attack, and then followed the onset on Rock Island. The last named closed at the lowest of the day, a net fall of 2⅝. A drive against Northwest closed that also at the lowest, a fall of 1⅝, while St. Paul and Burlington are down just 1 per cent. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern was the chief bugaboo, dispatches announcing its usual threat of a big cut in the rates between Chicago and St. Paul. Mr. Jones of Chicago was personally active on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, a fact from which bulls argued that the bears' case was acute.

The other chief sellers were E. K. Willard, W. B. Wheeler, S. B. Van Emburgh, and other gentlemen who often execute orders for Mr. Cammack. The general list declined only a fraction and the bond market was strong, although the calling of loans incidental to Feb. 1 was continued and call money was up to 6 per cent. The manner of selling Rock Island indicated a desire on the part of the sellers to get as low a price as possible for it. Mr. S. V. White was a conspicuous buyer of Lackawanna, Missouri Pacific, and other leading stocks.

At the opening and while the general list was strong the bull pool in Pacific Mail rushed it up to 41, but the outpouring of a little long stock put it down to 39⅜. The efforts of the gang to advance this stock on the threadbare talk of a subsidy are simply ludicrous. Nobody claims that the stuff has any intrinsic value, and it seems to have no serious support, even of a speculative character.

The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas bondholders and stockholders who opposed the Berlin-Olcott committee's plan of reorganization will issue the opposition plan Wednesday.

The period for deposit of securities from holders of Missouri, Kansas & Texas which expired to-day has been extended (although more than the necessary amount of securities has been deposited) in order to leave the matter open until the agent of Amsterdam and London holders who arrives tomorrow shall have met the committee.

WILL PROBABLY PASS A DIVIDEND.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Said to Contemplate This Action.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, it was stated here today, will probably pass its March dividend. The situation of the road was summarized by one who claimed authority as follows:

In the beginning of 1889 the condition of business was thought to be good and showing favorable indications. President Porter laid out in consequence plans for betterments and improvements, which have since been carried out, paid for, and charged to expense account. As the season advanced the coal trade was not what was anticipated. Then came the strike, which lasted six months. This was most expensive to the company, not only in loss of transportation, but in loss of profit in mining. In November, 1889, the officials were met with the subject of the dividend. The strikers were watching every point to discover weakness. The officials believed that if the dividend was passed the strike would extend all through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Two weeks after the declaration of the dividend the strike ended. The company now finds its business improving, but its resources are expended. In consequence the company will in all probability pass its March dividend. The company has no floating debt and does not propose to create one. Mr. Porter will go to California for several months' rest, but still remains the Chairman of the board. The directors will probably meet in Chicago within a week to take definite action upon the matter.

A LIVELY HALF-HOUR ON 'CHANGE.

May Wheat Goes Up Just Before the Closing—The Corn Market.

The wheat market was not particularly active until about half an hour from the close, when it turned strong and was whooped up in lively style, making a gain of ⅜c per bushel in the end over Saturday's closing price for the May delivery. Lindblom and Baxter led in the buying at the start, May beginning at 78⅛c, which was the point at which it left off Saturday. An advance to 78⅜c was soon brought about, at which point Partridge and Schwartz-Dupee became liberal sellers, and emboldened by their example the scalping crowd poured out enough to drive the market back to the opening figure. There was more elasticity in the fluctuations, however, than has been shown for the last ten days, and it gave a sudden rebound in the last half-hour which carried prices ⅜c higher than on the early advance, May jumping quickly to 79c, and closing within 1-16c of the highest quotation.

Corn was weak and averaged lower, though in the end the change from Saturday's closing figures were scarcely appreciable. Harvey, Weare, Counselman, and Applegate were liberal sellers early, and made a lower record for the May delivery than had previously been quoted on the present crop, sales taking place at 29¼@29⅜c. Cash corn was also depressed, 28⅜c being the closing value of No. 2.

Average Weight of Cotton Per Bale.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange issued a statement today based on official returns of the different exchanges, making the average of 5,682,373 bales of this year's cotton crop, embracing port reports and overland from Sept. 1 to Jan. 31 inclusive, 498 42-100 pounds per bale. The details by sections are: Texas, 523 2-100; Louisiana, 494 65-100; Alabama, 497; Georgia, 486 86-100; South Carolina, 487; Virginia, 485 44-100; North Carolina, 488 17-100; Tennessee, etc., 508 51-100.

The average weights of this crop were: Up to the close of December, 498.86; to the close of November, 501.83; to the close of October, 505.22; to the close of September, 515.66. The weights of Tennessee, etc., to the close of January are based on average from Memphis of 505.31, and St. Louis, 512.

THE BELLAMY SCHOOL OF ECONOMY.

How It Would Work Here—An Argument from China.

Portland *Oregonian*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE makes pertinent answer to a certain disciple of the new Bellamy school of philosophy, who argues that the evils of modern society are the outgrowth of the accumulation of capital in corporate hands and the organization of labor under its control, aided by improvements in machinery. The disciple having falsely assumed that the average human being was better off in the United States fifty years ago, when there were no great corporations, no Goulds or Vanderbilts, no vast and complex organization of capital for the exploitation of labor-saving machinery, and when most laborers produced by hand articles which were marketed in a small way among their neighbors, THE TRIBUNE asks his attention to a country where the American conditions of fifty years ago have prevailed for 3,000 or 4,000 years.

This is a comparison that ought to have occurred to some critic of Bellamy before now. The conditions existing in China are singularly like those which would be the inevitable result of an attempt to put his novel theories into practice. They are singularly like those which some of his cruder disciples seem to desire to create here. There is no complex organization of capital in China. There are no great corporations. There is none of the labor-saving machinery which the new philosophers seem to condemn as a device of the rich to oppress the poor. This is why there are no great fortunes in China. Even the hereditary nobility is not wealthy in the American sense. There are a few moderately rich traders on the coast who have learned to imitate the methods of the foreign residents, but there are no wealth-producing industries, in spite of mineral resources perhaps as ample as those of Great Britain or the United States. There are no such inequalities of wealth in China as exist in the Western World. There is rather an equality of poverty.

The primitive simplicity of production which was common in the rural farms and villages of the United States sixty years ago has prevailed in China for forty centuries, always carrying with it primitive privation and hardship. There is probably no country on the face of the globe, not absolutely savage, where such equality of average human condition exists as in China. One man is about as rich as another, and works the same, and consumes and accumulates about as much as another, and there is no organized capital or labor-saving machinery. This pretty nearly realizes the dream of the new social reformers.

Every schoolboy knows what has been the result of this system; what is the average condition of the inhabitant of China and his command of the means of subsistence and enjoyment. Not one in a thousand of the 300,000,000 of Chinese enjoys as much comfort as the poorest Western laborer, working regularly for the smallest pittance paid in Europe or America. All men there are poor and hard-working, with no hope of getting ahead, though they are allowed to own and accumulate if they can. Withal, the productiveness of China, free from all the modern inventions of the enemy devised by capital to oppress labor, is not a tithe of the United States. It produces so little that there is generally but a few weeks' food supply between it and starvation. Famines are frequent that kill off tens of thousands. Only in one respect does China excel the Western world in productiveness. It has solved the problem of producing the greatest number of mouths to feed, to the smallest average quantity of the wherewithal to fill them.

Curiously enough the very consequence which thoughtful persons foresee from the creation of a forced and artificial equality of human condition in this country resulted years ago from the establishment of a natural equality of human condition in China. The conditions there grow out of a uniform mediocrity of capacity and talent, resulting from the incapacity of the race for mental and social development beyond a certain point. The same conditions would be created here if the Bellamy theory were to be realized by denying the human intellect the natural stimulus to development and the natural reward to achievement, by making the product, mental or physical, of each the property of all, and dividing the acquisitions of the strongest and cleverest infinitesimally among the weak and dull.

Just the conditions which the Bellamy new school would create artificially here exist naturally in China. The result is a teeming population with a history of forty centuries of universal misery behind it, and a hopeless future of unending misery before it.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Rudy Swizart, for many years a stock dealer of Boone, Ia., died of the grip yesterday.

William Thompson of Shelbyville, Ill., who disappeared five years ago, has returned to his home.

A. Larkins, the Parsons, Kas., forger, yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery at Sioux City, Ia.

The Rev. Leonard Keeler of Chicago has been called as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Towerhill, Ill.

Tony Sweeney was sentenced at Cheboygan, Mich., yesterday to ten years' imprisonment for criminal assault.

The Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl of Kalamazoo, Mich., has accepted a call to the Third Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Ky.

Seth Copp, for thirty-four years a passenger engineer on the Chicago & Alton railway, died yesterday at Bloomington, Ill.

The grip is prevalent among the Indians in the Canadian northwest. The disease is most widespread in the vicinity of Calgary.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid will meet at Springfield today. There are 200 lodges in the State with a membership of 4,000.

The paper mill of the Diamond Match company at Wabash, Ind., has been completed and will begin operations this week. The company will employ 150 men at the mill, which has a daily output of twenty tons of lined straw-board.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Ask your grocer or druggist for it.

PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.

INSTALLATION OF SETH LOW AT NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

The Metropolitan Opera-House Crowded with Students, Alumni, Faculty, and Invited Guests—The New President Receives His Office at the Hands of the Rev. Morgan Dix—His Reply to the Trustees and His Inaugural Address—The Proceedings in Detail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The installation of Seth Low as President of Columbia College took place today. Long before half-past 10, the hour at which the exercises were announced to begin, the vast auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera-House was taxed to its capacity.

The stage was set to represent a woodland scene, in the midst of which were chairs to the number of 500 or more for the accommodation of the distinguished guests, who comprised the Presidents and representatives of many leading colleges, including Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania, the representatives of prominent scientific bodies, public, municipal, State, and National officials, the officers of the college, trustees, etc.

The orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera-House began the opening number on the program. While this was being rendered the students manifested their impatience. The processional which followed was the signal for everybody in the house to rise and remain standing while the distinguished guests entered the main entrance and proceeded down the aisle and over a temporary platform up to the stage.

When the candidate for installation entered upon the arm of Hamilton Fish Grand Marshal George De Witt Jr., who stood on the stage facing the audience, waved his baton, and almost as with one voice the students welcomed him with the college cry, "C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a Low!" Mr. Low bowed his head in acknowledgment of the compliment and took his seat beside the venerable statesman who escorted him.

The exercises were continued with prayer by the Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, S. T. D., Chaplain of the college. After all were seated the Rev. Morgan Dix, on behalf of the trustees of Columbia College, made the opening address. He gave a résumé of the work done by the college since its inauguration, referred briefly to the various distinguished gentlemen who presided over the college, and dwelling at some length upon the careers of Presidents King and Barnard.

MR. LOW'S REPLY.

Replying to the trustees the distinguished candidate said:

Reverently, as one who recognizes the importance of the work, I accept the charge you have committed to my care. Enthusiastically, as one who believes in the greatness of its possibilities, I give myself to it. Loyally, as becomes one of her own sons, I will serve alma mater with every power that I have. It is to me an inspiring thought that the old college had been doing her glorious work for a century before I was born. The vision of the centuries to come to be blessed by her labors will never be absent from my mind. This vision will give dignity and solemnity to every act. It is as though in the life of the college our own lives were to be prolonged like those of the patriarchs of old, so that we can recognize distinctly the direct bearing of that which we do today upon conditions that are to exist long after we are gone.

In the full assurance that we are animated by a common purpose to maintain inviolate the trust that has come to us from the past, by a common desire to make the college serve our own day and generations to the full measure of our opportunity, by a common hope that we may plan wisely and build on the old foundations strongly for those who are to come after us, I now enter upon my new work.

Then followed the installation, which consisted of a brief address by Hamilton Fish, and was accompanied by the transferring of the keys of the college and a copy of the original charter.

President Low's inaugural address was the feature of the day. He carefully reviewed the policy of the administration, referred to the important official acts of his predecessors, and assured them that he would follow in their footsteps and incorporate a line consistent with the policy which has merited for Columbia College so much prestige and prominence.

Speaking of the aims of the college, Mr. Low said:

Her historic work, that which she did for half a century before she did anything else, she is still doing. She aims to develop the cultivated man, the educated gentleman; the man who, without being a specialist in anything, has been educated enough in all directions to be in sympathy with all learning; the man who knows enough about the past to recognize the value of it and of all experience, but who is not bound down by the past; the man who knows enough about the present to glory in its achievement and its promise, but who never forgets what it means of indebtedness to those who have gone before, to be "in the foremost files of time." In a word she aims to develop the thoughtful and well-informed citizen and to fill him with her own high aspirations as to his citizenship and his life. The splendid products of this work adorn the history of the city and the Nation from the beginning of our career. Columbia College believes that the specialist, because he is a specialist, ought first of all to be a broadly developed man. Side by side with these men of a general culture and a professional training Columbia aims to contribute in increasing numbers still another precious type to the scholarship and citizenship of the times. She always has been doing something, she aims to do systematically more and more of the original work which belongs especially to our conception of a university in philosophy, in law, in science, and in every branch of learning. She aims to develop the patient student whose controlling desire it will be to add something to the sum of human knowledge.

The addresses were made by Prof. Dinsler, on behalf of the faculties; Frederick R. Coudert, on behalf of the alumni, and the exercises concluded with a benediction by Bishop Potter.

MINNEAPOLIS MINISTERS FOR REFORM.

They Propose to Take a Hand in the Next Municipal Election.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—At a secret meeting today attended by the clergymen of all denominations a long platform of principles was considered. The ministers will endeavor to place the platform under some candidate at the municipal election. The present administration has been solid for Sunday closing, and the law has been vigorously enforced, but the ministers hold the Mayor and police officials responsible for a system of fines imposed regularly on keepers of houses ill-repute. The platform under discussion today was drawn by the Rev. D. E. Wells, pastor of the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church, and covers the questions of the regulation of the social evil, Sabbath observance, the Sunday newspaper, suppression of gambling and kindred topics. The city has tacitly allowed disreputable houses within certain limits and fines have been collected from the keepers. The platform declares that this policy "practically allies the city with this accursed, most destructive, and infamous violation of the law of God. The City Treasury receives from the satanic traffic in human vice about $15,000 a year as its share of the profits."

The Sunday observance ordinances are commented on at length. The closing of news-stands, confectionery and ice-cream stands is advocated, and all sales in drug stores except of medicines should, the ministers think, subject the proprietor to punishment. The platform says that the work done in flour mills on a part of Sunday creates indifference to the Sabbath. The publication, mailing, and selling of newspapers on Sunday is declared one of the most demoralizing evils in the city. The Sunday newspaper is declared to be "hurtful to moral culture and its sale is training hundreds of newsboys to violate the Sabbath."

"The laws would doubtless be better enforced and municipal morals much improved if each policeman were allowed a half-day for religious privileges at least every third Sunday. Our city firemen have only a half Sabbath given them once in nine weeks. Our street-car employés have no Sabbath allowed to them. The same is true of those in charge of our Public Library."

To Reduce Zinc Ore.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Arrangements have been concluded for the formation of a stock company in this city for the reduction of zinc ore. This ore in the shape of dry bone is found in the hills surrounding Dubuque in large quantities. Later the company, which starts out with a capital stock of $100,000, will build a zinc rolling mill to employ 300 hands.

Death of a Texas Hermit.

LONGVIEW, Tex., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Sidney Ketcham, a miser and hermit, died at his house last night from pneumonia. He owned 700 acres of land and all necessary farming tools and stock. Several hundred dollars were found about the house, and he endeavored too late to tell of the bulk of his money being buried. His relatives live in Cherryvale, Kas.

TO MOVE ON THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Boomers Assembling at Chamberlain, S. D., Awaiting the President's Proclamation.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Every train is bringing in large numbers of prospective settlers on the reservation. A man from Mitchell has engaged all the available teams in the city and loaded them with lumber and other necessities for settlers ready to move into the reservation at a moment's notice. The crowd is orderly, but Indian Agent Anderson, to be prepared for emergencies, has telegraphed for troops. The President's proclamation is expected hourly.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A sensation was caused today when it was learned that a reporter who had gone across the river to Fort Pierre had been arrested and escorted to this side by a detachment of troops. Col. Tassin has also issued public warning against any newspaper reporters crossing the river on to the reservation with the warning that if they disobey they will be put in the guard-house.

Col. Tassin recently published a communication in the daily papers in this city stating that all public improvements had been prohibited from going forward on the "mile square" and no new settlers would be allowed to go on. It was discovered, however, that certain Fort Pierre men who seemed to stand in with the soldiers were going ahead with improvements, building houses on the best lots on the town site for the purpose of holding them, contrary to orders. The papers in this city, discovering the situation, exposed it, which has brought about the order to keep away every reporter, that further operations on the "mile square" shall not be exposed.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S FAILING.

The Poet's Weakness for Liquor Causes His Separation from Bill Nye.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Amos J. Walker, the personal manager of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, while here today, en route for New York, made a statement regarding the causes of the trouble between Nye and Riley. He said: "Everywhere we went I directed that no liquor be sent to Mr. Riley's room, and bartenders were forbidden to sell him anything. Still he would manage to get whisky. When we reached Louisville he announced that he would not go to Bowling Green. Persuasion had no influence upon him. When told by Mr. Nye that if the engagements for the future were canceled the reason would have to be given, he replied: 'I will die in the ditch before I will go a step further. I know the consequences, and I am willing to take them.' Mr. Nye told him, if he was willing to sacrifice everything for a drink of whisky we would quit there, and we did."

Henry Eitel, the poet's brother-in-law, says the trouble grew out of Riley's dislike to being continually watched by Manager Walker.

JOLIET'S ELECTRIC ROAD ENJOINED.

The Chicago & Alton Stops Operations by a Writ of Injunction.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—It was the intention of the Joliet Street railway to formally start their electric cars today, but while making a trial trip last evening the Sheriff of this county and Attorney Akin of the Alton road stopped the electric cars at Scott street and served another injunction on J. A. Henry, the President of the company. The injunction was taken out by the Chicago & Alton railroad restraining the street railway company and the Thompson-Houston company from running the electric cars or charging the trolley wire with electricity, because the wire was placed at a less height than twenty-five feet above the Chicago & Alton tracks. The injunction gives the Chicago & Alton company until tomorrow noon to file the necessary bond of $500 to make the injunction permanent. At present the electric wire is about twenty-three feet above the railway crossings, and it is claimed that if it is placed at a height of twenty-five feet the trolley pole on top of the electric car will not reach the wire. The action of the Chicago & Alton is causing much unfavorable comment.

CITIZEN TRAIN ENVIOUS OF NELLIE BLY.

George Francis Will Attempt to Girdle the Globe in Sixty Days.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—George Francis Train says that he can circumnavigate the globe in sixty days and that he shall do it, starting Feb. 10. Train says that he made the trip twenty years ago from San Francisco in eighty days, and with the improvements since made in traveling the journey can be made now much quicker. Train says he shall go by way of Vancouver, from which place the steamship Batavia the 17th inst. will take him to Yokohama in fourteen days. Thence to Hong Kong he will journey in five days with no delays. At Hong Kong, by the Peninsular & Oriental line, he will travel via Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Brindisi to Southampton, and thence across the Atlantic to New York. The object of the trip, he said, would be to advance the interests of American shipping, commerce, and trade. Citizen Train says that he hopes some of the great American newspapers will back him on the trip, but if they fail to put up the money he shall go it "on his own hook."

IMPORTANT ACCIDENT INSURANCE CASE.

A St. Louis Decision Regarding the Time During Which Money Is Collectible.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Judge Valliant today decided an important accident insurance case. Benjamin Kimball, a fire insurance agent, took out an accident policy, which provided that the United States Accident Association would pay plaintiff $25 per week for loss of time from bodily injuries caused by accident during the period in which he was wholly disabled. In February last he met with an accident which confined him to his home for several days. Before he was entirely recovered he visited his office, wrote letters, and superintended things. The association then refused to continue to pay the $25 on the ground that he had demonstrated his ability to transact business.

The conclusion reached was that the plaintiff was wholly disabled from transacting any business pertaining to his occupation, within the meaning of the contract, for only three weeks.

DEATH OF CAPT. C. B. DUFF OF ST. LOUIS.

The Ex-Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Honor Expires—Other Obituaries.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Capt. Charles B. Duff, ex-Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Honor, died yesterday from brain and heart trouble. In early life Mr. Duff followed steamboating on the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Red Rivers and rose to the position of Captain of one of the finest steamboats running between St. Louis and New Orleans. Later he became manager of a fire-brick company. Two years ago, while Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Honor, he was stricken with apoplexy from which partial paralysis followed, and his physicians recommended him to resign and apply himself to outdoor work after recovery from a second attack. He accepted the position of superintendent of the removal of the exhibition buildings at Cincinnati. He had but just completed that work and returned to his St. Louis home when the third attack forced him to his deathbed a week ago last Thursday. Mr. Duff was 58 years of age.

Death of an Oak Park Citizen.

Nathan T. Holley died at his residence in Oak Park at 7 o'clock yesterday morning of old age. Mr. Holley was one of the oldest and best known residents of Oak Park, having moved to that village from Jefferson County, New York, in 1870, and being actively identified with its growth for many years. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, to which he was a generous contributor, a kind neighbor, and an exemplary citizen. He leaves a widow and two children, S. G. Holley and Mrs. O. D. Allen. The funeral will be at 2 o'clock Wednesday from the family residence.

Richard J. Carter.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Richard J. Carter of this city died at his home last evening, aged 82. Mr. Carter was the principal stockholder in the First National Bank and had other interests in the principal enterprises in this vicinity.

Lewis Achilles.

AUBURN, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Lewis Achilles, a wealthy citizen of this place, died this evening from a paralytic stroke. He was in his 83d year and a native of Germany.

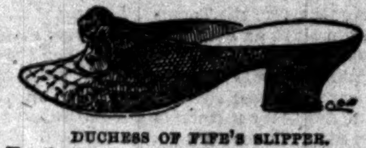
AMERICAN LADIES' FEET.

SMALLER, SLENDERER, AND PRETTIER THAN THOSE OF THE ENGLISH.

The Opinion of a Shoemaker from Britain Puts the Question Beyond Debate—The French Kids Which Incase the 4 1-2D's of Mrs. Wanamaker—Mrs. Harrison Prefers the Common-Sense Shoe a Trifle Large—What Others Wear—The Footgear of Royalty.

An English shoemaker now in this country, and who has worked in two or three shops in London that make nearly all of the shoes worn by the English aristocracy, was asked: "How do the feet of the English aristocracy compare in size with those of American ladies?"

"My experience has been," he replied, "that those of the latter are smaller, slenderer, and prettier in every way. They are not too small, but as a rule seem to be better proportioned. Now Mrs. Cleveland, for whom I have made several pairs of shoes, wears a No. 5. This would seem to belie what I have just said, but it does not, for she is above the average size. Her foot is a beautiful one, and she likes to have it well covered."

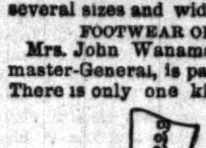


DUCHESS OF FIFE'S SLIPPER.

Furthermore, it can be said of Mrs. Cleveland that she possesses some common-sense ideas about footgear that it would be well for women in all ranks of life to imitate. She never cramps her feet by trying to put them into shoes that are two sizes too small, neither does she go to the other extreme of aping the English walking boot that wabbles all over the sidewalk, gathering a harvest of corns and bunions. She wears a shoe that fits, and thus maintains a precision of carriage that is in marked contrast to the uncertain movements that distinguish the women whose feet are cramped in shoes several sizes and widths too small.

FOOTWEAR OF OTHER LADIES.

Mrs. John Wanamaker, wife of the Postmaster-General, is particular about her shoes. There is only one kind she will wear, and she wears them always. It is French kid, with toes that are a compromise between a square and pointed toe, and to protect her toes from corns her shoes are always box-toed. The sole is projecting and ornamented with yellow stitches. The heels are low and broad. Her house shoes are the same, except that they have a thin, hand-turned sole. She wears a 4½D, and always buys two pairs at a time.



MRS. WANAMAKER'S SHOE.

Mrs. William C. Whitney is as careful in the fit of her shoes as in that of her dresses, and has them altered until they fit without a wrinkle. Her favorite is a French kid button boot and No. 3½ in size.

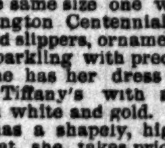
Mrs. Benjamin Harrison prefers comfort to style, and wears shoes that might be considered by some to be fully one and one-half sizes too large. She usually buys two pairs at a time. She is said to wear 4½, though she might wear them considerably smaller.

Mrs. W. W. Astor has a particularly graceful foot, which she clothes in No. 3 Oxford ties. For a walking boot she wears French kid button boots of the same size one width wider. At the Washington Centennial ball last spring she wore kid slippers, ornamented with silver buckles sparkling with precious stones. Frequently she has her dress slippers ornamented at Tiffany's with aster flowers embroidered in white and gold.

Mrs. George Gould has a shapely, highly-arched No. 2½ foot that she takes pride in clothing comfortably and neatly. Dainty black kid slippers are her favorites for house wear and French kid button boots with medium toes for the street.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt delights in having suede slippers to match the color and shade of her handsome costumes. For a walking boot a snug-fitting, common-sense No. 3 does service.

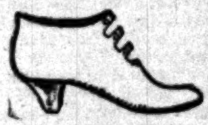
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt does not take the same amount of pride in having such a variety of footgear and usually has her feet clothed in shoes with cloth uppers and patent-leather tips.



MRS. VANDERBILT'S NEWPORT TIE.

Mrs. Bradley Martin is as great a connoisseur in shoes as she is in precious stones, and while her diamond sun lends brilliancy to the upper part of her body her faultless fitting shoes set off to advantage her shapely feet.

Sarah Bernhardt changes the style of her shoes as often as she does her moods, and has a long slim foot that looks well in kid slippers ornamented with lace rosettes.



BERNHARDT'S STRAP TIE.

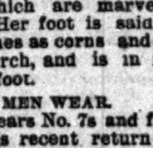
Modjeska's pedal extremities look well in russet leather boots.

Lotta delights in having her dainty feet clothed in suede slippers that show to the best advantage that they are only No. 2s.

Mrs. Langtry puts her feet in a No. 4 that is none too small. She has a great variety of footgear, some of which are marvels of beauty in their way. Her foot is said to be free from such blemishes as corns and bunions. It has a high arch, and is in many ways an ideal shapely foot.

WHAT SOME MEN WEAR.

Richard Mansfield wears No. 7s and favors the lace shoe. On his recent return from England he brought with him a pair of shoe buckles presented by an aristocratic admirer. Some actors who have gone there are not sure of getting back with even their shoe buckles intact.



MANSFIELD'S LACE SHOES.

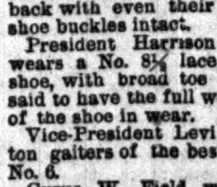
President Harrison wears a No. 8½ lace shoe, with broad toe and firm sole, and is said to have the full worth of his money out of the shoe in wear.

Vice-President Levi P. Morton wears button gaiters of the best quality. His size is No. 6.

Cyrus W. Field wears a No. 9 boot, for which he pays $20 a pair. They are of the finest stock and fit Mr. Field's slim foot like a glove.

Ex-Commissioner of Charities Thomas A. Brennan is said to be possessed of the largest foot in New York. He wears a No. 12, extra wide, which uses up quite a piece of leather in the making.

Freddie Gebhard wears No. 8s, and shoes, riding-boots of the latest design, form no small part of his otherwise ample supply of fashionable clothing. His dancing shoes are of Parisian make. They have patent-leather vamps and fine silk tops, embroidered and clocked with a neat silk bow at the vamp seam. This gives the effect of a low pump and silk stocking, while retaining the merit of the snug-fitting congress shoe.



GEBHARD'S DANCING SHOE.

PROTECTION OF THE SOLES OF ROYALTY.

It has been said that small feet are a mark of nobility. However true this may be as a general statement it does not apply to the royal family of England, for though they can claim a long line of ancestral royalty nearly all the members of Queen Victoria's family have famously large feet.

Beginning with the Queen, she herself wears a No. 6, while the Princess Beatrice by donning a pair of 4s can lay claim to being the happy possessor of the smallest royal foot in England. The Queen still has her boots made in the old-fashioned way—elastic sides, soft kid uppers, pointed toecaps, and low heels. She wears a sensible shoe, broad and long, with plenty of room at the toe. Evidently her common-sense ideas about common-sense shoes did not come until late in life, for she has an abundance of corns and bunions.

The Prince of Wales wear a No. 10 boot, while his dress pumps are of the finest German patent leather and No. 9 in size. The Princess Louise wears a No. 5 in a walking boot or a No. 4½ in Oxford ties. In her wardrobe there are a couple of pairs of shoes to match every dress, and a lot of colored Russia leather, morocco, and black shoes. There is a long pair of Russia leather boots, with pointed toes and low heels; a slight ornamental stitching runs around the toecaps. High glacé kid boots are made, some with thin soles and some with thick, the upper layer of kid being cut out in an open pattern as ornament. A pair of high bronze boots is finished in the same way. For winter wear waterproof boots reaching quite to the knee are provided, and for country wear among the heather a pair of field boots in porpoise leather is included in the order. These lace and unlace just in front of the ankle. Red morocco shoes, with a fleur-de-lis of the same material reversed upon a patent leather toecap, are the most ornamental item of the list. Dressing slippers in the finest pigskin are lined with red satin.

KERENS AND THE PRESIDENT ARE OUT.

What Chauncey I. Filley Claims to Know About the St. Louis Post-Office Row.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Chauncey I. Filley is credited in an interview with saying the reported rupture between Kerens and the President is a fact. He says:

Eighteen months ago James G. Blaine squarely and fully promised Dick Kerens that Schaurte should be appointed Postmaster at St. Louis. Kerens had some special reason for Schaurte's appointment, and it was the first thing he asked of the Administration after it got into working order. Blaine went to Postmaster-General Wanamaker and secured his sanction to the appointment. Things rested in that way until President Harrison began studiously ignoring Secretary Blaine's recommendations for appointments for his own department. Kerens then grew uneasy and again consulted with Mr. Blaine, who replied: "Don't get alarmed. You are not familiar with the peculiarities of this Administration. By ignoring recommendations for the State Department appointments it thinks it shows to the country that the occupant of the White House is the ruling spirit of the Administration. As a personal counterbalance it lays great stress on my recommendation for appointments in other departments."

Kerens made another trip to Washington. After consultation he and Blaine called on Harrison together the Monday before the appointment, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Kerens urged Schaurte's claims with the greatest earnestness. Mr. Blaine said: "Mr. President, I am particularly desirous that Mr. Schaurte should be appointed Postmaster of St. Louis. I know the appointment is not in my department, but I understand the Postmaster-General makes no objection to it, but has formally given his assent." The President said: "I will seriously consider all you have said, gentlemen," and bowed them out. Maj. Harlow was appointed.

Telegrams flew thick and fast between St. Louis and the State Department at Washington. Rumors of Secretary Blaine's retirement were on every lip in the Capital, but they generally assigned the death of Walker Blaine as the cause. Russell Harrison found he had important business with Mr. Kerens in St. Louis. He came here and was royally entertained. The rumors of Blaine's resignation temporarily ceased. Russell Harrison departed, Dick Kerens journeyed on to Washington. He did not take his baggage to the White House this time. He simply called. The call was brief. Later he and Secretary Blaine called together. I can't tell you just what passed at this last conference. Kerens' friends say he left here with an ultimatum that the discomfiture of the Harlow appointment could only be removed by the appointment of Judge Parker of Arkansas to the vacancy made by Judge Brewer's promotion. I understand from the same source that the Secretary of State gave the President clearly to understand that it was either Parker or a reorganization of the Cabinet.

Indians Must Enforce Their Own Laws.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Permit Collector Chase of the Chickasaw Nation some time ago returned a list of those non-citizens who refused to pay permit taxes to Gov. Boyd with the recommendation that the Governor call out the Indian militia to force the collection. The Governor, not deeming the militia sufficiently strong, called on Indian Agent Bennett for United States troops. It is reported today that the Interior Department has refused to allow the further use of the United States troops for the enforcement of the Indian laws.

A Dangerous Lunatic Captured.

HOPE, Kas., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—George Hills, a farmer living a few miles south of here, went violently insane yesterday, and, stripping himself nearly naked, went from house to house in the neighborhood attempting murder. He was captured last night.

No Fear of Grippe

Need be felt by those who keep the blood pure and vigorous with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—IT MAKES THE WEAK STRONG. Prostration is the most characteristic and serious symptom of the prevailing disease. It is during this debilitated condition of the body that bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid, and malaria fasten upon the patient. Be careful and not allow the system to run down. Prevention is better than cure.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just the thing for patients recovering from the grippe."—J. J. & M. Wilkinson, Druggists, Kerhonkson, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

TO LET.

Large Store and Chambesr,

65x132 feet, to be built the present season on Douglas-st., near 15th, in the City of Omaha, Neb., in the very center of the best retail trade of the city. Store will be built with large plate-glass front and with every modern improvement to suit tenants. The most desirable location in Omaha for a large retail or wholesale dry goods, millinery, or boot and shoe house.

For particulars address P.-O. BOX 229, Omaha, Nebraska.

CHASE & SANBORN'S

THE ARISTOCRATIC COFFEE OF AMERICA.

SEAL BRAND

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COFFEE

ALWAYS PACKED (UNGROUND) IN 2 LB TIN CANS.

BOSTON COFFEES

FREE A Perfect Art Album containing 24 Beautiful Photographs representing Tea and Coffee culture, will be sent on receipt of your address.

CHASE & SANBORN, 73 Broad St., Boston. Western Dept. 80 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Paine's Celery Compound

ABSOLUTELY cures the Nervousness, Debility, and Depression which follow the "Grippe." It is sold everywhere.

KINDERGARTEN.

The Seventeenth Semi-Annual Training Class of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association will be organized on Monday, Feb. 3d, 1890.

TUITION FREE.

For particulars address the

CHICAGO FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION,

175 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. *Avoid substitutions offered.*

WOOD MANTELS!

The Large Bankrupt Stock

—OF—

THE BUTLER COMPANY,

Wood Mantels,
Slate Mantels,
Tiles, Grates, and
Brass Goods,

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.

SACRIFICE PRICES.

The Chicago Fire Place Co.,

224 WABASH-AV.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

Do not be imposed on by any of the numerous imitations, substitutes, etc., which are flooding the world. There is only one Swift's Specific, and there is nothing like it. Our remedy contains no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or any poisonous substance whatever. It builds up the general health from the first dose, and has never failed to eradicate contagious blood poison and its effects from the system. Be sure to get the genuine. Send your address for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF

BERMUDA

Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to
A. AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada.
THOS. COOK & SONS, 23 South Clark-st., or
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51 Broadway, New York.

NEWPORT NEWS

(NEAR OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.)

THE HOTEL WARWICK.

A Winter Home for Families and Transient Guests.

Appointments, Service and Cuisine Unsurpassed.

For Illustrated Pamphlets, &c., address
C. B. ORCUTT, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.,
or J. R. SWINERTON, Manager,
Hotel Warwick, Newport News, Va.

BERMUDA,

THE LAND OF THE LILY AND THE ROSE.

HAMILTON HOTEL,

OPEN FROM DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.

For circulars, etc., address
WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor,
Hamilton, Bermuda.
Until Jan. 1 address at Franklin Falls, N. H.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS,

28 miles south of Jacksonville,

On the St. John's River, - - - Magnolia, Fla.

MAGNOLIA HOTEL and Cottages.

One of the most elegant hotels south of New York. All modern appointments; capacity 400; steam yachts, sail and row boats; driving and saddle horses; orchestral music. The spring water is unsurpassed.
CHAS. B. GOODWIN, Manager.

"HOTEL WHITCOMB."

Among the Pines, EVERGREEN, ALA.

A delightful climate, PURE SPRING WATER, healthiest spot in the PINE BELT of the South. NEW HOTEL, large airy rooms, moderate rates. CHEAP ROUND TRIP TICKETS now for sale by Evansville or Pan-Handle route via Louisville & Nashville Railroad. For information, address H. J. WHITCOMB, 286 Wabash-av., Chicago, or "Hotel Whitcomb," Evergreen, South Alabama.

NEW WINTER RESORT.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Season Opens Feb. 1.

On the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles east of Norfolk. Accessible by Norfolk & Virginia Beach Railroad, which connects at Norfolk with all lines of travel. Hotel and appointments unsurpassed. Address
S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889:
3 Grand Prizes—5 Gold Medals

MENIER CHOCOLATE

PUREST, HEALTHIEST, BEST.

Ask for Yellow Wrapper.

For Sale Everywhere.

BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

DRUNKENNESS,

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48 page book of particulars free. For sale by all druggists. Special retail agents, Buck & Rayner 11 S. Clark-st.; Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by Peter Van Schaack and Sons, Robt. Stevenson & Co., Morrisson, Plummer & Co and Lord Owen & Co., Chicago.

WATER GAS FURNACES

For Locomotives and Steam Boilers.

NO SMOKE.

W. S. HUTCHINSON,
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MEN'S HATS. LATEST STYLES, FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., HATTERS, 85 MADISON-ST., Tribune Bldg.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN

CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

GETTING MUCH ALARMED.

THE DEMORALIZATION IN WESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

Chairman Walker's Decision Permitting the St. Paul & Omaha to Join the "Soo" Line and Canadian Pacific in Through Tariffs Mainly Responsible for the Trouble—Railroad Managers to Consult with Gov. Thayer of Nebraska—Heavy Decrease in East-Bound Tonnage.

The notice of the Burlington & Northern that it proposes to reduce freight rates from Chicago to St. Paul 33 per cent, as announced in Sunday's TRIBUNE, has caused great dismay among the managers of the Western roads. Coupled with the decision of Chairman Walker granting the St. Paul & Omaha (Chicago & Northwestern) to make through rates in connection with the Soo line and Canadian Pacific, it is certain to compel a general reduction in rates to the Missouri River and beyond. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City has already given notice of its intention of making corresponding reductions in rates between St. Paul and St. Joseph. This will necessarily compel the lines running from Chicago to St. Joe and other Missouri River points to make similar reductions from Chicago. While the Burlington & Northern has for some time past contemplated a reduction in the rates from Chicago to St. Paul its action was undoubtedly hastened by Mr. Walker's decision in the St. Paul and Omaha case. No decision has been rendered by Chairman Walker that has caused so much criticism. A railroad manager said yesterday that the decision will cause greater trouble than anything that has yet been done since the organization of the gentlemen's association. The reduction announced by the Burlington & Northern, he said, will no doubt be met by the Zoo line and Canadian Pacific, and under Mr. Walker's decision the St. Paul & Omaha and Union Pacific will take advantage of the cut rates by the "Zoo" on Nebraska and other Western business. The lines via Chicago cannot afford to let the Western through traffic be diverted via the "Zoo" and Canidian Pacific and they will have to follow whatever rates the Northern route may choose to make. The fact that the Canadian Pacific has never yet maintained rates and is not controlled by any of the associations, the gentleman said, ought to have prevented Mr. Walker from authorizing any of the roads in his association to join in through tariffs with that company. As it is, the reductions made by that line will affect all Western traffic, while the reduction by the Burlington & Northern would only affect the St. Paul traffic.

Chicago shippers are much gratified over the action of the Burlington & Northern, as it not only gives them lower rates on local traffic from Chicago to St. Paul but materially reduces the difference between the through and local rates, which will greatly benefit Chicago interests. Great efforts are being made by the Iowa and Nebraska roads to keep the reduced rates confined to points only on the direct roads between Chicago and St. Paul, but it is not believed that they will be successful. The feeling in Iowa and Nebraska is very bitter against the roads for being continually compelled to pay much higher rates in proportion than prevail from territory to the north and south thereof. The people of Iowa and Nebraska are determined to no longer stand the discrimination against them and will insist upon as low rates as are made from other points. It is understood that a committee of railroad managers will pay a visit to Gov. Thayer of Nebraska at Lincoln next week and try to convince him that the rates they are making are not unreasonable. It is not likely that they will be able to convince the Governor or that he will be satisfied with anything but a material reduction in rates.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

The Rush of Business Is Evidently Over—Heavy Decrease.

The rush of east-bound traffic is evidently over. Shipments have materially fallen off during the last two weeks. The total east-bound tonnage from Chicago for the week ending Jan. 11 amounted to 131,793 tons, while for the week ending last Saturday it amounted to only 95,269 tons, a decrease in three weeks of 36,524 tons. As compared with the shipments for the corresponding period last year business, however, is still good. For the same week last year the total east-bound tonnage amounted to only 54,183 tons. The indications now are that east-bound shipments will continue to grow smaller from week to week. The prices of grain, and especially corn, are so low and the freight rates so unproportionately high, the Western farmers have ceased selling their products, expecting to be able to do better after navigation has opened next spring and advantage can be taken of the low lake rates. The policy of the railroads in keeping up higher rates on corn than the article can bear receives strong condemnation from the people of the West. Many of the Western farmers can better afford to burn their corn for fuel than to send it to market at present prices, and unless the railroads change their methods speedily and give the producers of the West relief, such stringent railroad legislation may be looked for by the Granger Legislatures as has not been experienced heretofore.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 95,269 tons, against 106,076 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 10,807 tons. For the corresponding week last year the total shipments, through and local, were 54,183 tons. The Lake Shore still leads all other roads with 20,149 tons; the Chicago & Grand Trunk comes next with 11,636 tons; and the Michigan Central and Pan-Handle follow with 10,243 tons and 10,209 tons, respectively. The tonnage carried by the other roads was: Wabash, 7,672 tons; Fort Wayne, 9,532 tons; Baltimore & Ohio, 8,956 tons; Nickel Plate, 7,847 tons; Chicago & Atlantic, 9,025 tons.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points, and for export, amounted to 63,272 tons, against 68,545 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 5,273 tons. For the corresponding week last year the total through shipments were only 30,582 tons. Flour shipments last week amounted to 8,102 tons, against 4,132 tons last year; grain, 42,495 tons, against 18,128 tons; provisions, 12,675 tons, against 8,322 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago & Grand Trunk, 17.2; Michigan Central, 18.2; Lake Shore, 20.1; Fort Wayne, 15.4; Pan Handle, 5.9; Baltimore & Ohio, 12.6; and Nickel Plate, 10.6.

WANT LOWER CORN RATES.

Nebraska Officials En Route to Chicago to See the Railroad Managers.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The corn rate question is the big thing in Nebraska today. The public agitation of the question began with Gov. Thayer's letter of the 13th to the General Managers in this State and the visits of Secretary Cowdrey and Land Commissioner Steen to the headquarters in Omaha. All have hoped for the concessions asked, but the later dispatches seemed to cast a gloom over the prospect. After an informal consultation this morning four members of the State Board of Transportation determined on a visit to Chicago to plead their cases with the General Managers of the Nebraska lines. Those who went were Auditor Benton, Treasurer Hill, Land Commissioner Steen, and Secretary Cowdrey. While they go to plead they go also prepared to do business. They have the power to reduce rates in this State, and if justice is not secured on the through rate they declare a general revision of local distance rates of this State will follow in ten days. The other member of the board—Attorney-General Leese—did not accompany the party, as he declared his readiness right now to commence the cutting.

THE FREE PASS QUESTION.

An Important Opinion by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just rendered an opinion regarding the request of John Livingston, President of the Railway Shareholders' Association, to have the complaints made by him against the Erie and Lackawanna roads for violating the Inter-State Commerce act by issuing free passes to families of railway officials and employés and others dismissed. The opinion, which is of more than ordinary interest, is as follows:

The complainant having filed a request that the above cases be dismissed, it was ordered by the commission at the time fixed for the hearing of the causes on their merits that the several petitions therein be dismissed, subject, however, to the possible duty of the commission to continue the investigation of the subject matter of the said petitions pursuant to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce in that behalf. The statement of the petitioner, so far as it embodied the assumption that the commission in the denial of said motion passed on the question whether free passes to be used only within the limits of one State are lawful under the act to regulate commerce, was erroneous. That question was not involved in a decision of the petitioner's motion and was not then considered.

THE NEBRASKA U. P. TROUBLE.

How the Farmers Are Ground Down by the Railroads.

Omaha Bee: The letter of Gov. Thayer to the Trans-Missouri Association vigorously expresses the sentiment of the whole people of Nebraska regarding the duty of the railroads to reduce the rates on corn, so that the farmers may be enabled to market their crop without loss. His statement of the situation is nowise exaggerated. The farmers of Nebraska, as industrous and thrifty as those of any State in the Union, are in need of relief. They have an abundance to sell, and there is a market for their product, but they cannot dispose of it at a profit owing to the rates demanded by the railroads for its transportation. They are not obstinate or rebellious, but they will not sell at a loss, although many of them have already done so, so long as there is a hope of obtaining fair and just consideration from the railroads. They do not ask anything unreasonable. They do not call upon the railroads to make any sacrifice. They are not seeking charity at the hands of the corporations. All they desire is that the railroads, which have absolute control of the situation, shall give them a chance to dispose of their product at a moderate profit. They believe that the railroads can afford to do this and that the result would be to the advantage of the roads in common with all the business interests of the State.

It is a fact not to be concealed and which it would be idle to deny that business depression is general throughout Nebraska. The obvious explanation of this is in the fact that the farmers, upon whose prosperity that of all other interests in the State largely depends, are unable to market their most important crop—the crop upon which they rely to meet their obligations and supply their necessities. Millions of dollars are represented in the unmarketed staple of Nebraska, and could it be disposed of there would be an unprecedented stimulus given to every department of business in the State that would contribute greatly to its progress and to the general prosperity. In this the railroads would prosper equally with the other interests. On the other hand, it is inevitable that if the present state of affairs is not relieved the situation must become more serious, the distress more general, and the difficulties of recovery be greatly increased. Is it not the plain duty of the railroads to make an effort to check the manifest tendency to a worse condition of affairs than now prevails?

Lincoln (Neb.) *Call:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of yesterday gives five columns to a review of the transportation question in Nebraska, and the work of Attorney-General Leese. It is an honest statement of the work of a splendid man and Nebraska should be and the *Call* believes is proud of him. It shows that sterling, rugged honesty, that honest work for an overburdened people will receive recognition if not in the cheap corporation papers of this State, in the higher and stronger papers that speak to the Nation. Above any other man or set of men in this State Attorney-General Leese is recognized as the champion of the people and their fight for existence. When papers like THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the New York *Herald*, and the Chicago *Herald* lend a helping hand in the battle with the corporations and recognize the fighting qualities of Attorney-General Leese it is a recognition of no mean merit. It is a recognition of honesty and work that no other official in this State receives.

St. Joseph & Southeastern Road.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—St. Joseph capitalist, recently secured a charter for the St. Joseph & Southeastern railroad, and set about purchasing the right of way into the city to the Union Depot. The announcement was made this afternoon that all necessary details have been accomplished, and the line will enter Kansas City over the Winner road. The announcement is also made that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City lines will use the new tracks to Kansas City. This line will be shorter by eighteen miles than any other line from St. Joseph to Kansas City. Work will be begun at once, and it is expected that trains will be running by July 1.

An Indiana Road Sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Indiana & Illinois Southern railway was sold at public outcry here today by Master in Chancery Fishback. The purchaser was W. H. Alley of Chicago, whose bid, the only one made, was $100,000. Mr. Alley is President of the company which had control of the property. The stockholders are mainly Chicago capitalists, among whom are Col. J. S. Cooper and John B. Lyon. The road at present extends from Effingham, Ill., to Switz City, Ind. It is the purpose of the new company to extend the line southwest to St. Louis and northeast to Indianapolis, which will make necessary the construction of nearly 200 miles of track. The preliminary surveys have already been made.

Nebraska People Want a Reduction.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—Secretary of State Cowdry, State Treasurer Sill, State Auditor Benton, and Land Commissioner Steen, who constitute a majority of the State Board of Transportation, passed through the city this evening for Chicago to hold a conference with the managers of trunk lines traversing Nebraska. The members of the board say they are determined to secure a reduction of freight rates on corn between points in Nebraska and the seaboard cities, or if the managers decline to make the reduction they declare they will cut down local rates in Nebraska to the Iowa standard.

Sale of the St. Louis & Fort Scott.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita railway was today sold by the master in chancery of the United States Court for $6,466,742, at which price it was bid in for the Union Trust Company of New York.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Michigan Freight Association will meet tomorrow at Kalamazoo.

The offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Boston were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. All the records were saved. New offices have been opened at No. 89 State street.

I. G. Rawn has been appointed General Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad company, taking effect Feb. 3. He will report directly to the Vice-President.

The Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association held a meeting yesterday and discussed milling in transit rates to Ohio River points, but no definite action was taken. It also considered a proposition to reduce rates on scrap iron. Chairman Blanchard was requested to submit the matter to the roads in the Central Traffic Association and ask them to record their votes on the proposition.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway will next Sunday reduce the time between Chicago and St. Paul to thirteen hours and thirty minutes. The train which now leaves Chicago at 5:30 p. m. will leave at 6 p. m. and reach St. Paul and Minneapolis at the same time as at present. The train leaving St. Paul at 7:30 p. m. will arrive in Chicago at 9 a. m. instead of at 9:30, as at present. This insures passengers taking this route prompter connections with fast trains of the Eastern lines than by any other route.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip on account of the following occasions: State Farmers' Institute; Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 7 and 8, from points in Indiana; Illinois Schoolmasters' Club, Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 7 and 8, from points in Illinois only; Western Packers' Canned Goods Association, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11 to 13, from Central Traffic Association points; State Farmers' Institute, Carmel, Ind., Feb. 20 and 21, from points in Indiana only; National Republican League of the United States, Nashville, Tenn., March 4 to 7, from all Central Traffic Association points.

It is now certain that the Pittsburg & Western Short Line to Chicago will soon be an accomplished fact. Contracts for the construction of the line from Akron to Plymouth, a distance of 165 miles, have already been let. The scheme contemplates the extension of the main line of the Pittsburg & Western from Akron to Plymouth, on the main line of the Washington & Chicago Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio. When completed it will make the Pittsburg & Western the connecting link between the Baltimore & Ohio at Pittsburg and the main line of the same company in Ohio, thus establishing another trunk line between Chicago and Washington and Philadelphia, via Pittsburg. The Pittsburg & Western only extends to Akron at present, and at that point has to transfer its cars to the tracks of the Wheeling & Lake Erie in order to reach the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio, and by the latter route to Chicago.

The building of this extension has long been contemplated, and at various times during the last three years movements in that direction have been started, but were only partially successful. A syndicate headed by Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg has lately taken hold of the enterprise, and the funds necessary to complete it have been secured. When the new extension is completed it will give as direct a trunk line between Chicago and the seaboard as the Pennsylvania.

At a recent meeting of the trunk line Presidents Mr. Depew was appointed a committee of one to confer with President Sloan of the Lackawanna road relative to emigrant clearing house matters and try to get him to consent to joint handling of the immigrants. The Presidents of all the other lines agreed to an equal division of the business and to give up all their outside offices in the First Ward in New York. Mr. Depew has seen Mr. Sloan, but the result of his conference hasn't been made public. The report is that Mr. Sloan will not entertain the proposition at all. In this case the plan is to offer the Lackawanna more than its allotted percentage, or more than even the Pennsylvania or New York Central gets. Everybody is tired of wrangling, and this may be the result. The Erie in that case will probably demand more, since it makes a sacrifice by the equal distribution plan. The general opinion is that the Lackawanna has made an arrangement for handling immigrants which it does not feel justified in violating.

SMOKE IN A SAMPLE CHICAGO BLOCK.

Bird's-Eye View from the Sky-Scraping Tacoma Block.

If the city Smoke Inspectors who go stumbling around with chins pointed skyward, vainly searching for the sources of the smoke which envelopes the city, would take a pleasant ride up the elevator of some of the sky-scrapers, like the Tacoma, for instance, they might sit in an easy chair, and there looking out of the tenth-story window upon the panorama of roofs and chimneys make an accurate map that would locate the offenders. The desultory method in which the law is enforced evidences a lack of method. Smoke Inspector Genung will "point with pride" to numbers of buildings throughout the city where the smokestacks are apparently lifeless. This much he will say has been accomplished by himself and his assistants. But it is doubtful if he can point to one single block in the business district where the nuisance has been fully abated. Side by side stand great buildings which produce hardly a whiff of smoke and others that continue to belch forth a continuos volume of sooty dirt. While the Smoke Inspector will claim his work has made the change it is probably the moral suasion of newspaper agitation that has been the direct cause of the measure of reform that has been already accomplished rather than the fussy inactivity of the department of the City Health Commissioner.

One block which may be taken as an average instance for the rest of the city is that bounded by Washington, Clark, Madison, and La Salle streets. This one block send heavenward—and earthward, too—enough smoke daily to pollute the atmosphere of the city. Yet the two largest buildings in the block, the Chicago Opera-House and the Tacoma, are guiltless of offense. Their little neighbors do it all. No coercion, no notification, nor inspection was necessary to induce the owners of these two to conform with the law, while the others, which have always offended and continue to offend as of old, have been the subject of constant complaint and of the alleged assiduous attention of the city smoke inspectors.

A TRIBUNE reporter took a bird's-eye view of this block yesterday afternoon from the eighth story windows of the Tacoma Building.

Two volcanoes were in full action. The worst one was back of the Brevoort House; the other, a tall chimney concealed from street view, was back of Atwood's clothing store. It was said by the occupant of the office from which the view was taken that the Catholic Library Building on the north was also a constant offender, but just then its chimney was not in a state of eruption.

The engineer at the Brevoort House is a young man, M. L. Swarts. He said that the smoke-consumer—a steam jet—was not used because it ran the steam down as soon as it was turned on. The coal used was ordinary screenings. He said the Smoke Inspector had been around a day or two before, but had no suggestions to offer. The engineer does his own firing.

"Yes, the Brevoort is an old offender," said Inspector Canute. "Complaints have been made time and again against it. The trouble is they change engineers every few weeks. Why, I don't know. If they got a good engineer and kept him—of course they would have to pay a decent salary to get a good one—we might do something with it."

"Have the owners ever been fined or compelled to see their duty to obey the law?"

"Not that I know of."

Atwood's engine-room was also visited. The engineer, Thomas Morgan, said enthusiastically: "We have the finest smoke-consumer in the land."

He was gently led out doors and shown the top of his chimney, from which rolled a heavy cloud of smoke. He glanced at it and then rushed into the firing room and demanded of the fireman: "What have you been doing?"

"It's almost impossible to get practical firemen," said the engineer. "They are either careless or they overdo it. In the summer, when we run but one furnace, I fire myself, and you never see any smoke like that. Our furnaces have the reflecting and deflecting arches, and when properly handled work to perfection. I keep the fire banked up in front. See the quality of coal we use—Indiana block. The chimney is worse just now than I ever saw it before."

The engineer then gave directions to his fireman to be more careful hereafter. He assured the reporter that intelligence and constant care were necessary even with the best of smoke-consumers to make them work right. Unfortunately these requisites cannot always be had. The Tacoma and the Chicago Opera-House have apparently found these requisites, however.

FOURTEEN FISHERMEN LOST AT SEA.

The Gloucester Schooner Annie M. Strople Given Up by Her Owners.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. Feb. 3.—The experiences told by Gloucester fishermen arriving from the banks are the most harrowing that have been related by them for many years. A series of heavy westerly gales, increasing at times to hurricane force, has swept the banks of Newfoundland for the last six weeks.

So far as known the only vessel among the fleet that is overdue is the schooner Alice M. Strople, which sailed from this port Dec. 6 on a trip to Grand Banks, putting into Halifax Dec. 19. Sailing from there she was last spoken on the banks Jan. 5. Since then she has not been heard from, and it is thought she was lost in the hurricane of Jan. 9. She carried a crew of fourteen men. Besides three widows and four fatherless children nearly all of them left parents, brothers, and sisters in the provinces.

DRIVEN CRAZY BY THE GRIP.

The Rev. S. R. Frazier of Youngstown, O., Becomes Deranged.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Rev. S. R. Frazier of the First United Presbyterian Church has become deranged from an attack of the grip. His trouble was first noticed while he was addressing a congregation at Cortland. When taken home he insisted that his daughter should play the piano while he danced. Finally he fell to the floor exhausted and was put to bed. Mr. Frazier was formerly private secretary to his father-in-law, John A. Bingham, when the latter was Minister to Japan. He became widely known through his lectures on "A Yankee in Japan." He is one of the foremost clergymen of his denomination in this section.

CONDEMNATION OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Indianapolis Ministers Will Appeal to Public Sentiment on the Subject.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Resolutions were introduced at a union meeting of Indianapolis ministers today condemning Southern outrages and recommending the action of church people. The resolutions were strongly approved in speeches, but on the advice of a Southern preacher that it would do no good to adopt the resolutions they were withdrawn. Steps will probably be taken, however, to make known to the public through correspondence the situation in the South.

Three Counterfeiters Sentenced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Judge Allen, in the Federal court, today sentenced Henry Jasper Penny of Sidney, Champaign County, to one year in the penitentiary for counterfeiting. Otho White and Hayworth Randall also received one year. These are the members of the gang of counterfeiters who flooded the southern part of the State with spurious silver coin a few months ago. A number of other members of the gang who were also arrested were discharged.

Salt rheum, with its agonizing itch and pain, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

RANDOM BITS OF FACTS AND FICTION GLEANED FROM TRAVELERS.

President Fitzgerald Talks About the Land League—A Western Senator's Experience in Washington Society—Strength of the Navies of China and Japan as Described by a Russian Officer—How the Question of the World's Fair Was Settled by Mr. Dougherty.

A plainly-dressed man of short stature and with bushy whiskers stood at the entrance to the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon while several newsboys passed him unnoticed until one lad shouted:

"Full account of Parnell!"

The man took a paper and entered the hotel. He was John Fitzgerald, President of the Land League, and, of course, was highly elated at the intelligence of Parnell's vindication. Talking with some friends later, he said:

"Now that the world knows Charles Stewart Parnell our cause will be benefited."

Mr. Fitzgerald is journeying from Detroit to his home at Lincoln, Neb. For the last few days he has been busy, with other members of the committee, auditing the books of Dr. O'Reilly, Treasurer of the league.

"We found Dr. O'Reilly's books accurate," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "and everything came out as the friends of the National League had expected. The false stories regarding the Treasurer's accounts were started for the purpose of creating a sensation. Within eight or ten days a detailed statement will be issued in pamphlet form."

Mr. Fitzgerald said "that man Grant," as he called him, would soon have a chance of examining the books in court and presenting his evidence. "That man Grant," continued Mr. Fitzgerald, "has been disturbing the Irish people for some time. He goes among the poorer classes and tries to make the people believe that all money sent to the league is lost. He travels as a railroad laborer. I declare he has never used pick, shovel, crowbar, or drill in his life. Although the London *Times* and other enemies of Ireland have done everything to hinder the progress of the National League in America, it is still alive and prosperous."

Mr. Fitzgerald thinks a league meeting will be held this year. It was expected that a convention call would be issued this month, but a cablegram from Mr. Parnell yesterday has set aside this arrangement. The message says:

"Parnell strongly advises no convention to be held by the league in America at present. General election probably pending. Urge our friends to redouble their efforts to place us in a position for contest." The cablegram was signed by Harrington and Kinney, Mr. Parnell's lieutenants.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is a perfect type of the bustling far-Westerner. In some respects life at the National Capital is original to him. He says he enjoys the receptions, afternoon teas, etc., just as Ward McAllister would like to revel about over a timber claim.

"I'll relate one incident," said the Senator, "that will give you some idea of the bright society people you often meet in Washington. I was at a little gathering a few days ago when, for want of better amusement, the hostess proposed that each guest propound a conundrum. When it came my turn I asked: 'What's the difference between a man going out in the cold and a tired dog?' Of course, that's not exactly elegant but it served the purpose. Nobody guessed it, so I answered: 'One puts on an overcoat, the other pants.'

"The people seemed pleased and one young lady laughed quite heartily. At a reception a few nights afterwards when the young lady who had laughed so heartily at the conundrum espied me in the room she exclaimed to a group of friends: 'O, I've an awfully funny conundrum and it's Senator Pettigrew's, too!' Then she told about the man going out into the cold and the tired dog.

"'Give it up,' they answered.

"'One puts on an overcoat and the other trousers. Isn't that cute?' she explained.

"The narrator was the only one who smiled. Naturally I felt like a four-flush. The young lady noticed that something was wrong, and said: 'Now that's queer. The joke doesn't seem half so funny as it did when the Senator told it.' I whispered that she should have said: 'One puts on an overcoat and the other pants.' Tired dog pants, see?

"Once more she attracted attention, exclaiming: 'I made an awful mistake in giving the answer to that riddle. Here it is: "One puts on an overcoat and the other pantaloons."'

"That was enough to make one weep, but all laughed for the sake of kindness. I never saw such a flat affair even at a Sioux Falls church sociable. Washington itself is all right, but when it comes to going on dress parade two or three times a week, why, after this I'm not in it."

Vice-Admiral G. Schmidt and Lieutenant-Commander Grigorvitch of the Russian navy passed through the city yesterday. The Admiral is a pleasant old gentleman and can only say "grand city" in English. His companion said that the Admiral had been on active service nearly fifty years and was now going to "anchor alongshore" for the remainder of his life.

The Admiral has been in command of the Pacific squadron, spending most of his time about China and Japan. Lieutenant-Commander Grigorvitch says the Russian navy is different from that of the United States in this respect: When a Russian ship becomes old she is taken out of commission and a new one put in her place.

"Your new cruisers," said the officer, "are excellent boats, though smaller than ours. Japan has a fine navy, and the naval forces of China are formidable. All the English officers who acted as instructors for the Japanese sea forces have been dismissed and now the ships are officered entirely by natives. China still retains a number of English officers, but these, I understand, will soon be dismissed. If there should be a war between Japan and China the Mikado's boats would eat up the enemy's. If you knew the progress Japan has made in this direction you would be astonished."

The Palmer House had an appearance of activity yesterday. The rotunda was crowded. The commercial travelers who are usually in the majority were obliged to take second place. Some 200 members of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers are at the hotel to attend the annual convention which begins today. Such subjects as "new bankrupt law," "apprentice system," "consolidations or trusts," "prices of stone," "overproduction," etc., will be discussed. D. M. Thomas, Secretary of the association, says the stove manufacturers have no reason to complain. "We've made little money this year," said he, "but the business has increased over 2 per cent. In many instances manufacturers have not made legal interest, but when compared with other business we have more than held our own. During the last year only four establishments in the United States failed. Three of them did not belong to the association. The association has been the means of improving the methods of marketing goods, but it is by no means a trust. There are no trusts in the stove business."

Many members of the Illinois National Guard were about the Grand Pacific yesterday. They would scan the register, send cards to Parlor X, then disappear in the elevator. They called to pay their respects to Adjutant General George W. Burchard of Wisconsin, who is on his way to Washington to attend the Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States. This assembly will endeavor to get a little mite of the National surplus to assist the National Guard.

"We have decided on no definite plan of action," said Gen. Burchard. "Various propositions will be discussed. It's a shame that the appropriation for State militia is so small. The entire appropriation is only $400,000 a year. Of this Wisconsin receives about $70,000. The First and Second Regiments of Illinois are both excellent bodies of troops, yet they get little encouragement from the United States, the State, or the city. The National Guard is the cheapest standing army in the world, and the time will come when it will be appreciated."

Even Daniel Dougherty, he of the silver tongue, sometimes condescends to perpetrate a joke. He was in the office of the Richelieu last evening chatting with a group of friends, when the subject of the World's Fair was introduced. Mr. Dougherty said the Exposition would undoubtedly be held in New York. If not, he wanted it in Chicago. Presently a bell-boy gave Mr. Dougherty a telegram. He stepped aside, read the message, then said:

"Well, it's no use arguing it any more."

"Why?" was asked.

"The Fair is settled."

"No! no!"

"Yes, it is."

"Who gets it?"

"The conductor."

Coming from one who thinks nothing of nominating a President, this nearly drove the crowd to drink.

Palmer—M. L. Etchison and wife, Grand Rapids; A. M. Gregory, Springfield; J. T. McClanahan and wife, Galveston, Tex.; C. H. Matthews, Detroit; T. W. Baker and wife, Toronto; Hopewell Clark, W. A. Hoyden, St. Paul.

Grand Pacific.—Hoyten Reed, Winnipeg; C. D. Hatch, A. C. Saunders, H. J. McKinnie, Cleveland; J. A. Naugle, Omaha; J. A. E. Laag and wife, Toledo; W. H. M. Pusey, Council Bluffs; O. H. P. Baxter, Pueblo.

Tremont—H. M. Atkinson and wife, Metropolitan; J. K. Stach and wife, Escanaba; J. T. Jones, Iron Mountain, Mich.; H. H. Pratt, Fremont, Neb.; A. B. Knott, Monticello; F. J. Meyers, Covington, Ky.

Sherman—F. B. Preston, William M. Hoffman, Detroit; C. W. Little, St. Louis; C. D. Curtis, Helena, Mont.; J. W. Wright and wife, Vermont; R. B. Higbee, San Francisco.

Leland.—V. T. Strong, F. W. Bunch, Hannibal, Mo.; Thomas H. Persse, Germany; Capt. R. H. Anderson and wife, U. S. A.; C. H. Hodges and wife, Detroit.

Richelieu.—John W. Wilson, Muskegon, Mich.; Francis Wilson, New York; Frank E. Shaw, Dunkirk, N. Y.; E. Dickinson, E. L. Lomax, Omaha.

GLEANINGS ABOUT THE CITY.

"I guess we have buried the last of that family," said Mr. Carroll, the Chicago avenue undertaker, to his partner, Mr. Birren, yesterday, as he crossed off the books an account for a funeral the preceding day.

"Twenty years ago," Mr. Carroll explained, "a man who was honest as the day is long but as poor as he was honest died here in Chicago. He was a particular friend of my partner, who knew his sterling qualities and could not allow him to be buried by the county. Well, we buried him, knowing we would never get a cent for it. The man left a widow and a daughter about 2 years old. They had a hard time of it to get along, and we sort 'o looked after them. After struggling with poverty fifteen years the widow gave up the fight five years ago and died.

"'We buried the husband for nothing,' says I to my partner; 'I guess we must bury his widow,' and we did.

"The daughter had all she could do to support herself and keep honest, and we never asked her for our pay. We told her she needn't worry about it. We had done it for her father's sake.

"The poor girl, now left alone, worked awful hard to get a little ahead so she could prepare herself for a better position, but consumption—it killed her father before her—got a hold on her, and just when she saw better times ahead she began to go down hill. She battled hard against it, but I said to my partner whenever I saw her, 'I am afraid the last of them is going.'

"Last Wednesday she died. I told my partner that as we had buried the father and mother for nothing we couldn't stop now. We must care for their child. Says he: 'Carroll, you're right. I couldn't bear the thought that the only child of my old friend should be buried by the county.' So we sent to the place the girl had called home a neat casket, and yesterday we took her out to the cemetery."

Some one played a practical joke on a couple of the members of Kiralfy's "Water Queen" company, that has just closed an engagement at the Grand. Joe Halliwell, who plays Mopsus, the low comedy part, carries around with him in the play a flask supposed to contain whisky. It doesn't, however, as may be imagined from the fact that in the second act he gives it to Ida, a water nymph, who, much to his disgust, drinks three-fourths of it. It is supposed to be her first taste of any mortal's drink, and the business requires that she shall show a strong liking for it and drink it nearly all.

Well, not long ago some joker substituted a flask of real whisky for the prepared stuff. Moreover, it was the kind known as "Essence of File," that tears your throat up into strips as it goes down. At the proper time Mopsus took it out and took a sip. He looked startled, and the tears came into his eyes as the stuff burned its way down. He recovered himself, however, smiled, and invited Ida to have some. She went through the lines called for and then took the flask. She put it to her lips and the next instant great, hot tears were running down her cheeks. She just looked at Mopsus once, and he moved a little farther away. But she bravely went through with her part. She said "Yum, yum," and smiled, while the tears still stood in her eyes. But she didn't drink any more. She put the bottle to her lips, but held her hands over it, so that the audience couldn't see how much she took, or, rather, didn't take.

After the act was over there were two wild-eyed people looking for the man who changed that flask.

THE TRIAL OF CHALKLEY LE CONEY.

A Wealthy New Jersey Farmer Charged with the Murder of His Niece.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The trial of the wealthy farmer, Chalkley Le Coney, began today in the Camden County Court and it promises to be one of the most celebrated in the history of New Jersey. While he is charged with the murder of his handsome niece, Anna Le Coney, in September last, he seemed as unconcerned as if he was only a spectator. He looked at peace with himself and with all the world and seemed more like a broad-gauge statesman than a criminal. The prisoner was interested at all times, especially when Mr. Jenkins read the indictment declaring that "Not having the fear of God before his eyes" he murdered his niece.

Prosecutor Jenkins in his speech to the jury related the story of the discovery of the body of Annie Le Coney Sept. 9 by Lizzie O'Donnal, the neighbor's child, who called for some chicken-feed. He said: "We will show you that an attempt at criminal assault was made, and also a bungling attempt at robbery. We will show you, by medical evidence, that this was no suicide but that it was a murder of an innocent girl who had no companions or lovers, and who was in the prime of her life and health."

The beginning of the taking of testimony today was unimportant, but there will be important developments tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS' L ROAD SCHEME COLLAPSES.

Its Projectors Unable to Interest Capital in the Venture.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The St. Louis elevated railroad scheme has been tenderly laid to rest. S. F. and T. A. Scott, the originators of the project, are also the moving spirits in the Western Improvement company, and it was to boom their land speculations that the road was undertaken. A franchise was obtained and the New York firm of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., representing a wealthy Holland syndicate, were induced to come to St. Louis and look over the ground. They spent a week in examining into the conditions they would have to face, and returned to New York. Some time later a telegram from New York announced that the representatives of the Dutch millionaires had agreed to take $6,000,000 in bonds, and the road seemed an assured fact. It is now alleged that the representatives of the Dutch investors have completely backed out, leaving things in the unsubstantial state they were before.

In addition to this the Western Improvement company seems to be in a bad way. It is claimed that this company, which owns what is known as the Tyler tract, which is not worth at the most liberal estimate more than $500,000, was turned in as cash for $1,500,000, and that it was this which induced people to invest. The deception, if such it was, is now made the basis for suits aggregating $53,000, in which depositions are now being taken.

DEATH FROM THE ELECTRIC WIRE.

Another Cincinnati Lineman Receives Fatal Injuries While at Work.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Another horrible electric wire accident took place in this city this afternoon. A squad of men were engaged at Sixth and Vine streets in repairing the wires of the Brush Electric company. Among them was George Cunningham, aged 30, of No. 396 Central avenue. Suddenly the men on neighboring poles were attracted by a smothered shout of anguish from Cunningham. Before they could turn their attention to their unfortunate companion he fell to the street. He had been joining the wires with the rubber-sheathed pincers. The dampness had made the gummy insulation utterly worthless and Cunningham had received the powerful arc shock. Some of the passers-by said they saw a flame of fire pass through the unfortunate man. Cunningham is now in a dying condition at the hospital.

MICHIGAN'S RICH GOLD PRODUCTION.

A Brick Weighing Twenty-nine Pounds Now on Exhibition at Ishpeming.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—A gold brick weighing twenty-nine pounds avoirdupois was brought in Saturday night from the Michigan mine, and is now on exhibition at a local bank pending shipment to the mint. The estimated value of the bullion, which is ninety-nine fine, is $8,400. It was taken from twenty-eight tons of rock from the bottom of the shaft. The mill used is a Huntington, and does good work with a single mill. The product can be run up to $50,000 per month. The wonderfully rich result of the first run has surprised mining men of the district, and is causing a boom in gold-mining operations.

To create an appetite and give tone to the digestive apparatus use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR
SHIRTS.
Established 1863. All patterns preserved.

TRELEAVEN & CO.
OPTICIANS
76 STATE ST.
EYES: Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest.

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GENEVA OPTICAL CO.
WHOLESALE
OPTICAL GOODS
23 Washington-st., Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

TODAY'S BARGAIN.
500 DOZEN
Foster Lacing
GLOVES,
All Sizes, Good Colors,
50c PER PAIR.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.
"The Exigencies of the Situation demand it."
"Disturbed"—"Upset Prices"
In Every Department.
$1,500,000.
DRY GOODS—CARPETS
UPHOLSTERY—BOYS' CLOTHING
ART WARE—ETC.—ETC.
SELLING OFF
At Necessity PRICES.
Fortuitous Occasion for Buyers.

STREETER'S $5.00 FOOT-FORM SHOES,
BENCH MADE.
"Having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies—firm, compact, strong, substantial."
Such is the character of these shoes, hand-sewed by the old process of bench shoemaking, that has positive and important advantages over all other work. They take the place of custom-made shoes at a saving of
50%
to the wearer. Before ordering your next shoes come in and see how well we can fit you. Do not allow prejudice to prevent you from giving this faultless shoe a trial.
STREETER'S,
134 STATE, 68 AND 70 MADISON-ST.
OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS. SHOES MENDED.

Underwriters' Auction Notice
On Thursday, Feb. 6, 1890, at 10 a. m.,
By order of Fire Underwriters and for account of whom it may concern, at the
Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago,
The Entire Salvage of the well-known firm of
Messrs. Ullman, Cohn & Co.,
203 Fifth-av., Chicago,
INVENTORIED VALUE,
$30,000.00,
CONSISTING OF
150 Dozen Underwear,
600 Dozen White & Col'd Shirts,
1,000 Dozen Flannel, Domestic, and Cotton Shirts.
5,000 Dozen Hosiery in Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's,
450 Dozen Mufflers,
975 Dozen Handkerchiefs,
1,000 Dozen Collars and Cuffs,
Also a large assortment of Knee Pants, Neckwear, etc. Also
SALVAGE FROM LATE FIRES,
A Line of Fine Woolens and Ladies' Rubber Cloaks.
GOODS READY FOR EXAMINATION WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.
Sale arranged by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO,
200 and 202 Madison-st.
TODAY AT 9:30 A. M.
Dry Goods, Clothing,
HATS, CAPS, and GLOVES.
Merchants can depend on obtaining bargains.
Wednesday, Feb. 5, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.
Imperative orders to close Winter Goods.
Thursday, Feb. 6, 9:30 a. m.,
Crockery and Glassware.
Large consignments of new and salable goods.
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Last Two Days.
Today and Tomorrow.
TURKISH RUGS,
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AT AUCTION
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D. H. TOLMAN, ESQ.,
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ESTABLISHED 1868.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS.
Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.
The largest stock in the Northwest.
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Try the experiment [illegible] $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box [illegible] PREPAID by express [illegible] west to Boston east, of the [illegible] in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, [illegible]

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A CENTURY HAS ROUNDED ON THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Event Will Be Celebrated in New York This Week—Interesting Recollections of the Early Chief Justices—Eight Men Have Held the Position of Honor—One Was Confirmed, but Never Took His Seat—Four Were Selected by Washington—The Associates on the Bench.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The centennial celebration of the first session of the Supreme Court of the United States will be held in New York this week.

The Supreme Court of the United States was organized in 1789 with one Chief Justice and five Associate Justices. The first session was held in New York, Feb. 3, 1790, but the record comes down that no cases were taken up until the August term. John Jay of New York was the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices were John Rutledge, William Cushing, James Wilson, John Blair, and Robert Harrison. The organization of the court has not changed except in the increase or decrease from time to time of the number of Associate Justices. In 1807 it was increased to six, in 1837 to eight, in 1865 to nine by the appointment of Stephen J. Field, decreased to eight in the same year by the death of John Catron; decreased to seven by the death of James M. Wayne in 1867, and increased to eight, its present number, in 1870 by the appointment of Joseph P. Bradley. Eight men have had the high honor of being Chief Justice of the United States, and one, William Cushing, was nominated and confirmed, but never took his seat. Of the whole number four—Jay, Rutledge, Cushing, and Ellsworth—were selected by the first President, and one—John Marshall—by the second. Andrew Jackson appointed Roger B. Taney; Abraham Lincoln Salmon P. Chase, Gen. Grant Morrison R. Waite, and Grover Cleveland the present Chief Justice, Melville W. Fuller. Of the States that have been honored in the selection, New York claims Jay; South Carolina, Rutledge; Connecticut, Ellsworth; Virginia, Marshall; Maryland, Taney; Ohio, Chase and Waite, and Illinois, Fuller. All the Chief Justices except the last were in public life at the time they were appointed, and the first four became prominent during the time of the Revolutionary War. No Chief Justice except Rutledge has ever been taken from the Supreme Bench, and two, Ellsworth and Chase, had been out of the practice of law so long when they were appointed that they were obliged to study. To give an idea of the increased business of the Supreme Court one needs only to quote from the speech of Justice Harlan before the Union Club of Chicago a year or two ago. Said he: "In 1819 there were 131 undisposed cases, 53 of which were taken up the succeeding term; in 1860, 310, of which 91 were disposed of; in 1870, 636, of which 280 were taken up; in 1880, 1,202 cases, of which 265 were taken up; and in 1886 the number had increased to 1,396, of which 451 were disposed of the succeeding term."

THE FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE.

John Jay, the first Chief Justice, was descended from an old Huguenot family, who settled in England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Jay, came to New York and in time became a wealthy merchant. It was there that John Jay was born in 1745. There is a chapter in his early experience that recalls the miseries of Dotheboys Hall. At 8 he was sent to New Rochelle to the school of the Rev. Mr. Stoope, an easy-going Swiss clergyman. Now, Mistress Stoope was something of a shrew and niggardly withal, and many a time after he escaped the schoolmistress he related how he was forced, in order to protect his bed from the drifting snow, to stop the broken panes of glass with wedges of wood. Afterwards he was sent to Columbia, then King's College, where he graduated at the age of 19. He was rusticated in his last year and he never was ashamed of it, for it came through his refusing to tell the name of a prankish student whom he had seen break a table in one of the class-rooms. He stoutly held that the college statutes did not compel a student to turn informer, and although the professors did not see the nice shade of honor clear to the boy's eye, old Peter Jay did, and to the day of his death he was proud of "Johnny's" rustication.

After leaving college he studied law in the office of Benjamin Kissam, and a fellow pupil was Lindley Murray, the grammarian. Many stories are told of Jay's readiness in debate. On one occasion he was pleading a case in which he so cleverly argued that he dazed the opposing counsel, who was none other than Benjamin Kissam, his old instructor.

"Have I brought up a bird to pick out my own eyes?" said that gentleman quickly.

"Not to pick out your eyes, to open them," was the ready response. Jay became early interested in the politics of his State, was elected a member of the committee of fifty-one that was organized at the opening of the war. He was a delegate to the Congress of 1774 when he was only 29 years of age. He was sent as Minister to Spain and was Chief Justice of New York when Washington formed his Cabinet. He then received the honor of being offered any position he might choose under the Government. At his wish he was made Chief Justice and while holding that office was sent to England as Envoy Extraordinary. This was the time of the famous Jay treaty, which made its author for the time the most hated man in the United States. He was burned in effigy, and one good citizen voiced the sentiment of the mob when at a meeting he cried out: "What a damned treaty. I make a motion that every good citizen in this assembly kick this damned treaty to Hell." The toasts of the day punned on Jay's name, and one of them was: "A perpetual harvest to America; but clipt wings, lame legs, the pip, and an empty crop to all Jays."

When Mr. Jay returned to this country he found he had been elected Governor of New York. Thinking that his duty called him to the service of his State, he resigned the Chief Justiceship, served two terms as Governor, and at the close of that time was again offered the Chief Justiceship by President Adams. No other man has had that high office twice proffered to him, and only one other, Ellsworth, resigned it. The most famous decision of the court while he presided was in regard to the suability of the States. He rendered the decision that no State could be sued by a private citizen. Chief Justice Jay was only 56, yet he gave up the high offices of his country because he claimed that country no longer required him. He retired to the estate of 800 acres, forty miles from New York, which he had acquired by inheritance. There for twenty-eight years he lived in the roomy old house where he smoked his long clay pipes to his heart's content. He rose at dawn and in order that he might get the first rays of the sun he had a hole in the shape of a crescent cut in the solid oaken shutter of his bedroom. Besides his political and legislative services Jay wrote many of the notable papers that appeared in the *Federalist*. There is a bust of Jay in the Supreme Court-room at the Capitol and a portrait in the robing-room of the Justices. Both show his face to have been as sweet as a woman's and of as classic strength as Cicero's. In his day the Judges wore black silk stockings, knee breeches, and buckled shoes, and their robes were faced with scarlet.

Mrs. John Jay had a fame that women of today might court. She was a beauty, and a faultless woman of the world. She belonged to the famous Livingston family of New York.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, WHO WAS NEVER CONFIRMED.

A man who had done almost as great service to his country as John Jay was John Rutledge of South Carolina. He was one of thirteen children and was born when his mother was fifteen years old. He studied law in the inner temple in London, gained the highest rank at the South Carolina bar, became President of the Colony of South Carolina, was elected to Congress, and was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States when the Jay treaty was announced. Although he had received word that he was to be appointed Jay's successor as Chief Justice, he denounced him in the most unmeasured terms. So violent was he that Oliver Ellsworth wrote "that Edward Rutledge (a brother) should not act at all is less surprising than that John Rutledge should act like the devil."

As his nomination occurred in the summer, he presided at the August term, and his name did not come up to the Senate until the following December. There were threatenings that he would be rejected, and that, together with the loss of his fair wife, Elizabeth Grimke, is said to have unseated his reason. The furor about the Jay treaty had somewhat subsided before the Senate convened, and Hamilton lightly referred to Rutledge's action in the matter "as an unfortunate sally." He would doubtless have been confirmed had not rumors come in of the unsettled state of his mind. After his rejection he became hopelessly insane, and died five years later.

ONE WHO NEVER TOOK HIS SEAT.

One of the Associate Justices at the time was Justice Cushing. He was nominated by Washington for the Chief Justiceship, confirmed by the Senate, but never took his seat because of ill-health. Oliver Ellsworth, the next Chief Justice, was born in Connecticut in 1745. His father wanted him to be a minister and sent him to Yale, where he remained two years, not, so says history, distinguishing himself. He then went to Princeton, where he graduated two years later. He had long since decided that he preferred law to theology, but he could not continue his studies until he paid his school debts. He owned a tract of unimproved land which he himself cleared, sold the timber, and thus succeeded in paying his debts. His struggles had not ceased even after he was admitted to the bar, as clients were not forthcoming, and he had married. He settled on a farm near Hartford and walked back and forth morning and evening. On one of these trips he was accosted by a friend, who asked him why he did not ride. "I prefer to walk at the beginning of life and ride at the close," was the sturdy answer. Poetic justice has it that when Oliver Ellsworth was Chief Justice his old friend had become a poor man. So poor was Ellsworth at this time that he was obliged to split rails to eke out his income from the law, which, it is said, amounted to exactly $15 a year in fees. A few years later, according to Noah Webster, one of his pupils, he had from 1,000 to 1,500 cases on his books all the time. His first political service was in the Continental Congress, and for twenty years he took part in the political questions of the day. In 1796 he was appointed Chief Justice, and while still holding that position was sent as Minister to France, and it was then he resigned the Chief Justiceship on account of ill health. Ellsworth's traits are especially pleasing. He loved children, and would go from the weightiest judicial opinions to romp with them. He walked constantly while thinking, helping himself to a decision with a pinch of snuff. So accurate and trusted was he that Aaron Burr once said: "If Oliver Ellsworth brought in a resolution in which was the name of God and he should spell the name with two d's it would take the Senate three weeks to consider as to whether they could rightly expunge the letter."

Oliver Ellsworth died in 1807, when he was 63 years old.

JOHN MARSHALL, WHO PRESIDED THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

Thirty-four years was the time Chief-Justice Marshall spent upon the Supreme Bench. None of the other Chief Justices approach him in length of service except Judge Taney, who held the position twenty-eight years. John Marshall was born in Germantown, Va., in 1755. His father was a man of some wealth and kept a private tutor for his sons. At the age of 14 John Marshall went to the classical academy where George Washington had attended and where James Monroe was one of his fellow-students. After leaving school he studied the classics by himself, reading Horace and Livy. He was especially fond of English literature, and at the age of 12 knew a large portion of Pope's writings by heart. Shortly after he left school the war began, and he enrolled himself as a volunteer in a company he had partly mustered. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, and was with the troops in the dire winter of Valley Forge. Passing through Philadelphia toward the latter part of the war he was refused lodging in a hotel by the landlord because of his shabby appearance. He studied law at odd times and was admitted to the bar in his native State. From all accounts he was not an imposing young barrister. We learn that a client who was about to retain him first saw him strolling through the streets of Richmond attired in a roundabout and shorts, with a hat full of cherries under his arm. A venerable gentleman in a powdered wig and black coat was chosen instead, but the client soon saw that Marshall in spite of his shorts and cherries was the better advocate, and he offered to pay him $5, all that he had left of his $100 for which he meant to pay for the case. Marshall accepted, not, however, without a sly joke at the omnipotence of a powdered wig and black coat. It was about this time that William Wirt wrote the famous description of him in which he said that his gestures consisted merely in a perpendicular of the right arm from the elevation of his head to the bar before which he stood. A swift series of honors were heaped upon John Marshall when he first began to show his ability. He was a member of the State Legislature of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, member of the mission to France, member of the United States Congress, and Secretary of State in John Adams' Cabinet.

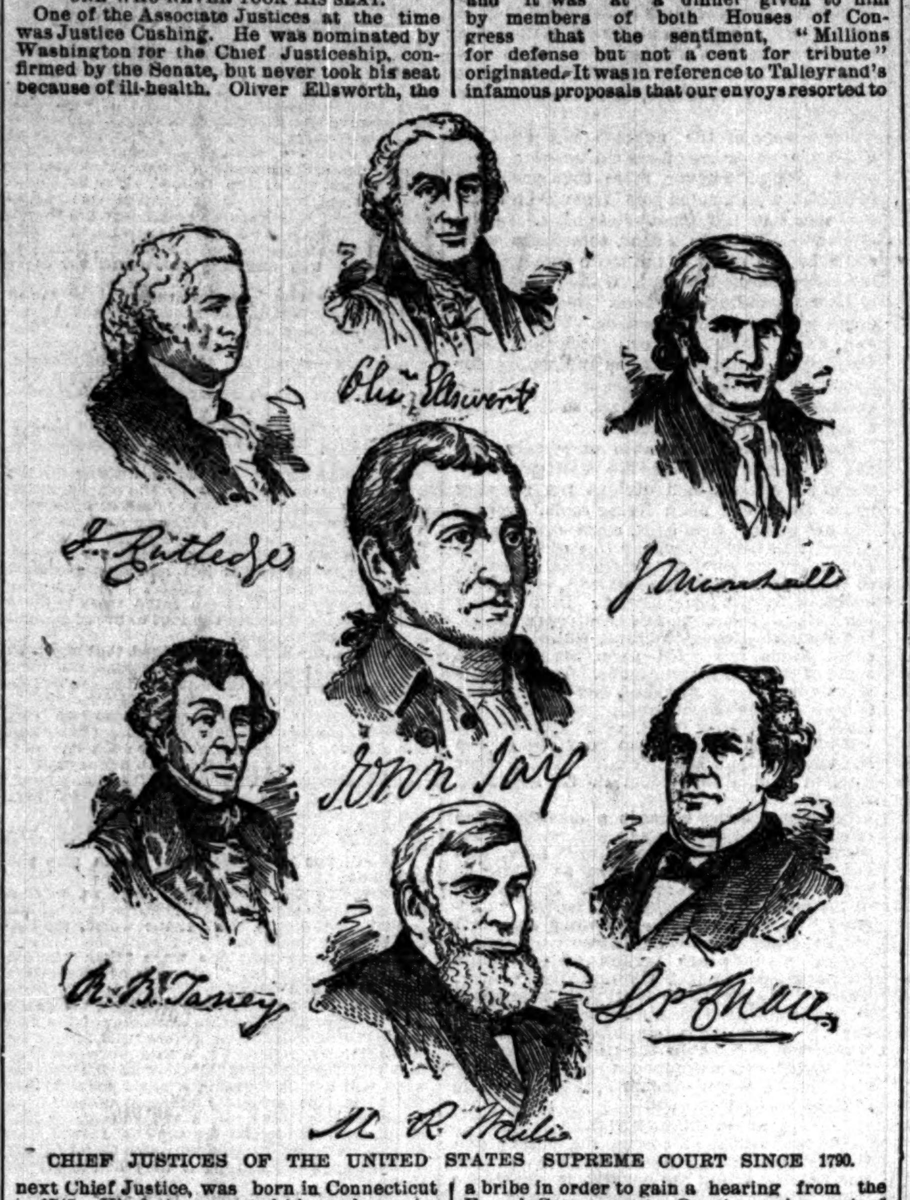
The other members of the mission to France were Charles Pinckney and Elbridge Gerry, and to the commission was given the name of X, Y, Z, from the fact that the three Frenchmen who treated with them in Talleyrand's name signed themselves respectively by the three letters. The Americans were always accused of offering bribes, and it was not until the full correspondence was published that they were exempted. Marshall was highly honored on his return, and it was at a dinner given to him by members of both Houses of Congress that the sentiment, "Millions for defense but not a cent for tribute" originated. It was in reference to Talleyrand's infamous proposals that our envoys resorted to a bribe in order to gain a hearing from the French Government. On the retirement of Ellsworth in 1801 Adams appointed Marshall to the Chief Justiceship, whose honors he maintained so nobly that William Pinckney said of him that he was born to be the Chief Justice of any country in which he lived.

ANECDOTES ABOUT MARSHALL.

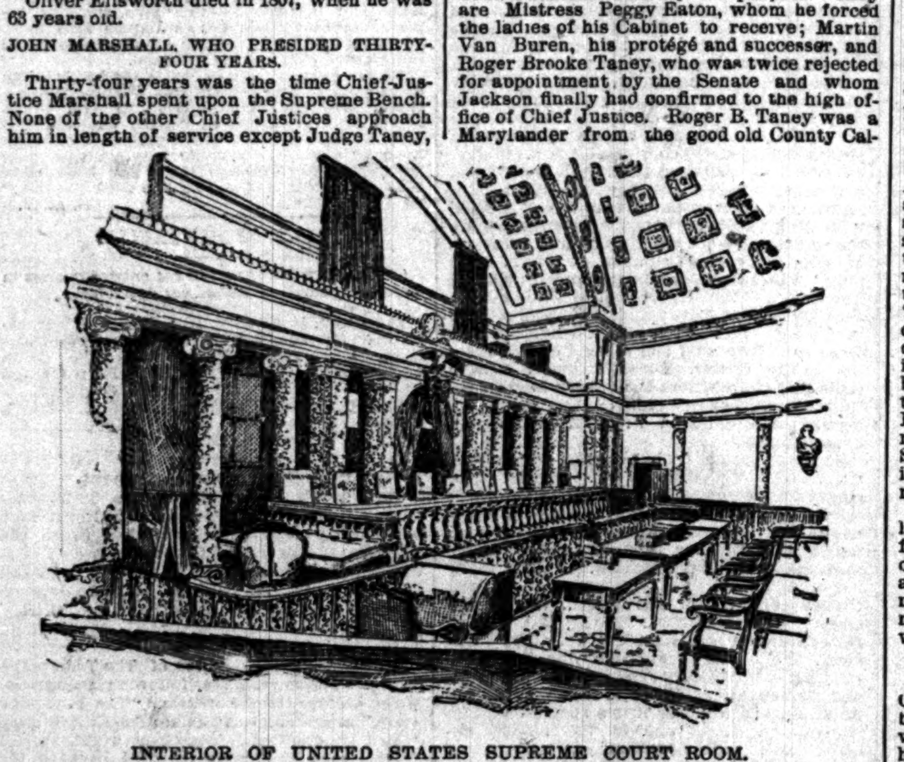
Many great men of that day wrote lovingly of him. Daniel Webster said he had never seen a man of whose intellect he had a higher opinion. Once in allusion to a common expression of Chief Justice Marshall, "It is admitted," Webster remarked to Judge Story: "When Judge Marshall says 'it is admitted,' sir, I am preparing for a bomb to burst over my head and demolish my points." Marshall never conquered his awkwardness, and after he was on the bench William Wirt described him as being tall, meager, emaciated, and having muscles so relaxed that they not only apparently disqualified him for any vigorous exertion of body but destroyed everything like harmony in his air and movements. Many things pointed to his love of humor. He was wont to conclude masterly arguments by saying: "This seems to me to be the conclusion to which we are conducted by the reason and spirit of the law. Brother Story will furnish the authorities." There are three or four stories told of him that give a much better idea of the man than the dignified statue on the west front of the Capitol. He did his own marketing, and the story is told of a dapper young man who could find no one to carry home a turkey he had purchased. He was swearing roundly when an old gentleman in a rusty suit of black, showing his blue woolen stockings, appeared and offered to carry it. When they reached home the young man offered to pay, but his companion said it was on his way and he would take nothing. The surprise of the youth can be imagined when he learned from one standing near that the old man who had carried his turkey was the Chief Justice of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

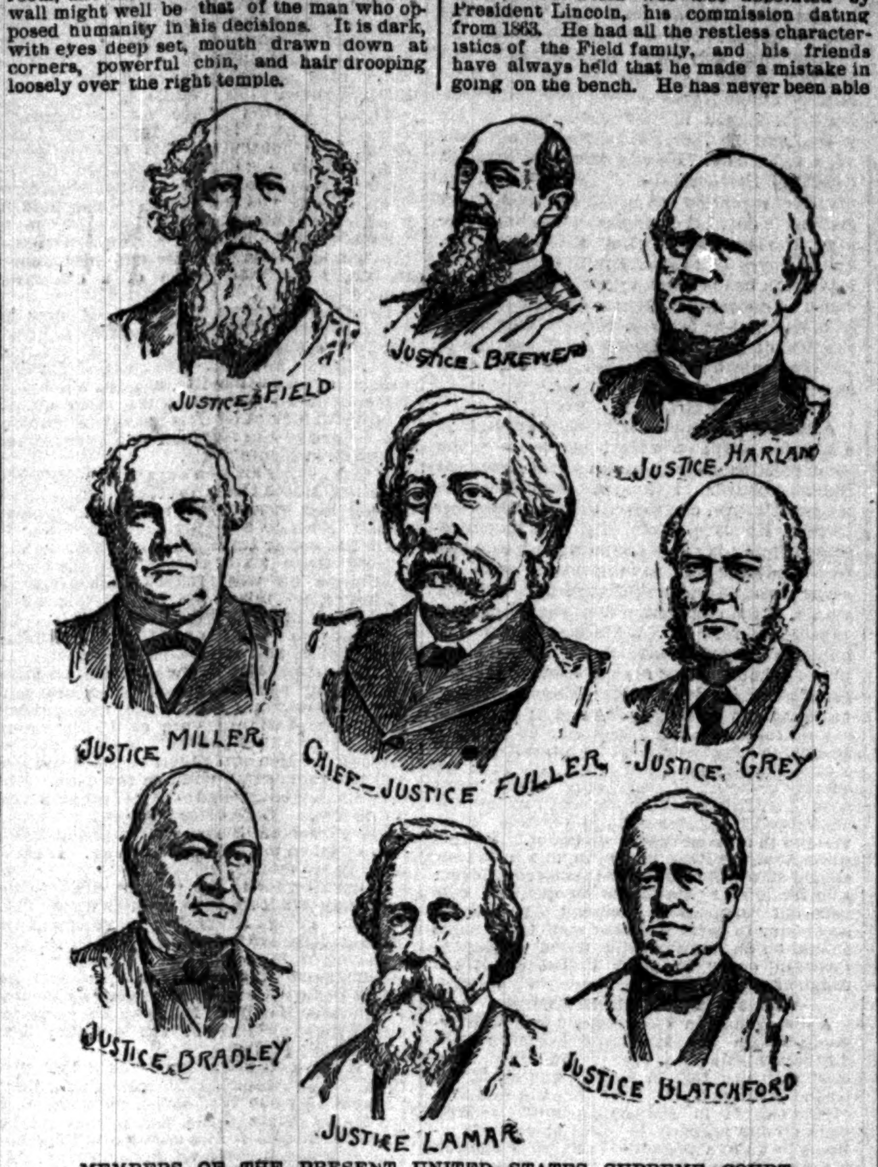
There are three people who represent Andrew Jackson's tenacity of purpose. They are Mistress Peggy Eaton, whom he forced the ladies of his Cabinet to receive; Martin Van Buren, his protégé and successor, and Roger Brooke Taney, who was twice rejected for appointment by the Senate and whom Jackson finally had confirmed to the high office of Chief Justice. Roger B. Taney was a Marylander from the good old County Calvert. His long life spanned the time between two wars, for he was born during the Revolutionary and died during the Civil War. Although his family were Catholic he was sent to Dickinson College, where he graduated. Afterwards he studied law, settling in Baltimore. His wife was a sister of Francis Scott Key, author of "Star Spangled Banner." Judge Taney was unique in that he put a limit to his ambitions. He said that if he could be appointed Attorney General of Maryland he would wish nothing higher, but he had hardly reached the height of his ambition until Andrew Jackson offered him the Attorney-Generalship of the United States. He accepted and stood by Jackson throughout his series of quarrels with his Ministers. When the big howl over the United States Bank occurred President Jackson read Taney's view of the case to his Cabinet. He had already removed McLane from the position of head of the Treasury Department, and when Duane, his next appointee, flatly refused either to resign or obey his behest and remove the deposits he removed him, appointing Taney in the place. Taney took possession of the office, but the Senate would have none of him, and, Duvall of the Supreme Bench having resigned, "Old Hickory" quietly clapped his favorite into the vacant seat. Again he was rejected by the Senate, but Jackson bided his time. When Chief Justice Marshall died in 1835 the bank question had been settled and the Senate was with the Administration. Now was the time for triumph. Taney's name was sent in as Marshall's successor and he was confirmed without demur. Jackson chuckled over that maneuver for years, and writing to Trist, March 2, 1837, he says: "The 4th I hope to be able to go to the Capitol to witness the glorious scene of Mr. Van Buren, once rejected by the Senate, sworn into the Presidential office by Chief-Justice Taney, twice rejected by the facetious Senate." Chief-Justice Taney was unpopular with the Whigs because of his action in the United States Bank troubles and with the people because of his decision in the Dred Scott case. His judicial integrity and his ability as a lawyer were never impeached, but he remains the unpopular Chief Justice. So deep was the feeling that the Senate once demurred at the placing of his bust in the Supreme Court chamber. In his day the sessions of the court were held in the old Supreme Court room, a dark, damp place in the cellar of the Capitol under the room where the two houses held joint sessions. Taney's picture hangs in the robing room, and the face that looks down from the wall might well be that of the man who opposed humanity in his decisions. It is dark, with eyes deep set, mouth drawn down at corners, powerful chin, and hair drooping loosely over the right temple.



CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT SINCE 1790.



INTERIOR OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ROOM.



MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SALMON P. CHASE'S ELEVATION.

Salmon Portland Chase, the sixth Chief Justice, belonged to a noted New England family which when Chase was a boy had a Bishop and a Senator among its sons. When a young lad he was sent out to Ohio, where Bishop Chase had charge of a school near Columbus, and there he was expected to do chores for his schooling. He was an awkward, morose boy at that time and gave no promise of his future greatness. He had, like John Jay, an impediment in his speech, and only by constant practice did he correct it. After staying some years with his uncle he went to Dartmouth college, where he graduated. Washington was then, as it is now, the Mecca for penniless young men, and Chase at once went there, relying on his uncle, the Senator, to get him a place in one of the departments. He presented himself at the Senator's house and announced his object in coming.

"I will give you a half dollar to buy a spade," said the Senator, to "dig a place in life for yourself, but I will not get you a place in the Government service. I have already buried one or two promising nephews there."

Young Chase probably doubted his uncle's wisdom then, for he had a hard struggle in Washington, teaching in a private school in order to earn money to study law. He was in the office of the famous William Wirland, and not only heard Webster, Clay, and the great orators of that day but often saw Chief Justice Marshall on the bench. When his time came to be examined for admission to the bar he answered so faultily that the examining lawyers were about to make him study another year, when he incidentally mentioned that he was going to practice in Cincinnati. "Any law will do for Cincinnati," said they, and directed the clerk to swear him in. When he went back to Ohio he took up the cause of anti-slavery clients and soon had a large practice, but it is said that for his first case he received but 50 cents, and his client came in and borrowed it the day after paying. His first part in politics was as Governor of Ohio. He was afterwards United States Senator, and when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency Chase was a candidate. Lincoln appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, and when Taney died he offered him the vacant seat. When it was known that Chase would probably be Chief Justice a number of Lincoln's friends went to him, bearing tales of Chase's hostility to him. After listening to all the complaints Lincoln said, with a twinkle in his eye: "Chase has said many harsh things of me, but we have squared accounts, for I have said many harsh things of him." He was appointed, but never until his death did he lose his ambition to be President of the United States. The most notable event of his nineteen years on the bench was the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, over which he presided. It is interesting to note that a case now pending before the Supreme Court is of great interest to the descendants of Chief-Justice Chase. His daughter, the brilliant Kate Chase, married Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, and the Sprague estate, from which her children will inherit, is now before the court for settlement.

Mr. Chase was without doubt the finest looking of the Chief Justices. He was six feet two inches in height, with a great dome of a head and a face stern to the extent of austerity. He was very near-sighted, had not the slightest sense of humor, and did much to hedge in the Chief Justice's chair with state and dignity.

MORRISON R. WAITE, THE SEVENTH.

Morrison Rennick Waite, the seventh Chief Justice, was also an Ohioan. He was born and educated in the East, but settled when quite young in Maumee City, O., where he practiced law for a few years, afterwards removing to Toledo.

Although he took no part in politics he soon gained a wide reputation as a lawyer, and when Commissioners were appointed to go to Geneva and settle the Alabama claims Judge Waite was chosen by Gen. Grant to be one of them. When Chief-Justice Chase died there was great question about his successor. Gen. Grant nominated George H. Williams and Caleb Cushing, but withdrew both names. He then sent in the name of Morrison R. Waite to the Senate. Judge Waite was at once confirmed, and was Chief Justice from 1884 to 1888.

CHICAGO'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

He was succeeded by Melville Weston Fuller, who was nominated April 30, 1888, by President Cleveland, and confirmed by the Senate July 20, taking office Oct. 8. The present Chief Justice was born in Bangor, Me., and educated at Bowdoin College. For some time after leaving school he was editor of a Maine paper, and then removed to Chicago, where he practiced law thirty-two years, appearing from time to time in politics. He is the shortest of the Chief Justices, as Chase was the tallest. His face bears some resemblance to that of the first Chief Justice, being fine, strong, and poetic. His hair is almost snow white, and he is the only one of the dignified heads of the Supreme Court who will go down to history as wearing a mustache, all having been smooth of face save Waite, who wore a full beard.

THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

The Associate Justices are too well known to require biographies. The greatest of them all is Samuel F. Miller of Iowa, whose early life was passed as a country doctor in Kentucky. Justice Miller has been in the service the longest of any member now on the bench. He was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862. Justice Miller is in his 74th year, but is as hale and vigorous as most men of 50. He is a tremendous worker. When any of the other Justices fall behind in their work Justice Miller takes up the extra burden uncomplainingly and on more than one occasion he has kept the court from getting too far behind. His manners on the bench are most attractive. No more searching inquiries can possibly be directed to counsel, but it is done in a way that encourages the lawyer who is on the right track. Justice Miller's friends have always regretted that his position as the head of the court has not been recognized by his appointment as Chief Justice, which would place him in the same category with Jay and Marshall and Taney. But there is no doubt that posterity will recognize Justice Miller as the greatest jurist of his generation.

Stephen J. Field was also appointed by President Lincoln, his commission dating from 1863. He had all the restless characteristics of the Field family, and his friends have always held that he made a mistake in going on the bench. He has never been able to lose his interest in present-day politics, and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been a candidate for the Presidency. His political ambitions, however, have rarely obtruded themselves in his judicial work, and he has had his share in many of the notable decisions rendered during the last twenty years. Justice Field is 74 years old, but shows no signs of old age.

Josiah P. Bradley, who is 77, was appointed from New Jersey by President Grant in 1870. He is the oldest member of the court and from a physical point the frailest. But his intellect is of the keenest, and on patent law and kindred subjects he is the admitted authority. His action as a member of the Electoral Commission subjected him to much malignant partisan abuse but he has kept on his way undisturbed by clamor and unmoved by calumny.

John M. Harlan of Kentucky was appointed in 1877. He was then 44 years old, a young man when elevated to the Supreme bench, but his judicial ability was soon manifest. He had been a very active political leader in his State, and has never lost his relish for public affairs. But on the bench he has been a jurist, and nothing more. Justice Harlan is popular with his associates. He is credited with having a part in the selection of Melville W. Fuller for Chief Justice, as his advice was sought by President Cleveland.

Horace Gray was appointed in 1881. He was then on the Supreme bench of Massachusetts. Justice Gray has turned 65 years but he remained a bachelor until last year, when he wedded a daughter of the late Justice Stanley Matthews. Justice Gray is a giant in stature, and his towering form is one of the sights of the Capital.

Samuel Blatchford of New York is nearly 70 years old, and a goodly portion of his life has been passed on the bench. He was a Circuit Judge in 1882, when President Arthur made him a member of the Supreme Court. Justice Blatchford is a man of large wealth. On the bench he is quite austere, but in private life his social qualities are admirable.

L. Q. C. Lamar is in his 65th year. He was appointed by President Cleveland late in 1887 and was confirmed a few weeks later. Justice Lamar is one of the picturesque characters of the Nation. His public career—as member of Congress before the war, as a leading secessionist, as a Southerner in reconstruction times, and as Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland—is too well-known to need recapitulation. He is the one dreamer now on the bench.

The biography of Justice Brewer has recently been published, for he has been on the Supreme bench but a few weeks, coming up from the Circuit bench. He is in the springtime of the fifties, with the promise of a quarter of a century of judical work before him. Justice Brewer is a nephew of Justice Field.

SQUANDERED ON AN ACTRESS.

One of the Sensations Connected with New York Bank Troubles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Out of the present bank troubles and indirectly connected with them has come another sensation. There is a woman in the case, too—none other than Loie Fuller, the actress, now in London. Miss Fuller is the well-known burlesque actress. For her it is said a man high in business circles, a bank President, has thrown away money by the thousands pledged to pay for shares of stock of a bank of which he was an incorporator. The victim, as alleged, is no other than the late President of the late Knickerbocker Bank, Col. William B. Hays. It was last spring that the Knickerbocker Bank was organized. Col. William B. Hays, a supposed wealthy man, was elected President and subscribed his name on the books for $25,000 worth of stock. Months dragged on, but the bank was not incorporated, and subscribers began to get uneasy, and demanded back money that had been paid in on stock. Finally the bank was incorporated, and it was discovered that Hays had not paid in the money. What followed is best told in the interview with A. A. Courter, the cashier of the Equitable Bank, which succeeded the organization of the Knickerbocker. It was difficult to induce Mr. Courter to speak, for he has been assailed in the papers as the cause of the wreck of the Equitable Bank and thus percipitating the smash-up of the three banks. For Mrs. Hays' sake he told a reporter today he preferred to remain silent, as the poor woman had all she could do to bear up under her troubles. Yet he felt that his own reputation should be cleared up and vindicated. Mr. Courter was found at the Equitable Bank today and said:

"Col. Hays was introduced to me as a wealthy man who commanded immense capital and who controlled large deposits. I was at that time organizing the Knickerbocker Bank, and thought that Hays would be a good man to have in the bank.

"Hays fell in with the proposition, and said that we could sell shares of stock and he would take all that was left unsold. He gave me a check for $25,000, dated ten days ahead.

"Later he took back the check and gave me another dated still ten days ahead. I thought nothing of the check matter, as I did not need the money on the minute. The bank was not then formed.

"The day before the bank was organized Col. Hays took back the second check and told me that he would pay the amount on demand cash. I supposed him wealthy and let it go that way."

"The Knickerbocker was opened," continued Mr. Courter. "Hays failed to pay up, but repeated his promises. Then came the theatrical venture, by which Hays took up Loie Fuller, the actress, and tried to launch her company in London."

CANNOT LIVE IN PEACE.

MRS. GEORGE F. HARDING SUES FOR DIVORCE FROM HER HUSBAND.

After Thirty Years of Married Life the Wife of the Well-Known Lawyer Charges Him with Non-Support and Bad Treatment—Extraordinary Precautions Taken to Suppress the Case—Legal Notes of Interest—The Record—The Call.

George F. Harding, a well-known lawyer and President of the Firemen's Insurance company, was sued for separate maintenance by his wife, Adelaide M. Harding. Extraordinary precautions were taken by Mrs. Harding's lawyers to keep the suit secret. Henry Best, Clerk of the Circuit Court, suppressed the case for three days, notwithstanding service was had on Mr. Harding a couple of hours after it was begun. The bill is locked up in one of the vaults of the Court-House.

It charges Mr. Harding with non-support and bad treatment. It is stated that they were married over thirty years ago, and have three sons and two daughters. One of the sons is married and has a family, and the other two are students at Cambridge. For several years, it is said, Mr. and Mrs. Harding have lived under the same roof at No. 2536 Indiana avenue, but their relations have been of the most strained character, and Mrs. Harding says her husband has treated her with rigorous harshness, and she has frequently suffered for the necessaries of life. It is stated that Mr. Harding has a large quantity of real estate, and is wealthy and quite able to support her in good style, but neglects to do so.

Mr. Harding is 60 years old, and has been a well known figure at the Chicago bar for a quarter of a century. His father was Gen. A. C. Harding of Monmouth, Ill., once a member of Congress. Mr. Harding owns No. 170 Madison street and other valuable property in the center of the city, and is a member of the Union League and Chicago Clubs.

Legal Notes.

Mrs. Isabella J. Gallagher was allowed the custody of her 8-year-old boy and $5 a week alimony by Judge Jamieson in a suit for divorce against Edward P. Gallagher.

Alfred E. Case, a lawyer, sued Joseph H. Lawler, an employe of the Custom-House, and Thomas F. Lynch, an Inspector of Customs, for $25,000 damages for alleged false arrest.

Judge Horton referred to a Master the suit of Julius Lewinsky against C. Lombeau & Sons, tanners on Elston avenue. The complainant sues for an injunction to restrain Lombeau & Sons from carrying on their tannery on the ground that offensive odors emanate from it and the dust and noise are unbearable.

Kathrine L. Johns and Sidney A. Vaughn were partners in a lumber business until Jan. 18, according to a bill filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. Vaughn, it is said, had charge of the books and didn't divide fairly. His late partner now wants the court to compel him to show the books and explain where the profits went.

A creditor's bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by the Roper & Baxter Cigar company against Emil Hoechster for $65.25. It is claimed that Hoechster has concealed large amounts of real estate and personal property. It is asked that all transfers which have been made by him and which appear to be fraudulent be set aside.

A. E. Stevens & Co., who were brought down with the C. J. Kershaw & Co. crash during the Cincinnati wheat corner, were sued for a quantity of oats sent to them in 1887 but never accounted for to the shippers. These were five Iowa firms and their claims amounted to $2,000. Judge Altgeld yesterday decided the cases in favor of the plaintiffs.

The property-owners on Wentworth avenue between Sixty-third and Seventy-third streets filed a petition in the Superior Court for an order directing the clerk to pay over to them $11,104 which the Chicago City railway company deposited with the clerk, in pursuance of its agreement that when it extended its cars on Wentworth avenue it would pay the property-owners $1 for each front foot of property.

George M. Bogue, receiver of the Chicago Life-Insurance company, reported to Judge Collins that he had sold most of the company's real estate, and the rest could be sold and the entire estate closed up within a few months. He thinks it will pay a final dividend of 7 or 8 per cent. The receipts of the estate for the period from January, 1887, to Dec. 31, 1889, were $85,191, including cash on hand of $26,408 Jan. 1, 1887. The disbursements were $84,214, and the receiver has $886 cash on hand. The report was referred to Master Wait to audit.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court by Joshua F. Barnhart against Ludwig Winternitz, Herman Spitz, and the latter's wife, in which Barnhart seeks to recover his share of real estate belonging to the Barnhart & Spitz Manufacturing company. The company was dissolved by the partners selling the company's assets to George N. Wright. Wright gave deeds to real estate in payment. By agreement of the partners title was placed in Spitz for convenience. Barnhart charges that Spitz now denies the trust, claims the realty absolutely, and has deeded it to his half-brother, Winternitz, for $21,000.

The popular song, "When Johnny Gets His Gun," has got into the courts. A bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Sam B. King yesterday in behalf of Meyer Bros., music publishers, against David Henderson, manager of the Chicago Opera-House and manager of the "Bluebeard Jr." company. It is charged that Henderson has procured Richard Saalfield of New York to publish the song in a book called "Gems from Bluebeard Jr.", and that it is sung without authority by members of the company. The complainant asks that the defendant be restrained from publishing the song and give an accounting of the profits from its sale.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,538—James M. North vs. William Vocke. Asst., $2,200. H. H. C. Miller, atty.

21,539—The Brush Electric Co. vs. The Sperry Electric Co. Bill. H. S. Seymour and Offield & Towle, solrs.

21,540—Miller vs. Seeberger. Asst., $150. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

21,541—George J. Meyer vs. David Henderson. Bill to restrain the publication of a song. S. B. King, solr.

DECREE.

JUDGE BLODGETT—767, Globe Nail Co. vs. Sup. Nail Co.; decree by stip.

Superior Court—New Suits.

125,855—Conrad Seipp Brg. Co. vs. Benedict Essig. Conf. of judgt., $164. Lackner & Butz, attys.

125,856—Same vs. John P. and Anna Zipp. Same, $86. Same attys.

125,857—Charles Manegold Jr. et al. vs. Ogden Chichester et al. Asst., $400. Emery S. Walker, atty.

125,858—Fannie H. Towns vs. Elzer K. Towns. Bill for divorce. Briggs, Martin & May, solrs.

125,859—Henry Meier Lofer vs. Scully Van Dusen et al. Case, $10,000. Henry S. Goldsmith, atty.

125,860—Asst. and attcht. in aid. Suppressed.

125,861—Albert S. Tyler vs. Roland R. Crandall. Appeal.

125,862—John Noonan vs. C. R. Matson. Appeal.

125,863—Herzog & Mertz vs. E. W. Heizer et al. Appeal.

125,864—S. D. Underwood vs. J. B. Lanyon. Appeal.

125,865—William Petroll vs. William Kent. Appeal.

125,866—Frederick T. Haskell vs. Frederick W. Packard. Appeal.

125,867—Amelia Teschner vs. W. M. Hoyt Co. et al. Case, $5,000. Israel Cowen, atty.

125,868—Thomas E. Courtney vs. Arnold P. and Fanny G. Gilmore. Asst., $4,500. Hanecy & Merrick, attys.

125,869—Thomas Clarkin vs. The Chicago Brick Co. Appeal.

125,827—Mary E. Hoyt, admx., vs. John S. Toules. Conf. of judgt., $504. Pedrick & Dawson, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—10,147, Heller vs. Mandel; judgt., $1,296.—10,065, Upton vs. Glube; judgt., $56.—5,960, Bruce vs. Nelson; judgt., $21.—8,579, Pitcher vs. Gillette; judgt., $25.—9,984, Einstein vs. Crain; judgt., $726.—9,610, Delaney vs. O'Neil; judgt., $441.—9,708, Krous vs. Zanidil; judgt., $35.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,793, Becker et al. vs. Shields; dec.

JUDGE JAMIESON—2,186, Maloney vs. Greenslit; dec.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

79,010—Charles H. Slack vs. American Papier-Mache Co. Distraint, $1,000. R. P. Blanchard, atty.

79,011—Bill. Suppressed.

79,012—W. J. Moore vs. Frank Morgan et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $575. A. S. J. Magruder, solr.

79,013—Frank H. Marston, use of Minnie Limbert, vs. Hibernian Banking Association. Garn., $1,000. George B. Power, atty.

79,014—Gage Bros. & Co. vs. Hannah S. Loomis. Attch., $260. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

79,015—S. Montgomery Smith vs. Sarah W. Chadsey et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $450. F. A. Woodbury, solr.

79,016—James Feltham and Lydia Feltham vs. Mathew Laflin, Bryan Lathrop, and George A. Fuller. Case, $5,000. Seymour Kisch, atty.

79,017—Daniel Miller vs. Lottie Miller. Bill for divorce. E. S. Metcalf, solr.

79,018—Arthur A. McLean vs. Valentine Gramer. Conf. of judgt., $300. Bayley & Waldo, attys.

79,019—James Le Boutillier vs. C. R. Matson. Repl., $1,000. Dwight & Kern, attys.

79,020—Adelaide M. Harding vs. George F. Harding. Bill for separate maintenance. Stiles & Lewis and John S. Cooper, solrs.

79,021—Attch. Suppressed.

79,022—Carrie A. Pratt vs. Herbert H. Pratt. Bill for divorce. E. A. Irwin, solr.

79,023—Bill. Suppressed.

79,024—Bill. Suppressed.

79,025—Katharine L. Johns vs. Sidney A. Vaugh. Bill for accounting. D. M. Kirton, solr.

79,026—Fanny Dickson vs. Augustus W. Dickson. Bill for divorce. W. C. Minard, solr.

79,027—M. Knight vs. Harry A. Elkins and Lucy A. Elkins. Appeal.

79,028—Joseph C. Barnes vs. Harriet B. Barnes. Bill for divorce. James F. Latham, atty.

79,029—Asst. Suppressed.

79,030—F. Neumann vs. Mrs. G. B. Carpenter. Appeal.

79,031—Sarah Commack, extx., vs. George Iredale. Asst., $800. James Trude, atty.

79,032—Herman Krueger vs. Celia Kruger. Bill for divorce. B. M. Schaffner, solr.

79,033—Mrs. Mary Hock vs. Frederick A. Oehme. Conf. of judgt., $196. William A. Doyle, atty.

79,034—Repl. Suppressed.

79,035—Louis Zasadil vs. Joseph Kus et al. Bill for partition. Arnold Tripp, atty.

79,036—I. Frankenstein vs. Frank O. Johnson. Conf. of judgt., $153. F. M. Williams, atty.

79,037—Olin J. Garlock et al. vs. Chicago Engineers' Supply Co. Asst., $500. Beck & Charlton, attys.

79,038—William H. Oakley vs. Freeman Lane. Asst., $1,000. George Sparling, atty.

79,039—Francis Nuning vs. Fred Eastman and wife. Appeal.

79,040—May Ryan vs W. A. Murray. Appeal.

79,041—J. H. Mackey vs. A. H. Smith. Appeal.

79,042—I. R. Frost vs. K. B. Knudsen. Appeal.

79,043—Central Safety Deposit Co. vs. A. H. Elwes. Conf. of judgt., $50. Paddock & Wright, attys.

79,044—Same vs. J. Henry Westover. Same, $30. Same attys.

79,045—Morrisson, Plummer & Co. vs. George Tonnar. Asst., $700. Smith & Musgrave, attys.

79,046—Roper & Baxter Cigar Co. vs. Emil Hoechster and Bernard Roesing. Creditor's bill, $65. Gentleman, Nicholson, Nolan & Geiser, solrs.

79,047—Johan Mazur vs. Teodi and Maryanna Jachewski. Conf. of judgt., $407. Mason, Gunis & Bates, attys.

79,048—John O'Brien et al. vs. James S. Stockford. Conf. of judgt., $235. Levi Sprague, atty.

79,049—William Hughes vs. Francis J. Parrait et al. Pet. for mechanic's lien. T. H. Gault, solr.

79,050—Chicago, Madison & Northern R. R. Co. vs. Cornelius T. Hagan et al. Pet. to condemn. E. H. Gary, solr.

79,051—Henry L. Hertz, use C. R. Matson, vs. George L. Wilson and John Evenden. Debt, $400; das., $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

79,052—Kate T. Kuttner vs. Edward F. Dunne. Asst., $3,000. Rufus King, atty.

79,053—C. A. Freeman et al. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J. Asst., $2,500. Thomas Bates, atty.

Suppressed Saturday—78,914, A. E. Case vs. Thomas F. Lynch and J. H. Lawler. Case, $25,000. R. J. Duggan, atty.

78,962—Marder, Luse & Co. vs. T. G. Mandt. Asst., $2,000. M. Bryant, atty.

78,974—Joshua F. Barnhart vs. Ludwig Winternitz et al. Bill to declare trust and for injunction. Mats & Fisher, solrs.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—6,299, Groecker vs. Masser; judgt., $33.—6,116, Webb vs. Turner; judgt., $44.—9,897, Rosenthal vs. Volk et al.; judgt., $226.—9,151, Franberger vs. Jersky; judgt., $35.—6,775, Rosskam et al. vs. Gerrity; judgt., $764.

DECREE.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,635, Jansen vs. Brandt; dec. sale.

County Court—New Suit.

8,644—Geo. S. Cline Publishing House to A. Merriman, assignee. Volt. assgt. Assets $25,699; liab. $44,000. Dent & Smith, attys.

The Call.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Rennacker contempt case and Nos. 5,079 and 5,208. At 2 p. m. No. 9,372. No. 124,202 on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 5,361, 5,473, 5,076, 5,498, 5,500, 5,501, 5,502, 5,503, 5,507, 5,510, 5,511, 5,512, 5,513, 5,516, 5,517, 5,518, 5,519, 5,520, 5,521, 5,529, 5,530, 5,531, 5,532, 5,535, 5,536, 5,538, 5,540, and 5,544. No. 4,876 on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 5, 6, 9, 11, and 12.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 1 to 5 on February calendar.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 7,401, 8,592, 8,961, 7,205, and cases from Judge Anthony's call.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Nos. 3,587, 2,379½, 3,683, 3,637, 679, 3,871, 3,649, and 2,336.

JUDGE BAKER—Condemnation cases Nos. 5,600 to 5,948.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Cases from Judge Tuthill's call. No. 1,846 on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 4,252, 1,573, 2,057, 2,069, 2,070, 2,078, 2,088, 2,104, 2,140, 2,161, 2,166, 2,179, 2,211, 2,269, and 2,272.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 4,074, 4,705, 4,788, 4,811, 1,887, 3,359, 3,636, 3,976, 3,771, and 3,328.

JUDGE HORTON—No call. No. 38 on hearing.

JUDGE COLLINS—Keefe vs. Keefe on hearing.

JUDGE TULEY—On account of illness no court until further notice.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—At 10 a. m. No. 8,235, Cloutier vs. Shea. At 1 p. m. 8,363, C., M. & N. R. R. Co. vs. McGinness.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

APPELLATE COURT—Wednesday—Motions, and perhaps opinions.

Federal Court Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Jury-waived cases by stipulation.

JUDGE BUNN—Jury-waived cases by stipulation.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No announcement.

Criminal Court Call.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Branch 1—Quasi criminal calendar.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Branch 1—Nos. 1,030, 1,039, 1,045, 1,046, 1,049, 1,052, 1,053, 1,054, 1,064, 1,066.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the United States Supreme Court today:

932—Adam G. Adams, trustee, plaintiff in error, vs. James C. Conner, administrator, etc., et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

1,123—Hardow L. Street, appt., vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

151—Calvin R. Corbin et al., appellants, vs. Walter J. Gould et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lamar.

164—John W. Burt et al., appellants, vs. Alex. F. Evory et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with a direction to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lamar.

112—The United States, appellant, vs. John S. Mosby.

1,420—John S. Mosby, appt., vs. The United States; appeals from the Court of Claims. Judgment reversed and case remanded with a direction to enter a judgment in favor of the claimant for $11,783.50. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

111—S. Granville Beals, appt., vs. The Illinois, Missouri & Texas R. R. Co. et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

1,431—George L. D. Degofrey et al., etc., appts., vs. Francis Riggs et al.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Colorado. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to overrule the demurrer of the defendants. Opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

1,261—Samuel D. Davis, appt., vs. H. G. Beason, Sheriff, etc.; appeal from the Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Idaho. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

711—M. B. Buford et al., appellants, vs. John S. Houlz et al., etc.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

1,164—C. H. Smith et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. O. T. Lyon; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

1,030—Anthony Miller, plaintiff in error, vs. Ernst Ammon; motion to advance denied. Announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

1,185—Francis Alexander et al., appellants, vs. John Macken et al. Motion to strike out certain parts of the transcript of the record denied. Announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

1,384—E. Zekiel Giles et al., plaintiff in error vs. Samuel W. Little et al. Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument the third Monday in March next, after cases heretofore assigned for that day. Announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

181—John Irwin, plaintiff, vs. The San Francisco Savings Union et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

367—Gellinger T. Blum et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Caesar Phillipi, syndic, etc. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following order: It is ordered by the court that mandates issue in all cases decided prior to the 1st of January, 1890, when applied for, except where a petition for rehearing is pending, and cases docketed and dismissed under the ninth rule.

1,467—The People of the State of California, plaintiffs in error, vs. The San Pablo & Tulare company; reassigned for argument the 18th of March next.

1,538—Charles Palliser, appt., vs. The United States et al.; motion to advance submitted by Mr. Roger Foster in support of motion.

1,555—The Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., et al., appts., vs. The State of Tennessee; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee. On motion of Mr. S. A. Champion for appts., docketed and dismissed with costs.

1,108. The Pennsylvania railroad company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary Bowers; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. On motion of Mr. John Hampton Barnes for plaintiff in error, dismissed with costs and mandate granted.

1,942. Henry S. Little, receiver, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel D. Bowers, controller, etc. Motion by Mr. Frank Bergen for defendants in error to have the time for him to file a brief extended to March 3 next, and leave to file motion to dismiss granted.

1,262—The Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., appt., vs. Nicholas Thouron et al.

1,263—The Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Co., appt., vs. Nicholas Thouron et al. Motions to dismiss submitted. Mr. Charles M. Dacosta and Samuel Dickson in support of motion and Mr. Pope Barrow in opposition thereto.

199—The United States Mortgage Co., appt., vs. Anson Sperry et al. Argument concluded by Mr. Lyman Trumbull for the appellees.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The following decisions were rendered today:

E. L. Blackman vs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., appellants; affirmed.

Leander Bolten vs. Obern, Hosick & Co., appellants; reversed.

H. H. Sickles vs. Dallas Center Bank, appellant; affirmed.

Citizens' National Bank et al. vs. A. T. Johnson et al. and John McFarland and C. O. Nourse, appellants; reversed.

In the matter of the estate of William John Gill, deceased; affirmed.

Andrew Dignal Was Faithless.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—In court today Miss Lizzie Bender was given a verdict of $2,000 in her suit against Andrew Dignal for breach of promise of marriage. The courtship had lasted nine years, during which time Dignal had promised three times to wed the plaintiff. The climax of interest in the trial was reached when ten letters written by the defendant were read to the jury. One of them, penned in Illinois and describing a Chicago boarding-house, closed with the sentiment: "Think of your love today, for I am over the hills and far away." The letters were so ridiculous that everybody laughed. It took the jury but a few minutes to find in favor of Miss Bender.

The Eva Miller Case Agian.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Eva Miller case came up again in the Federal Court today on the citation of the court to Grandpa Burrus to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt for his disobedience in refusing to deliver little Eva Miller to her father. Judge Dundy refused to hear arguments on the question of jurisdiction. It is probable that Wednesday morning the court will commit the old man to jail for three months and that habeas corpus proceedings will be immediately commenced in the Supreme Court of the United States for his release.

Armstrong Was Not Mobbed.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—J. B. Armstrong, cashier of the Sumner County (Kansas) Bank, who was reported as having been attacked by a mob at Conway Springs last Friday and almost killed, is in St. Joseph and denounces the whole report as without foundation. He says the farmers will receive all that is due them. Mr. Armstrong says he will not return to Conway Springs. The St. Joseph owners of the Conway bank have relieved him from duty at that point.

Voted to Build the Bridge.

LYONS, Ia., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—At the special election to vote a tax to aid in building a high bridge over the Mississippi River to Fulton the proposition carried by a vote of nearly five to one. The total vote was 803. There were but 115 votes against it.

You need not be afraid of the twinge of rheumatism. When it comes use Salvation Oil.

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OHIO'S BALLOT-BOX CASE.

AFTER A RECESS OF TWO WEEKS THE INVESTIGATION IS RESUMED.

Gov. Campbell of Ohio Takes the Stand and Tells What He Knows About the Forgery—He Says That in the "Heat of the Moment" He Called Murat Halstead a Liar—Representative Whiting of Michigan Also Testifies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—After a recess of two weeks the special House committee investigating the Ohio ballot-box forgery assembled again this morning to continue its inquiry. Representative Grosvenor opened with a statement that since the adjournment the committee and himself had been unpleasantly criticised by the *Commercial-Gazette* because of the conduct of the investigation and because certain witnesses had not been cross-examined, and because Gov. Foraker had been deprived of cross-examination.

Gov. Foraker interrupted to deny that he had had anything to do with the criticism.

"I should hope not," said Mr. Grosvenor. "You are a lawyer."

Continuing, he asked the committee to insist upon a regular order of examination and cross-examination, so that the public would understand that he was not to be expected to cross-examine his own witnesses.

The Chairman said that he did not care what criticisms were passed upon the committee, and he did not propose to allow newspaper editorials to influence his judgment.

Gov. Foraker said that he had produced no witnesses here. This was an effort on the part of the committee to get at the truth, and he had aided the committee at its request in getting witnesses. If this was to be an adversary proceeding he wished to know it at once.

Mr. Turner, a member of the committee, said that the committee had called on Wood and it had cross-examined him; he (Turner) had taken part in it.

Representative Butterworth, who was awaiting an examination, said that there was not a scintilla of fact in the statements that the persons mentioned in the forgery were afraid to go to the bottom of this case.

The committee would realize the effect of having it said daily that they were pulling the coattails of the members of the committee, saying "Be careful."

Mr. Wilson, a member of the committee, replied that it would appear from the record that the committee had fully cross-examined McKinley and Wood.

REPRESENTATIVE WHITING TESTIFIES.

Representative J. R. Whiting of Michigan was put on the stand and denied the genuineness of his signature to the ballot-box contract. He said he had been told that Walters, who had assisted him, had had something to do with the ballot-box matter. He spoke to Walters about it, and Walters replied that he knew something of the matter; that he had intended to tell witness all about it, and had preserved the papers to show him. He said that Wood came to him with a letter of introduction from Gov. Foraker to President Harrison. Walters gave witness all of the letters passing between himself and Wood. The witness produced these letters and read them to the committee. In one, dated Cincinnati, O., Sept. 6, Wood wrote Walters that they should want his services hunting up official documents. In another of the same date Wood says that "his royal highness" is in a hurry, and in another, dated Lansing, Mich., Sept. 9, he asks for information about the gun-carriage contracts, asks for patent specifications, wants to know whether "T. E. C." is on the list, and cautions him to say nothing about Ohio to any one; to keep his mouth sealed. (The witness at this point diverged to remark that Wood got his, witness', signature in Michigan, and not from Walters.)

In a letter dated Cincinnati, Oct. 2, Wood says he is to see "his royal highness" that week. Everything received was very useful. From Columbus, Oct. 6, Wood says he is coming to Washington to push the gun deal. Nov. 14 Wood writes from Cincinnati that he is having a red-hot time starting two libel suits to refute charges against his character; nothing to do with the ballot-box: "Halstead has cut loose again; but it is O. K." Dec. 3 Wood says he is all right, but has had a time since he got back. "The box is O. K." He wants to know how his pension claim gets along.

Gov. Foraker asked for witness' estimate of Walters' character. He replied that Walters had served him faithfully, and he had confidence in him. Walters appeared to wish witness to know nothing of the case, and he could see why this should be so, as Walters was a Democrat, and yet was in the position of helping Gov. Foraker. To Mr. Grosvenor witness said that he knew of no other ballot-box contract than the forged paper.

Powell Crossley was the next witness. He said he had been associated with Mr. Butterworth in the practice of law from 1885 until about a year ago, when he went upon the bench. Witness was a Republican. Never had in his possession any papers relating to ballot-boxes.

Mr. Butterworth showed him the forgery after the election last fall. Wood, in 1888, had told witness among other things about his box; that a bill had been, or would be, introduced in Congress; that John R. McLean and T. C. Campbell were engineering it, and were going to have a Democratic Congressman introduce the bill, as the House was then Democratic. No one made application to witness for information last fall respecting ballot-boxes, and he had had no talk then about it with Gov. Foraker. Had had no intimation that Mr. Butterworth had anything to do with the ballot-boxes, and believed that Mr. Butterworth did not know Wood until after the publication. Wood used to come to witness' office to talk with his partner, Mr. Outcalt, and when that gentleman was not present Wood often spoke to witness. He (witness) wanted to see that letter which had been put in evidence wherein witness was represented as indorsing Wood for office. Wood had asked for a letter of recommendation at a time when witness supposed he had been appointed, saying that a fight was being made on him. Wood pretended to be working on an invention, and as witness had known him for two years he gave him a letter of recommendation. Wood never spoke of Mr. Butterworth in connection with a ballot-box.

GOV. CAMPBELL CALLED.

Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio was the next witness. The Chair handed him the forged paper and he declared that he had never seen the paper until that minute; that he had never signed it and never signed his name as it appeared on the paper. He always wrote his name in full, "James E. Campbell." When he sent a short note he occasionally signed "J. E. C." The newspaper accounts of how Wood got the signatures did not account for his signature; but after he heard Wood's statement that he had gotten hold of a letter signed "J. E. C." he made up his mind that Wood used the initials and filled in the name in making the forgery. Witness was shown the contract head and said that he had never seen it before, but had seen it published "several hundred thousand times" in the newspapers. He never was interested in ballot-boxes or in any contract bearing upon them. He had introduced the ballot-box bill at the request of T. C. Campbell, and believed that that gentleman spoke to Representative Grosvenor about it. He remembered nothing now about the bill. T. C. Campbell brought one of the ballot-boxes to Washington before July, 1888, and brought it to witness' house; it might be in the basement of the house yet. Mr. Campbell said the Elections Committee was going to deal with the subject of ballot-boxes, and he wanted to get his box before them. He had spoken, he said, to Representative Grosvenor, and now came to him, as a Democratic introduction would give the bill a better standing. After the adjournment witness asked Campbell why he had not looked after his bill, and he replied that the committee was not going into the subject and they were also improving the box, and they hoped to bring the matter before the next Congress. Witness was about to make a speech in Cincinnati Oct. 4, and having seen intimations in the *Commercial-Gazette* that himself and Mr. McLean had been involved in some ballot-box trust which would not be a good thing for an anti-monopoly candidate he telegraphed Mr. McLean and received an absolute denial of any knowledge of such a transaction, and that was the last he had had to say to Mr. McLean on the subject.

Just before the opera-house speech a Cincinnati *Post* reporter showed witness a card from Mr. Halstead reflecting upon him, and he had replied: "Mr. Halstead is a liar, and if he can prove anything of that kind I will get off the Democratic ticket."

At Germantown witness saw a publication in the *Post* and also heard that Gov. Foraker had charged him with complicity in a bill having a million dollar fee in it. He was pretty warm, "and ordered suit to be brought against the *Post*, and also spoke as he did in the heat of the moment at Germantown."

Witness here read the editorials from the *Commercial-Gazette*, and the published accounts of his Germantown speech denouncing the statements made as lies.

At this point the committee adjourned till tomorrow.

The colored men's convention began its sessions here today with many prominent representatives of the race present. Col. Perry H. Carson called the convention to order, and said, among other things, that the suppression of the negro vote in the South had become the prime object of those who were lately in rebellion, and they had succeeded in their nefarious work so well as to give the Democratic party thirty-seven more Electoral votes than it was entitled to.

W. L. Ryerson, Brewster Cameron, W. H. H. Llewellyn, and George Christ, for many years past residents of Arizona and New Mexico, have written a letter to Senator Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, strenuously protesting against the removal of the Apache Indians now prisoners at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, as recommended by the President.

In the Senate this morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Cameron announced the recent afflictions in the families of two members of the Cabinet and moved an adjournment, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. E. D. Stark of Ohio, a member of the National Silver Convention, made an argument before the House Committee on Coinage Weights, and Measures today in behalf of the free coinage of silver.

The Ways and Means Committee today gave a hearing to Mr. Undermeyer of Dakota, who spoke in favor of the imposition of a duty on tin ore.

CAN PRENDERGAST HOLD BOTH OFFICES?

County Judge and Drainage Trustee—A Legal Argument in the Negative.

Editor *Legal Adviser:* The Hon. Richard Prendergast having been elected a Drainage Commissioner and accepted the office by taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, is he any longer Judge of the County Court? The office of Judge and that of Drainage Commissioner are absolutely incompatible under Art. III. of the Constitution. "The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted."

The act under which he acts as Drainage Commissioner contains various provisions which render that office incompatible with that of County Judge. See Secs. 12, 13, and 16 of that act.

By the acceptance of the office of Drainage Commissioner he, ipso facto and without quo warranto proceedings, vacated the office of Judge. In support of this proposition I refer to the following authorities:

Bacon's Abridg. 315: "The appointment of a person to a second office incompatible with the first is not absolutely void, but on his subsequently accepting the appointment and qualifying the first office is ipso facto void." Citing The People ex rel. vs. Carrique, 2 Hill, 93. In that case the Supreme Court of New York said, p. 99:

"It is, therefore, said that by continuing to act in the Justice's court this was rather an election to hold his first office, notwithstanding his accepting, taking the oath, and entering on the duties of the second; the contrary is entirely settled, and the effects directly opposite to that which is supposed to have followed. It is said in the book already cited (Angel & Ames on Corp. 255), same page, that a resignation by implication may take place by being appointed to and accepting a new office incompatible with the former one. And it is added in a note (page 4) that "This is an absolute determination of the original office and leaves no shadow of title to the possessor; so that neither quo warranto nor a motion is necessary before any other may be elected (vid. Willcock on Municipal Corp. 240 pl. 617 to the same point. Ld. Mansfield in Rex. vs. Trilawney, 3 Burr 1616, Buller, J., in Milward vs. Thatcher, 2 T. R. 87)."

Milward vs. Thatcher, 2 T., R. 87, at p. 88: "Then as to any option which the party may be said to have, there cannot be a stronger instance of having made an option than the plaintiff's accepting the office of Town Clerk, and acting under it. I have no doubt but that his intention was to keep both offices; but if he be mistaken in the law, and choose to accept the last office he must abide by the consequences, for it is his own act. It is no argument for the plaintiff to say that he need not act in both capacities at the same time; for in questions of this sort it is material to consider what is the constitution of the borough and whether by prescription or charter is the same thing; as if the King by his charter say that there shall be a Mayor, twenty-four jurats, and a Town Clerk, the corporation cannot by their own act reduce the number by consolidating two of these offices. If the two offices be incompatible the acceptance of the latter vacates the former; nor is this affected by the finding of the jury; the plaintiff was and still is a jurat; for they only state the fact, and the law is still left open."

The officer here called "jurat" had the power of holding court.

Dillon on Corporations, S. 164: "An office may be impliedly resigned or vacated by the incumbent being elected to and acceping an incompatible office. The rule, says Parke, J., in a leading English case on this subject (Rex v. Patteson, 4 Barn. & Adol. 9, 1832) that when two offices are incompatible they cannot be held together, is founded on the plainest principles of public policy and has obtained from early times. The principle applies not only when the second office is the superior and more important one but also when it is not (Milward vs. Thatcher, 2 Term R. 87, which settled this point conclusively). The rule has been generally stated in broad and unqualified terms that the acceptance of the incompatible office by whomsoever the appointment or election might be made absolutely determined the original office, leaving no shadow of title in the possessor, whose successor may be at once elected or appointed, neither quo warranto nor amotion being necessary.

"Sec. 165. The doctrine just stated is undoubtedly true when the acceptance of the second office is made by or with the privity of that authority which has the power to accept the surrender of the first or to remove him from it, but such acceptance does not operate as an absolute avoidance in cases when a person cannot divest himself of an office by his own mere act, but requires the concurrence of another authority to his resignation or amotion unless that authority is privy and consenting to the second appointment. If one holding an office in a corporation be by that corporation elected to an incompatible office, this, of course, is a consent on the part of the corporation that the first office be vacated, and if the second office be accepted the first is at once and ipso facto determined. But until acceptance the former office is not vacated.

"Sec. 166. The rule under consideration is not limited to corporate offices, but extends both in its principle and application to all public offices. Thus if a Judge of the Common Pleas accepts an appointment to the King's bench the first office is vacated, since it is the duty of the one to correct the errors of the other."

Dyer's case is that of Dyer, who, being Judge of the Common Pleas, accepted the appointment of Judge of the King's Bench, and it was held (Dyer Rep., 158b) that the effect and force of his first letters patent of Justice of C. B. were gone and ceased by his new patent—in which conclusion as to the law of the case Dyer himself assented.

There are numerous other authorities on the point sustaining the proposition that the office is vacant.

This is resignation by implication which has in law the same effect as an express resignation. Whoever heard before of a Judge after resigning the office performing judicial duties? Are not the proceedings before him absolutely void? Ought not the Governor to at once appoint a successor? W. T. B.

Ran Away and Were Married.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Jerry McKenna, aged 19 years, is the son of a prominent citizen, and Minnola Lotz, 16 years old, is the daughter of Elder R. L. Lotz, pastor of the Christian Church here. The young folks had been forbidden to see each other for some time, but have kept up clandestine meetings. Yesterday while the old folks were at church they entered a carriage with a couple of friends, crossed to the Indian Territory, and were married by a native minister. They returned last night and were forgiven.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Seven Dollars to St. Paul.

Tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis $9 first class, $7 second class—several dollars less than heretofore. Tickets to points beyond St. Paul also lower. Ticket office at No. 211 Clark street.

CREAM CITY HAPPENINGS.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM WISCONSIN'S METROPOLIS.

Judge G. H. Noyes of the Milwaukee County Superior Court Tenders His Resignation to Gov. Hoard—Attorney-General Estabrook Will Not Seek a Renomination—How the Ministers' Association's Discussion on Card-Playing and Theaters Was Brought to a Sudden Close.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—Judge G. H. Noyes of the Superior Court of Milwaukee County has tendered his resignation to Gov. Hoard. In his letter he says he is ready to retire from the bench as soon as his successor qualifies, which, however, may be some time yet, as Gov. Hoard, who has the appointment of his successor for the unexpired term, may await some action by the Milwaukee Bar Association. The unexpired term of Judge Noyes is four years, he having been elected in 1887 for a term of six years, and has, therefore, served but little over two years. He was elected on a fusion ticket of Democrats and Republicans, and his short career on the bench has been a very creditable one, his decisions and rulings winning the respect of the Milwaukee bar. Judge Noyes said this evening that while he leaves the bench with regret he does so because he knows that he can financially benefit himself, as he is to become a member of the firm of Finches, Lynde & Miller, one of the best known law firms of the city. His salary as judge was $5,000 a year.

READY TO RETIRE.

Attorney-General Estabrook, according to a Madison dispatch today, says he is in the same position as regards a third term as State-Treasurer Harshaw, State-Superintendent Thayer, and Insurance-Commissioner Cheek. He is grateful for past favors received from his party and is willing to again be a candidate only in the event that his party can be subserved thereby. In other words, if the next convention should deem it expedient for the welfare of the Republican organization that the present ticket should be renominated, he, like Harshaw, Thayer, and Cheek, would be ready and willing to run again; but he is asking for nothing and says that he has not seen fit to heretofore declare himself against a third nomination when there has been no earthly prospect of one being urged upon him. Mr. Estabrook talks about this matter with great frankness and his position is enveloped in no atmosphere of doubt. He believes that the Republicans in this off year should select the strongest possible ticket; that factional fights should be quelled; that personal aspirations should be made secondary to party welfare and that there should be an enthusiastic union of Republicans in order to place defeat out of the range of possibility.

HE STOPPED THE DISCUSSION.

A discussion on card-playing and theater-going before the Ministers' Association today was suddenly ended by the forcible remarks of the Rev. S. Halsey, pastor of the Grand Avenue M. E. Church. "A minister of the Gospel in Milwaukee might as well pack up and prepare to leave town if he intends to go to a prominent society woman in his church and inform her that she shall not play cards," he said, and then inquired: "What minister is there in this city with backbone enough to go to a man worth $100,000 or more, a member of his church, and say, 'Here, I understand you were at the theater last night or at a card-party. Now, if that happens again there will be trouble'? Where is the minister who has the backbone to do it?" The thirty or forty ministers present were silent, and the entire question was dropped with a suddenness that seemed enough to cause the ministerial head to swim. The question of ministers going to cemeteries when officiating at funerals was taken up, and after some discussion it was agreed that while the association did not feel like making a ruling in reference to the matter all thought that it would be a relief to overworked ministers (many of whom during the last month have had two to four funerals each in one day) if it was not expected of them to proceed to the cemetery. Among the subjects arranged by the association today for discussion at future meetings is the question of the existence of a personal Devil.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

The Merchants' Association at the annual meeting this afternoon elected new officers as follows: President, C. M. Cottrill; Vice-President, L. J. Pettit; Secretary, Adolph Meinecke Jr.; Treasurer, J. C. Spencer; Directors, A. K. Hamilton, Ira B. Smith, A. P. Matthews, John S. George, C. E. Andrews. A committee on new rooms for the association was appointed, and it may be that quarters will be secured in the Academy of Music building when rebuilt, in connection with the Commercial Club, which may possibly result in a consolidation of the two organizations. Hereafter the association will hold monthly social sessions, at which a commercial paper will be read and a discussion follow.

MICHIGAN MINES SOLD.

The Winthrop and the Mitchell mines, located near Ishpeming, Mich., are reported to have been sold to F. Braastad of Ishpeming and M. C. Hanna & Co. of Cleveland. The mines adjoin each other. The St. Clair Bros. of Ishpeming have owned and operated the mines for a number of years, but F. Braastad, one of the purchasers, has held a mortgage interest in them for some time. It is understood that the price paid for the mines is in the neighborhood of $350,000, and that 280 acres of land, including the tracts on which the mines are located, are embraced in the deal. The two mines will produce 200,000 tons of ore this season.

REMOVAL OF ST. PAUL GENERAL OFFICES.

President Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway said this afternoon concerning the report that the company's general offices would not be removed to Chicago until July, that the architect of the new Rand-McNally building assured him Saturday that the company's new offices would be ready for occupancy May 1. The removal of the offices to Chicago takes with them 258 employés.

EXCURSION RATE AGREEMENT.

Secretary Thompson of the defunct Western States Passenger Association has given notice that the report of the special committee to draw up an agreement covering the details of an excursion rate arrangement for the Pythian conclave in this city next July has been assented to by every line formerly in the association. The rate, therefore, will be one first-class fare for the round trip between all points and Milwaukee.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Moritz Wittig Jr., the young lawyer who left Milwaukee so suddenly when a warrant for his arrest was issued charging him with appropriating some money collected for a client, will return home tomorrow, having been in Spokane Falls, Wash. The warrant for his arrest is still in the hands of the police, but there is little doubt but that the affair will be settled, the money having since been refunded.

Milwaukee vessel-owners at a meeting today to consider the Farquhar Load Line bill adopted the resolutions passed by the Chicago vessel-owners in slightly modified form. Capt. I. G. Keith of Chicago was delegated to present the resolutions to Congressman Van Schaick of Milwaukee at Washington.

Better Drainage at Waukesha.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—At a special election held here today to decide the question of issuing bonds to provide a sewage system 862 votes were cast, of which 606 were favorable to and 256 against the project. This will insure a first-class system of sewage here.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Don't Experiment with the Throat and Lungs. Use only the old brand—BAKER'S PURE COD LIVER OIL or BAKER'S EMULSION. All druggists.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, the best cough cure.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

All sufferers from blood disorders can use Ayer's Sarsaparilla with assurance of cure.

$80,000 WON IN THREE TURNS.

The Game of Baccarat Between a Great Tenor and a Great Prince.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* Chevalier Scovel of the Boston Ideals arrived at the Burnet House last night with Mrs. Scovel, their two children, a governess, a maid, and a valet. If there was ever a man whom other men might call "lucky" that man is Chevalier Scovel. In the first place Nature gave him a voice which art has cultivated into a wonderful tenor. If you hear him tonight in Manrico you will agree that Owen Meredith, hearing him sing that passionate "Do Not Forget Me" of the last act of "Trovatore" would have written of him instead of Mario those lines in Aux Italiens:

> "O, that music! and O, the way
> That voice rang out from the donjon tower,
> Non ti scordar di me,
> Non ti scordar di me!"

Then fortune gave him a wife such as few men have been able to marry. Mrs. Scovel is a sister of Theodore Roosevelt, and her fortune is something over a million. But his lucky star seems to have attended him through even the details of life. In addition to his voice he is naturally gifted with good looks. He is tall, and broad, and muscular; his face is handsome and his long dark hair, parted in the center, sweeps back over an intellectual forehead. Travel has given him polish and a knowledge of other tongues and other manners besides his native American. Success has caused his face to smile and his manner to betray the satisfaction of a contented man.

Everybody knows the story of how he saved the wife of Marshal MacMahon, President of France, and how he thus obtained the title of Chevalier. That act of bravery nearly cost him his life, but again his good fortune saved him. But the story of his wonderful luck at cards is not so well known. He is one of the few men who have broken the bank at Monte Carlo.

It was during sixteen days spent between Nice and Monte Carlo in the winter of 1878. Scovel had gone to Nice to sing in "Lohengrin." Perhaps no living man can claim to have had better fortune at cards than he had during those sixteen days. At the end of that time he was 1,500,000 francs winner. Talking about this at the Burnet last evening after dinner, with a glass of claret before him and the loose comfort of a beautiful traveling suit about him, he said:

"The atmosphere of these places breathes the gaming spirit. A thousand-franc note becomes nothing. A fever is upon everybody. Great winnings are of hourly occurrence and nothing but the gaming table is discussed. Men stake their fortunes and lose and win them again within a few days. You breathe gambling and desire nothing else but to stake. Soon after I arrived at Nice I became infected. Success there and at Monte Carlo flushed me. I grew daring. I cared nothing for money.

"One afternoon I sat sipping coffee in the great bay window of the Mediterranean Club at Nice. Prince Arem Bey, a cousin of the present Khedive of Egypt, came in, and, speaking of my singing in 'Lohengrin,' proposed a game of baccarat. He was then living at Paris with 10,000,000 francs a year and a mountain of debts. He was a heavy player and thought nothing of the ordinary 3,000 francs limit at Nice.

"'What shall the game be?' said he. And then he proposed 50,000 francs as a limit. 'That is only one bet,' said I, with the memory of my Monte Carlo luck to spur me on. He asked 100,000 francs credit of the cashier and obtained it. We sat down to play. An old friend of mine from Vienna held my cards for me. I instructed him to throw the little pencil attached to the betting card into the center of the table, where the bets are placed.

"'What does this mean?' said the Prince.

"'That represents 50,000 francs,' said I, and at the same time I obtained of the cashier credit for 250,000 francs for the night.

"The cards were turned. My friend held the necessary nine and won. I placed the pencil on the stack of chips for the second bet.

"'What does the pencil now represent?' inquired the Prince.

"'Let us say 50,000 francs,' said I.

"This made my bet 100,000 francs. The Prince again played, and again I won. I was now 150,000 francs, or $30,000, ahead of the game. There was exactly that amount in the chips which I had won with my pencil. I again put it upon the stack.

"'What is the pencil worth now?' demanded my opponent.

"'One hundred thousand francs,' I answered, with the calmness and assumed indifference which my luck brought me. The prince rose. He couldn't stand it. I went over and took his place. That is, I was betting my 250,000 francs on the Prince's hand. I turned over the cards which he had abandoned. I was again winner. If he had had the nerve he would have won it all instead of allowing me to win. This gave me 400,000 francs, $80,000, in three plays. The pencil had been my mascot.

"During those sixteen days I broke one of the tables of 'rouge et noir' at Monte Carlo. I backed the red to win nine times in succession, and at the last turn the bank closed, while I walked away with 500,000 francs. O, yes, those sixteen days were wonderful. The Russians who were wintering there thought I was a supernatural being."

"And did you ever lose?"

The Chevalier sighed and looked mournful for a moment. Then he said:

"But who cares to hear of those who lose in the game?"

WISCONSIN FARMERS IN CONVENTION.

A Gathering of Agriculturists at Madison —All the Branches Represented.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin farmers have stormed the Capital, and by tomorrow the capitulation will be complete. The hotels are filling up with Grangers, and there is promise of one of the largest conventions of agriculturists in the history of the association. Tonight the Executive Board of the agricultural society held a preliminary meeting and the horticulturists also met and organized. In addition to the meetings of State agricultural and horticultural societies there will be held conjointly conventions of the State Dairymen's Association, the Short-Horn Breeders' Association, the Jersey and Guernsey Breeders' Associations, Sheep-Breeders' Association, Swine-Breeders' Association, Morgan Horse-Breeders' Association, and Beekeepers' Association. The meetings will last all the week.

A Traveling Man and the Grip.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a traveling man, and, like the rest of my competitors, I have been laid up with this horrible disease, "la grippe." Now, sir, one party says "take quinine and whisky," another says "hot lemonade"; the landlord says, "go to bed and get a good sweat on you." The idea has occurred to me, as all us traveling men are readers of THE TRIBUNE, in view of the multiplicity of the communications in THE TRIBUNE why not give us a good prescription, that all the men, women, and children who take and read THE TRIBUNE can have by them and call it "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S Prescription," for the *cure* and *care* of the disease called "la grippe"? How many thousands would thank you for it! You have the advantage in Chicago of knowledge, ability, and intelligence, theoretical and practical, which the country does not afford. Therefore please bestow it upon us. A TRAVELING MAN.

["Traveling Man" comes a little late in the day. THE TRIBUNE has printed prescriptions and formulas without end for the cure of the grip, without, however, giving its special indorsement to any. Now that the disease has practically run its course, the reprinting of such prescriptions would be diving into ancient history, which is not the province of a live newspaper. Besides, it would not be courtesy to the doctors to rob them of their patients.]

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

S. Stephens, to erect two-story dwelling at No. 833 Racine avenue, to cost $2,000.

A. Dammeier, to erect two-story dwelling at No. 260 Ward street, to cost $1,800.

John Fredericks, to erect two-story dwelling on Edgecomb street, near Evanston avenue, to cost $3,500.

James Kelley, to erect two-story dwelling on Leland street, near Robey, to cost $1,500.

Sarah Le Goff, to erect two-story dwelling at No. 239 Forty-fourth street, to cost $2,000.

W. C. Hartman, to erect two-story dwelling at No. 4412 Evans avenue, to cost $2,600.

F. R. Otis, to erect three-story dwelling at No. 4536 Greenwood avenue, to cost $4,000.

Mills Bros., to erect two-story dwelling on Michigan avenue, near Sixty-eighth street, to cost $2,500.

W. Wilson, to erect two-story dwelling at No. 4242 Langley avenue, to cost $4,000.

Dorothea F. Brelle, to erect addition at No. 12 Town street, to cost $1,000.

J. N. Cunning, to erect two-story dwelling at No. 1148 West Congress street, to cost $3,000.

John Held, to erect three-story dwelling and store at No. 650 West Twenty-first street, to cost $7,000.

William Sieks, to erect addition at No. 603 Wells street, to cost $2,000.

Prent & Wilson, to erect six two-story dwellings on Dickey street, near Sheridan drive, to cost $7,800.

J. E. Diehl, to erect two cottages on Justice street, near Sixty-fourth, to cost $2,000.

M. T. Bronson, to erect two cottages at No. 66 Winter street, to cost $1,800.

Chicago Packing and Provision company, to erect two-story ice-machine house on Transit avenue, to cost $2,500.

A. E. Green, to erect cottage on Wood street, near Eighty-sixth, to cost $1,000.

NEGRO LIFE DOWN SOUTH.

LIVING IN CABINS AS THEY DID BEFORE THE WAR.

How the Houses Are Divided Into Apartments—Three Beds in a Room—The Garden Patch in Front—Queen Esther, Isabella, Mary Magdalen, Charity, and Judge Evans in the Cotton—Sunday in the Woods—Church from Morning Till Midnight.

BARNWELL, S. C., Feb 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—There are few things of interest in the country at the South except the negro life, and perhaps some few may be interested in that life as it really exists away from the larger towns and cities. A pen-picture may be good or bad according to the lights thrown upon it by the writer, but the effect upon the mind of another is seldom as vivid as that made by an artist's sketch. However great may be the disadvantage, there is no harm in the attempt.

The houses of the negroes are built of rough planks, or are of the old time log cabin style. They are never more than one story in height, with a ridge-pole from which the roof slants to the front and back. In the front of the house is a door, sometimes with a step or two below it, but more frequently a log serves as the doorstep, while in the back is a corresponding entrance, and these two doors are generally wide open. This is the only way in which air or light is admitted, for if by any chance there is an opening for a window it is closed by the heavy, wooden shutters, which have no slats, so that no air or light could possibly peep in.

Inside the arrangement is extremely simple, for on one side there is a partition reaching to the eaves which divides the sleeping room from the main living room. Behind this are one or two beds, more often three. There is no way of lighting this part of the house, for the window is hermetically sealed, so the door, as before mentioned, is the only entrance for the pure, dry air. In the living room is a table, a few well-worn chairs, sometimes a sewing-machine, while utensils of all kinds are piled upon the floor; also some of the family wardrobe. There is always a large open fireplace, and the chimney is built outside of the house, generally being made of the yellow mud, with which a few sticks are sometimes mixed for strength and support. The more thrifty darkies have their kitchen and dining-room in an adjoining shed.

In front of every house is a cleared patch of ground always clean and well swept, for grass is an "unknown quantity" here, and the front yards consist of sand as white as any ever seen at the sea shore. By the side of the house is an inclosure, where "two-story" cabbages and turnips are grown, and where in two or three pyramidal shaped mounds are tucked away enough sweet potatoes to last through the winter. Then if the owner be at all thrifty he has a shed of some kind for his horse or mule, while the pigs, large and small, black, brown, and white, would run over the place. Some of the negroes own the land upon which they live, but the larger number rent it at the rate of $2 an acre per annum.

RESPLENDENT TITLES.

The best crop is of course the cotton, and the plowing and planting begins in January and February, and the harvest is anywhere from August to December. There are always three pickings, and the laborers are paid 50 cents a hundred pounds. A quick hand may easily gather 200 pounds a day, but 300 is the exception. Speaking of wages, the sum generally paid is so meager that it is a mystery how an entire family is brought up. The woman who works here from "sun-up to sun-down" (their day), is paid $5 a month and has a family of five children to support, for her husband deserted her six years ago. It may not be amiss to mention the names of these children, for the love of beauty is still strong in the negro. The girls are resplendent under the titles of Queen Esther, Isabella, Mary Magdalene, and Charity, while the one boy upholds the dignity of the family by being styled Judge Evans! During the season each child is put in the cotton fields, and so adds his mite to the family funds. In this family the eldest girl helps by doing a little sewing, for poor as they are a $45 New Home sewing machine stands a prominent feature among the household furniture.

All of the children seem anxious to learn and are eager to go to school. The country public schools are supported entirely by public money and are open two months during the year. A fairly good teacher is supplied, but the children are apt to forget in the ten months what they learn in the two. All of them, however, express a desire to go to a "pay-school," which is open for eight months and always held in a town. In these schools tuition is either $1 or $1.50 a month, and if the children have no friends or relatives with whom they may stay are boarded and cared for at $7 or $8 a month extra. These are called the district schools and are free to those within a radius of four miles; outside of that, the tuition must be paid for, which sum added to the public money enables the school to be open for the eight months. Here they have good teachers.

AT CHURCH IN THE WOODS.

One Sunday out of curiosity we went to the negro church and felt well repaid for the mile of sandy road through which we plodded to our destination. The building is a large wooden shed, situated in the pine woods and surrounded by the hardy young oak which grows here so abundantly. The trees were used as hitching posts, and there were fully twenty or thirty carts and wagons tied to them; the mules and horses unharnessed and evidently made comfortable for the day, as service is held from 12 at noon to 4 o'clock and again from 9 in the evening until midnight. We entered the church to find it filled with rough wooden benches without backs, the windows were wide open and guiltless of window frames or panes of glass. The pulpit was raised and surrounded by a rail like that around the seat of a Judge in a court-room and was upholstered and draped in a dingy red. Two old kerosene lamps were in either end and a Bible on the cushion in the center. Directly below was a table and chair where the deacon held forth. The men sat on one side of the room, the women and children in their variegated dresses on the other.

Service began with a hymn, which was "lined off" and sung to long meter. The singing of the negroes is of a peculiar kind; they all enjoy it and sing at the top of their voices, but there is a quaver inserted by them which lends another thought to the music than the usual interpretation. A good tenor led the hymn, and every quality and timbre of voice was heard, from his, clear and strong, to the high falsetto of an old man down in the front rank. Following the hymn was Scripture reading, in the middle of which about ten men and women rose, walked to the rear of the building, and went up into a rude overhanging gallery. Later one of the sisters entered and seated herself in the body of the church, when the deacon nodded to her and pointed with his thumb to the gallery, and she immediately rose and joined the choir! It seemed nothing unusual for any newcomer to be greeted by the handshakings of all his friends before he was seated, and three ministers occupied the pulpit. But to continue with the service.

THE SERMON.

Following the reading of the Scripture was a prayer by the deacon, and despite the good teaching of former years I kept my eyes open to watch the other sinners. He began in a quiet way, praying for the church in general and this church in particular; then for "those backslidden members who went out ob de back do' yesterday"; also for "the guests, our white friends!" (there were just two of us!) Then, as he continued, his voice rose and fell in musical cadences, his body swayed to and fro in growing excitement, and his volume of tone increased until it was almost a cry, while the whole congregation joined in crooning a low accompaniment. It was weird, pathetic, and thrilling. The rest of the service was like most others, the sermon being given by a young colored man from Aiken, and was such a one as to interest and appeal to his audience. His ideas were vivid and flowery, and he, too, fell into the musical form of declamation, such as was used in the prayer, while the choir chanted lowly some sacred negro air.

Soon after this we left, and as we walked home through the woods we could hear the hymns ring out and we were followed and haunted by the lingering, minor melodies. E. C. E.

French Physicians Favor a Device for Deafness.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Physicians look with favor upon the invention for relieving deafness, which was recently introduced here by H. A. Wales, of Bridgeport, Conn., and say it is undoubtedly the highest development which science has reached towards aiding the deaf.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE METHODS.

A Correspondent Tells How His Brother Was Sent to the Bridewell.

The following communication gives an account of the arrest and conviction of two young men:

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune]—I have read the article in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE giving Mr. Thomas' experiences with the Chicago police and at the bridewell. Allow me to relate a somewhat parallel instance, which may not be without interest to you, as showing that Mr. Thomas by no means stands alone as a victim of police persecution, for it can be called by no other name. I will briefly relate the facts in the case, suppressing names, as I do not wish to court notoriety, but I give you below for your own information full names and addresses of all parties concerned, so that if you see necessary you may verify my story:

The evening of Jan. 29, about 8:30 o'clock, two lads, one 17 and the other about 18 years old, were walking together along the Lake-Front. They had been that afternoon down in the suburbs, and were going home, peaceably and quietly, and entirely taken up with each other's conversation.

Suddenly they became aware that they were being followed by two men who were acting in a rather peculiar manner, crossing and recrossing their path in a suspicious, threatening way. Naturally somewhat disconcerted, they turned their heads to observe more closely the movements of the two strangers, when they were accosted by a quick "Hello!" from one of them. This they replied to, and one of the lads, thinking he recognized the voice of an acquaintance, went up to the owner of it to have, as he imagined, a friendly talk. What was his surprise and fright to find himself suddenly seized and searched, while his companion was similarly treated by the other man.

Before the two boys had regained the use of their tongues, which had been paralyzed by astonishment, they were roughly asked: "What are you doing here at this time of night?" to which they replied that they were going home. After some further parley they were told they would be arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, and were hurried off to a street corner, where a patrol-wagon was called, which shortly after landed them at the Harrison Street Station.

After their arrest, and while waiting for the wagon, persistent pumping by the officers elicited the fact that both lads were out of work, one having been unemployed for some days and the other for some months. When the latter was asked on what he was then living his reply, "On money my father left me when he died," rather disconcerted the valiant detective, who had evidently hoped to get some more definite charge than disorderly conduct to prove against him—possibly vagrancy.

However, the boys were lodged that night at the station, despite all protestations on their part, despite their earnest pleadings to be allowed to send for their friends and relatives to speak for them. The younger of the two (my brother), seeing he could not attract attention any other way, began to rattle on a tin can outside his cell, but was told with a foul oath to "quit thumping on that can or I'll thump you."

"But I want to send a note to my brother; can't you get me a messenger?" asked the boy.

"We haven't got messenger boys here," was the reply.

"Won't you telephone, then? I can give you the number."

"Haven't got a telephone." And so, after a few more vain and ineffectual efforts to establish communication with the outside world, the boy had perforce to desist.

Next morning they too were taken "before the majesty of the law." Here the two detectives started up and clamorously brought forward their charge of "disorderly conduct," showing as a proof of the desperate character of the two young "criminals" now before "his Honor" a small iron nut attached to a thin piece of string, found in the pocket of the elder of the two (as what will not be found in a boy's pocket?) and which he (the prisoner) affirmed he had been using as a plaything out in the country. "Ha! Sandbaggers!" opined the sapient Justice, and then, bending on the two boys the terrors of his frown, he asked them what they had to say for themselves.

Poor lads! What could they say? Dragged the night before to the prison cell, denied all communication with the outside world, terrorized by the rough looks and still rougher treatment of the brawny jailer, and utterly dazed by the strangeness of the whole affair, what could they do? How could they know how to ask for a "continuance," or what did they know about other legalities or illegalities of the law? They had never been in a police court before in their lives! At best they could but repeat their simple and truthful story that they had been out in the country in the afternoon and were just going home by the Lake-Front. They had hardly said as much even as this, however, when the words were cut short in their mouths by: "Twenty-five dollars and costs," and barely was this uttered when they were seized by the jailer and dragged down again into the cells.

Here they once more passed an anxious time. My brother again attempted, but as before, in vain, to communicate with me. He had not the money in his pocket to pay the fine, and if he could not pay it he must go to the bridewell. In order to pay it he must write to his friends, but this was not allowed him. Finally, through the kindness of a young man who had been in the same cell and who had been released by the police, a note was written and brought to me. On receipt of it I immediately made haste to the station, but on my arrival found they had already been carried off in the "Black Maria" to the bridewell.

Mr. Thomas has so well described the horrors of the House of Correction that it is needless for me to expatiate on them. Suffice it to say that my brother's description tallies in every little detail with what I now learn from Mr. Thomas. The two boys were undressed, their hair clipped, and they were put into cells in the company of—who knows? Perhaps some as innocent as themselves, perhaps some hardened and vicious criminal whose only endeavor would be to drag them down to their own level.

Thus ended their second day's experiences at the hands of those who are paid to protect the citizens of Chicago. Here at last in this terrible jail, with its fearful associations, its dreary grimness, its filthy horrors! What a cry against the bitter injustice of it all arose within them we can easily imagine. What wonder, poor boys, that overwrought nature at length found vent in tears!

But now comes release to one poor victim, for I have arrived at the bridewell, have paid his fine, and he is again free. If I were rich I would have paid his friend's fine also, for, alas, his parents are poor, and unless Justice sees fit to remit the just (?) fine which she has imposed he must needs work out his sentence.

My brother's matter is now in the hands of an attorney, but his companion's friends have refused, although freely offered, to avail themselves of his services in getting out a habeas corpus. Meanwhile there hangs over their heads a heavy cloud, and anyone may point at them the finger of scorn and say, "You have been convicted, sentenced, and sent to the bridewell!" E. A. W.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

INQUIRER, Iowa City, Ia.: Anson J. Streeter was a Greenback Senator during several sessions. He was also the candidate of the Union Labor party for President in 1884. He is reputed to be quite wealthy, but no figures are given.

CONSTANT READER, Oak Park: Maj. Burke's headquarters are at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Address him in care Gen. Bogran.

The Shakspeare Monument.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform a resident of the North Side whether any steps have been taken as to the monument to be erected to Shakspeare in Lincoln Park? The late Samuel Johnson provided $10,000 in his will for a statue. Who are the trustees and what are they doing? O. K.

Signor Crispi.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please read the following paragraph, which occurred in the article, "The Pope and Italy," in this month's number *American Review:* "Two hundred years have kept well the awful secret; but is the horror lessened because the Propaganda Fide, in rebuttal, turns the Liberal Prime Minister out of doors." Please let me know who is meant by the Liberal Prime Minister. F. M.

Faith Cure vs. Christian Science.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1.) What are the essential elements in the creed of "Christian Scientists"? (2.) Upon what doctrines or dogmas does the "faith cure" rest? (3.) Is there a radical and irreconcilable difference between them? If so, in what does it consist? DREXEL BOULEVARD.

[(1.) There are numerous creeds and factions among the Christian Scientists, but the essential doctrine of the so-called orthodox Christian Scientists, organized on the methods of Mrs. Eddy, is that pain and disease are not realities but beliefs or imaginations that can be overcome, and this without any exercise of faith upon the part of the patient. If our correspondent wishes further information let him consult any work on the so-called science. (2.) The faith cure rests upon the belief of the patient in the divine power to heal, and necessitates the operation of absolute faith upon his part. (3.) One radical difference will at once be perceived—namely: that one system does not require faith on the part of the patient and the other does.]

The South and the Fourteenth Amendment

CHICAGO, Feb., 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The resolution offered in the Mississippi Legislature by A. M. West seems to meet the approval of the South. Allow me to call his (West's) attention to the past fulfillment of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments by the white people of the South. He himself (and asks the same of all other Southerners) pledges that the Democrats of the South will approve and obey the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. Allow me to remind these gentlemen that they pledged themselves during the days of reconstruction to do just what they now say they will do. But their pledges are as worthless as chaff. The only pledge they would consider as sacred would be to retard the moral and intellectual progress of the negro, kill him without cause or provocation, disregard his legal rights as a citizen, and to subject him to slavery if it was within their power. Certainly the negro is watching the acts of the Rebel Generals and their sympathizers. In a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, the people must be allowed to express their preference at the polls. The people of the United States want no more pledges from Mr. West or his followers if they do not regard them more sacred than they did those made when they were given their rights of citizenship after they tried for four years to destroy this magnificent Government. J. E. B.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Monday, Feb. 3:

Trumbull av, bet 21st and 22d sts, e f, 160x123 ft, dated Dec. 30, '89 (Samuel Kerr to L. W. Herdrich)	$7,000
West 12th st, 100 ft w of Sheridan av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 3 (J. & B. Baumgartl to J. H. Shannon)	4,500
West 12th st, s e cor of Holden, n f, 20x100 ft, dated April 29, '89 (H. E. Fick to H. Mitchell)	28,000
Lots 54 and 60 to 65, Herrick's Blk, 6 partition e ½ Sec. 21, 39, 13 (E. W. Herrick to I. Montgomery)	7,500
Twenty-ninth st, 100 ft e of South Park av, n f, 50x100 ft, dated Jan. 21 (E. A. & T. F. Swan to E. Pardridge)	5,000
Swift place, n e cor of Shields av, s f, 25x115 ft, imp, dated Jan. 13 (M. Allen to G. Erhardt)	2,500
Langley av, 200 ft s of 49th st, e f, 100x124 ft, dated Jan. 4 (J. H. Steele to J. H. Doerr)	[illegible]
Ellis av, 250 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x250 ft, dated Jan. 29 (H. Hammond to J. H. Jones)	[illegible]
Seymour av, 285 ft n of Division st, e f, undivided ½ of 24x126 ft, dated Feb. 1 (A. C. and A. M. Anderson to C. O. Lindstrom)	[illegible]
Fifty-second st, 216 ft e of Cottage Grove av, s f, 75x120 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1889 (William Turkington to James Garrett)	[illegible]
The premises No. 37 Moore st, dated Feb. 1 (T. Cairns to T. J. Kehoe)	4,000
Walnut st, 121 ft w of Oakley av, n f, 20x127 ft, dated Feb. 3 (L. F. Firman to L. M. Lowry)	[illegible]
Jones st, s e cor of Grace, w f, 54¼x150 ft, dated Jan. 29 (M. L. and G. H. Heafford to A. Newman)	[illegible]
Main st, 352 ft s of Stearns, s w f, 25x115 ft, dated Jan. 29 (Thomas Flannagan to George Sloncen)	2,775
State st, 60 ft s of Madison, w f, leasehold interest in 40x72 ft, being Nos. 133 and 135, dated Feb. 1 (Sweet & Parmly to Schlesinger & Mayer)	1,625
Lawndale av, 26 ft s of Glenview st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1889 (Thomas J. Diven to Charles A. Smith)	100,000
Thirtieth st, 155 ft e of State st, n f, 24x173¾ ft, imp, dated Jan. 21 (M. G. James to Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.)	[illegible]
Moffat st, 48 ft e of Seymour av, n f, 24x124¾ ft, e imp, dated Feb. 1 (T. Christiansen to J. N. Opdahl)	[illegible]
Barclay st, n e cor of Thomas st, w f, 25x122 ft, dated Jan. 7 (F. Lessman to A. Kollhorst)	[illegible]
Fletcher st, 48 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (William Blake to M. J. Johnson)	[illegible]
State st, s e cor of 74th st, w f, 200x160 ft, dated Jan. 22 (D. G. Hamilton to Walsh & Sullivan)	[illegible]
Vernon av, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 16x164 ft, imp, dated Feb. 1 (F. H. Barry to C. B. Davis)	[illegible]
Lull place, 48 ft e of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 30 (G. Pretzel to H. Kleinan)	[illegible]
Locust st, bet Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth sts, w f, 310x125 ft, dated Jan. 10 (C. E. and Z. P. Mason to C. T. Mason)	[illegible]
Fremont st, 179 ft n of Western av, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Feb. 3 (E. Anthony to N. H. Barnes)	[illegible]
West Twenty-second st, s w cor of Clifton Park av, n f, 41½x100 ft, with 25x125 ft in adj blk, dated Jan. 1 (A. J. Wright to E. A. Wright)	[illegible]
Center av, bet Sixtieth and Sixty-first sts, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 3 (Nils Olson to A. M. Laun)	[illegible]
Lexington st, s w cor of Central Park av, n f, 122x125 ft, dated Feb. 3 (C. B. Flinn to G. S. Dudley)	[illegible]
Sheffield av, 176 feet n of Graceland, w f, 100x150 ft, dated Dec. 4, 1889 (S. A. Riddell to George Frank)	[illegible]
Jackson st, 75 ft w of Forty-third, s f, 75x121 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 13, 1889 (Gunderson & Gauger to J. Goedtner)	[illegible]
South Chicago av, bet Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth sts, n e f, 158 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11 (William V. Jacobs to R. U. Gordon)	[illegible]
Springer st, 154 ft w of Laurel, n f, 24x106 ft, dated Aug. 20, 1889 (O. M. Wells to A. Kasmarek)	[illegible]
Langley av, bet Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth sts, e f, 18x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (Caleb Snashall to E. Gehrmann)	[illegible]
Ewing st, 365 ft e of Halsted, s f, 50x118 ft, with 25x118 ft adjoining on Polk st, dated Jan. 29 (D. and P. Cooney to A. F. Risser)	[illegible]
Groveland Park av, 325 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 50x110 ft, dated Feb. 3 (F. B. Stowell to A. Batchelder)	[illegible]
Albany av, 50 ft n of Thirteenth st, e f, 50x144¾ ft, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (E. A. Cummings to Luke Coyne)	[illegible]
Twelfth st, 25 ft w of Troy, n f, 50x118 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (same to R. J. Coyne)	[illegible]
Hickory st, s e cor of Deering court, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (M. J. Creeden to M. McGilligott)	[illegible]
Oakenwald av, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, e f, 29x140 ft, improved, dated Jan. 28 (V. T. Persons to C. F. Livermore)	12,000
West Diversey st, s e cor of West Fifty-sixth, 30 acres, dated Dec. 2, 1889 (estate of J. B. M. Prower to Crane & Coombs)	[illegible]
Madison st, 225 ft w of Forty-second, n f, 25x121 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1889 (G. W. Russell to D. C. Roundy)	[illegible]
Pierce st, 201 ft e of Wright, n f, 30x124 ft, dated Jan. 28 (A. Anderson to Myren & Erickson)	[illegible]
Goodwin st, 115½ ft s of Argyle, e f, 50x153 ft, dated April 27, 1889 (W. C. Goudy to A. F. Portman)	[illegible]
Racine av, bet Garfield and Center st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 24 (F. Weidner to A. Biestke)	[illegible]
Tinkham av, n w and n e cor of Prince, 300x124 ft, dated Jan. 17 (T. J. Hannah to C. C. Hassinger)	[illegible]
Greenwood av, bet Western and Oakley, n f, Lot 5 of Lots 10 to 24, dated Feb. 1 (F. Campbell to R. Pinger)	[illegible]
Indiana av, s e cor of Seventy-third st, and ½ of 568x339 ft, dated Feb. 3 (M. G. and L. H. Cortright to F. I. Bennett)	[illegible]
Fifth av, 131¼ ft s of Swift place, e f, 24x125 ft, imp, dated Feb. 1 (E. C. Johnson to J. C. Newman)	[illegible]
Harvey st, 113 ft e of Hoyt, s f, 43x124 ft, dated Jan. 25 (J. L. Du Brenie to W. S. Lamoraux)	[illegible]
North Wood st, near Iowa, w f, 25x150 ft, imp, dated Feb. 3 (M. Hacker to P. Zappen Jr.)	[illegible]

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Yeaton st, n w cor of Wood, 220½x150 ft, by Thomas Galpin.

A Good Business in Pianos.

Messrs. Lyon & Healy are creating considerable stir in the local field with their superb display of fine pianos. Their warerooms, corner State and Monroe streets, contain some of the finest first-class instruments ever shown here, and they report having enjoyed a much better business the past month than during the corresponding period of '89. The pianos they are now selling include the Knabe, Steinway, Fischer, New England, Pease, and Lester—instruments to suit every taste and purse. They are now offering *special bargains in new Steinway* uprights and grands in order to close out this part of their stock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PARTIES WHO WERE SEEN TO PICK up $60 in gold in an envelope of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Feb. 1, please return to 37 22d-st., and receive liberal reward.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

158 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; also day board; meal tickets furnished.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM, front alcove, with board.

1411 WABASH-AV.—MADAME ELMER, FAMOUS fortune-teller; 50 cents to $1; ladies only.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 SINGLE ROOMS WITH first-class table.

2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE parlor; other rooms; with or without board.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove; also, single room, with excellent table.

North Side.

128½ AND 130 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT rooms, with board; newly furnished.

221 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT AND other well furnished rooms, with best of board. References.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT front room, elegantly furnished or unfurnished, with piano and first-class board. References.

278 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; references.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, with good board; reasonable terms.

398 E. CHICAGO-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED suite, alcove, and other rooms, with board; furnace.

Hotels.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe, entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms; 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, desire a home in private family; only those living in comfort and some style need reply; highest reference given and required; most any price will be paid. Address N 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN in private family; West Side; state full particulars. Q 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A HOME with private family, south of 35th-st. Refined people; home comforts essential. Call or address MISS RYLAND, 325 Dearborn-st., care Jewell & Co.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

L. L. MANTON, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Advice free. Business quietly transacted.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I have set prices on them. Address WHOUSKI, 456 State-st. Orders promptly attended.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. No agents.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 155 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st. Room 313; hours 2 to 5.

TYPEWRITERS.

BUY YOUR CARBON PAPER AND TYPEwriter ribbons from the manufacturer and save agents' commissions; send for sample sheets. JAMES BOUCHIER & CO., [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO has four years' experience in office work, on small salary where he can learn bookkeeping. H Q 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and stenographer. A1 city references. Address Q 100, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHANCE to secure a high grade stenographer of large experience; highest references. Q 75, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED traveling man to represent responsible house in the Northwest. Best of references furnished. HARRY B. HALL, Billings, Mont.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BAKER; FIRST-class; country preferred. Q 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (CLOAK cutter) wants work of any kind for a few weeks. Address Q 99, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NO. 1 COACHMAN IN first-class family only. Best of references. 351 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY coachman; thoroughly understands his business. City references; city or suburbs. Q 143, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOR-oughly capable and reliable seeks office employment. A1 city references. P 145, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ALL-round real estate man a position in a good down-town office. Address Q 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGE 20, salary no object; want experience in good paying small business. Q 139, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, willing young Swedish man, with the best city reference, to work in private family as man of all work, or porter, butler, etc. Address OSCAR JOHNSON, Box 974, South Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—FARM TO MANAGE BY a practical farmer and stock-raiser of 28 years' experience. Q 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO READ PROOF AND do literary work on weekly, trade, or other paper or monthly. Q 148, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TELEPHONE YOUR wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter; three years' experience in law office. Q 77, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL WORK in private family by intelligent girl. 3911 Wabash.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do light second work in a Christian family; South Side. References. M B 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. 1813 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL for second work or light housework. Call for two days at 3619 Vincennes-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE ENGLISH nurse, bottle baby. Reference. 559 Madison, Flat A.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN; a first-class laundress, who is willing to assist with second work. Call two days at 2971 State-st. upstairs.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established, well-known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER; INDUSTRIOUS young man for a manufacturing business in the jewelry line, who will have a chance to associate himself with the firm if found reliable; salary $60 per month to start; best reference required; state age, experience, and present employment. Q 71, Tribune office.

WANTED — FOR CLERICAL POSITION — A bright young man who is quick and accurate at figures; references required. Q 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 FOR OFFICE work. Must live at home and furnish reference. Apply from 7 to 9 this morning at 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BILL CLERK WITH SOME EXPERIence in wholesale drug business. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS old in office, 191 Michigan-av. JOHN W. MASURY & SON. Apply to M. E. Rose.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN WHOLESALE house as bookkeeper, etc.; must be first-class penman, quick and accurate at figures. And have good city reference. (Answer, stating where last employed, wages wanted, and age.) Q 78, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A TEA store; one living at home preferred; good penman; no others wanted. Q 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, CAPABLE, AND ENERgetic youth as assistant bookkeeper in wholesale house; state age, references, and salary expected. Q 142, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH UNITed Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle. Telephone.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter. Address in own handwriting, giving experience and salary wanted, Q 81, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter; one accustomed to railroad work preferred; state salary expected. Address Q 92, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN STENOGRAPHER, Caligraph or Remington, who understands German; salary $12. Address in own handwriting, Q 91, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A RAILROAD AND FACTORY SALESman for city and near-by trade to handle a line of staple goods in general use, and well known by all users of steam. Address Q 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN UNDER 30, OF GOOD EDUCAtion and address, to travel for a large and well-known manufacturing company, engaged in highest grade of artistic metal work; one having some technical knowledge preferred. Address, stating present and former occupation, salary expected for first year, and references, Q 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELERS TO CARRY VERY small side line of factory samples of shoes on 5 per cent. Send references. Shoe Manufacturers' Exchange, 37 Seitz Block, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—FURNITURE SALESMAN IN RETAIL furniture store, one who understands cutting carpets; must speak German; steady employment. Q 89, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS TRIMMER IN MERchant tailoring and to make himself generally useful. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER WHO CAN do plain engraving, for town in Wisconsin. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock today at STEIN & ELLBOGEN'S, 125 State-st.

WANTED—DECORATIVE PAINTER AND TWO boys over 15. TAYLOR, 214 S. Clinton-st.

Boys.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD for general office work; must be able to speak German. Address, stating references, etc., Q 55, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT NOT afraid of personal work in the field with fourth largest life-insurance company in existence. Address, with references, L 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 MEN TO FILL RESPONSIBLE positions; none but well educated men of good address need apply. For particulars call at 315 Wabash-av. and inquire for the undersigned. O. W. CLOSE.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—THE BEST MEN IN CHICAGO TO canvass for New York humorous weekly; large commissions. Call at 136 La Salle-st., Room 16.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability in responsible position outside. Chicago reference and bond required. 84, 236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH UNITed Stenographers' Assn. Telephone. 94 La Salle.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGrapher and caligraph operator; salary $8. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TYPEWRITER WITH MACHINE.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 Tacoma Building.

Domestics.

WANTED — 3035 MICHIGAN-AV. — EXPERIenced dining-room girl in first-class boarding-house.

WANTED—AT NO. 2 EAST 22D-ST., GIRL TO help at general housework in small family.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework; to such a Christian home; wages, $4.50; six in family. Address or call MRS. H., Box 33, Rogers Park.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—CHILDREN HOUSEKEEPER, COOKS, general nurse girls. 559 Madison, Flat A.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRL EXPERIENCED IN LABELing and wrapping bottles, folding circulars, and general work in patent-medicine office. Address in own handwriting, stating wages expected, Q 165, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART LADY CANVASSERS TO INtroduce the "Poucini Face Cream," a successful French preparation; best shown in this city; will pay $1 per day and 10 per cent commission to good parties. Address Q 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS LADY CANvassers. 70 State-st., Room 319.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, Room 20, 160 Dearborn-st. Telephone 866.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 523.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
Pleasantly-Located, Medium-Priced Residences.
ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD—
Frame house and 24-ft. lot.
WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, NEAR OAKLEY—
Frame house and 30-ft. lot.
WARREN-AV., NEAR ROBEY-ST.—
Frame house and 25-ft. lot.
PARK-AV., NEAR HOYNE—
Frame house and 35 feet.
The above are frame houses on large lots and in choice locations and are
PLEASANT HOMES FOR LITTLE MONEY.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
PLEASANT RESIDENCES.
Fronting Jefferson Park, corner residence with all modern improvements, steam heat, handsomely finished and complete.
Monroe-st., corner lot, brick house and barn; best for the price on Monroe-st.
Have large list of medium-priced residences.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
Corner residences specially suited for physicians.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
—ACRES—
—ACRES—
—ACRES—
15 acres at South Chicago, near Fort Wayne Railroad, between 87th and 89th-sts.
160 acres at Hegewisch, on the river, and crossed by three railroads.
5 acres on 49th-st. and Pan Handle Railroad.
100 acres on the Belt Road, near the Stickney tract.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
—WAREHOUSE SITE—
The best central location in the city for large warehouse; has both Eastern and Western railroad connections.
E. L. CANFIELD,
164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
HANDSOME WABASH-AV. RESIDENCE.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE.
50 ft. lot with large brick house and barn complete, and modern improvements. The best $25,000 residence on Wabash-av., south of 31st-st.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
CAPITALISTS, PLEASE NOTICE.
I have good investments in improved business and residence property near the following corners:
Jackson and Winchester, block of modern brick dwellings of 7 and 8 rooms each.
Chicago-av., near Leavitt, 2 lots, with large frame building; pay 10 per cent net.
Wells-st., near Chicago-av., 50-ft. lot, with brick building in stores and flats.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
MEDIUM-PRICED HOUSES.
Groveland Park-av., frame cottage.
37th-st., near Ellis-av., 7-room brick.
Have large list of medium-priced houses.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
COAL AND STONE DEALERS PLEASE NOTICE.
Lots on railroad track, well located, for
COAL AND STONE BUSINESS.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
Livermen and teaming companies please notice.
40-stall brick stable, with wagon room, hay-loft, etc.
Milkmen please notice.
House, lot, barn, etc., for milk depot.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Low-priced real estate.
SPECIAL BARGAINS in low-priced real estate.
Ashland-av., near Kinzie-st., lot.
266 Paulina-st., frame cottage.
909 Polk-st., near Leavitt, 8-room brick.
Lots near Sacramento-square and Garfield and Humboldt-boulevards.
Morgan-st., near Blue Island-av., frame house.
West Thirteenth-place, near Center-av., one lot.
Jackson-st., west of Rockwell, one lot.
Western-av., near Taylor-st., one lot.
Superior-st., corner Hoyne, two lots.
Harding-av., near Indiana, two lots.
I have large list of low-priced real estate, improved and vacant.
FLATS—Dwellings finished in flats for two and more families.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND LOW PRICES—
By H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.
10 ACRES on 93d and Western-av.
6 acres on the ridge, 91st, near Beverly Station.
10 acres adjoining Brainerd Station, C. & R. I. R. R.
10 acres S. Park-av., near 87th.
LOTS—All high and dry and cheap.
25x125, Loomis and 85th-st., $275 to $350.
50x125, Loomis, near 89th-st. depot, choice.
50x125, Halsted, between 54th and 55th, a bargain.
50x125, Trumbull-av., near 22d.
25x125, Robey and 54th-st.
HOUSES—We have two new 8-room houses just completed, with barns; lots 25x125; prices only $1,450; $200 cash, balance monthly; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—BY FRICKE BROS. & CO., 163 Randolph-st., Room 16:
WEST SIDE.
4 lots on Division-st., near Humboldt Park, each $1,700.
2 lots on Milwaukee-av., near Division, with 6 lots adjoining; suitable for large hall, etc; $16,000. Corner Centralia and Stave, 4 lots, 1 block from Milwaukee-av. cable-cars, $2,000. Bunch of 9 lots on Homer-st., half block west of Milwaukee-av., $6,500. And large choice of improved and unimproved on all good business and residence streets.
NORTH SIDE.
Lots near Lincoln Park on Clark, Frank, Diversey, Park-av., Deming, and Hampden-court, Wrightwood-av., $80 a foot and upward. Racine, near Garfield, 2 lots, $2,600. 250 ft. on Halsted, near Nellie, $65 a foot, and choice of business and residence lots; also improved properties at lowest market rates.
FRICKE BROS. & CO.,
163 Randolph-st.,
Room 16 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN FINE MODERN BUILT dwelling houses on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts.; lots 35x161, rock-face stone basement, pressed brick all around, slate roof, furnace and laundry in basement; kitchen, dining-room, reception-room, library, and parlors on first floor; 5 sleeping-rooms and bath-room on second floor, besides fine attic; all finished in red oak; price $10,000; terms ¼ cash, balance to suit purchaser. These houses have been built by the day. Take your architect along with you and see if he can buy a lot of this size and build you such a house for the price. Will be completed in about three weeks. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—
GOOD INVESTMENTS.
SINGLE NEW STORE, rented for five years to one tenant from May next; pays 7½ per cent net.
THREE BRICK STORES AND FLATS—A corner, well rented; will exchange for unimproved ground.
EAST FRONT, 24 or 48 feet, on State-st., near 34th.
J. P. WHITE & SON,
Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
$30,000—7½ PER CENT NET
INVESTMENT IN BUSINESS PROPERTY.
RENTED TO ONE TENANT FOR FIVE YEARS.
PARTICULARS TO BUYERS.
J. P. WHITE & SON,
ROOM 13, 95 AND 97 CLARK-ST.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE lots corner South Park-av. and 73d-st.
Two-story brick store 935 West Van Buren-st.
Nine-room brick house 693½ Monroe-st.
Latest modern stone front flats, 409 Marshfield-av.
Apply to owner, B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants: large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st.—A large list of strictly modern and first-class residences on all avenues and boulevards south. Also
A desirable piece of improved business property on East Madison-st. at $100,000; will pay 10 per cent gross on price asked.
185x180 ft., Drexel-boulevard, near Oakwood-blvd.
35 ft., Drexel-boulevard, near Oakwood-blvd.
90 ft., west front, Drexel-boulevard, near 40th, in lots to suit.
50 ft., e. f., Drexel-boulevard, near 42d; only $220.
50x250 ft., e. f., Drexel, near 45th-st.; bargain.
100x200 ft. cor. Drexel-boulevard; choice locality.
145 ft., Calumet-av., and near 41st-st.
106 ft., n. e. cor. 55th-st. and Jackson-av.
130 ft., s. w. cor. 55th and Ellis-av.
216 ft., n. f., 55th, between Greenwood and Lexington-avs.; lots to suit.
340x297 ft., n. e. corner Western-av. and Garfield-boulevard.
100 ft., s. e. cor. Monroe-av. and 55th-st.
150 ft., n. w. cor. 55th and Washington-av.
132 ft., e. f., Stanton-av., s. of 35th-st.; bargain.
55 ft., e. f., Stanton-av., s. of 37th-st.; bargain.
84 ft., Jefferson-av., n. of 51st-st., running through to Lake-av.; a bargain.
75 ft., e. f., Indiana-av., near 28th-st.; bargain.
134 ft., n. e. cor. Lake-av. and 37th-st.
Desirable residence, Lake-av., near 39th.
40 ft., w. f., Lake-av., near 45th.
50 ft., Ellis-av., near 40th.
111 ft., n. w. cor. Ellis-av. and 42d.
25x250 ft., e. f., Ellis-av., near 44th; bargain.
150 ft., s. w. cor. Ellis-av. and 53d-st.
113 ft., n. w. cor. Ellis-av. and 54th-st.
Desirable lots on Drexel-av., n. of 55th-st.
56 ft., 47th-st., near Woodlawn-av.
126 ft., s. w. cor. Woodlawn-av. and 47th-st.
198 ft., n. w. cor. Vincennes-av. and 49th-st.
198 ft., n. e. cor. Vincennes-av. and 48th-st.
150 ft., s. w. cor. Lexington-av. and 54th-place; also lots to suit on Greenwood-av. or Lexington-av.
Several pieces, Prairie-av., near 54th-st.
225 ft., s. e. cor. Prairie-av. and 58th-st.; bargain.
Cottage and lot, s. w. cor. South Park-av. and 30th-st.; $4,500.
2-story attic and cellar brick residence, Indiana-av. corner Eda-st.; $7,000; bargain.
8-room cottage and lot at Oakland; $2,800.
53 ft. 42d-st., between Ellis and Drexel-blvd.
A very choice five-acre tract, s. e. corner Stony Island-av. and 71st-st., in Hyde Park, Parkside Station, Ill. Cent. R. R., on opposite corner. Also choice 15-acre tract with large frontage on Archer-av., convenient to Grand Trunk R. R. and Santa Fe car-shops, at a bargain. And several acre tracts in new manufacturing district southwest.

FOR SALE—
OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION.
HIGH AND DRY.
Big bargains in lots
convenient to Illinois Central
and large factories.
Streets curbed and macadamized.
Water pipes and sewers in each lot.
Sidewalks laid.
Alleys improved,
and trees planted.
$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
ONE-TENTH DOWN.
BALANCE MONTHLY.
Call or send for free tickets.
See these lots before buying elsewhere.
Also lots from $200 upwards.
VAN VLISSINGEN,
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—MODERN BRICK HOUSE, NEAR Ellis Park, $7,500. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—234X264 FT. ON STATE-ST., N. W. cor 34th, extending through to Dearborn-st., or will lease for 99 years. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS—
BIG BARGAIN—
NEAR CORNER OF ARCHER AND HOYNE-AVS.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ELLIS-AV., NORTH OF Forty-seventh-st., 60x190 feet at $175 per foot.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2936 LAKE PARK-av., $10,500; will sell on any reasonable terms; open every day. Apply to
J. S. THOMAS.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS—
DREXEL-BLVD., near 44th-st., east front, brown stone house and barn, 70 feet ground. The most elegantly finished and decorated house (now completed) that has been for sale in Chicago for years; been one year in building; interior, 12 different kinds of woods; the Blodgett system of hot water heating; every modern improvement in construction. Price and details given at our office.
RHODES-AV., near 34th-st., east front, New Brunswick brown stone; near university grounds, which are being cleared for the erection of residences; 3 stories, 12 rooms, hardwood throughout, decorated walls; near steam and cable cars. Two houses, $11,000 and $12,000.
ELLIS-AV., near 54th-st., Dunreath stone first story, balance of wood, handsome new design, east front, 14 rooms, hardwood throughout; everything modern in finish. Two houses, each $9,000.
MADISON-AV. and 52d-st., s. e. corner, Dunreath, New Brunswick brown, blue and buff Bedford stone fronts, 10 rooms, hardwood finish throughout; ready to occupy at once. Prices, $8,000 to $9,000.
We have recently sold the 3 houses cor. Madison-av. and 53d-st.; the parties have been offered an advance over what they paid. Two $30,000 houses will be erected on opposite corners. If you want a bargain in a home don't fail to see these Fifty-second-st. houses. Plans and elevations at our office. The above are all new. We have a large list of desirable residences on the South Side boulevards and avenues at very reasonable prices.
GRIFFITH & ALLEN,
28 Montauk Block.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WE WOULD OFFER YOU A BALLOON RIDE TO THE CORNER OF 43D AND COLORADO-AV. ANY PLEASANT DAY IF IT WASN'T SO NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE AND COULD BE REACHED IN 20 MINUTES BY THE ELEGANT TRAINS OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE, WHICH GOES RIGHT TO THE PROPERTY. COLORADO-AV. IS BOUND TO BE A GREAT THOROUGHFARE WITH STREET-CAR LINES AND ELEVATED ROADS, AND IT WILL BE HARD TO GET BUILDING LOTS THEN FOR TWICE THE MONEY. VERY POPULAR NOW AND MEETING WITH LARGE SALES. ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN. WE WILL ALSO BUILD YOU A MODERN PRESSED-BRICK HOUSE ON THE SAME TERMS. HIGHER PRICES IN THE SPRING. AGENT IN THE DEPOT.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.,
AND 1979 W. MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—
MONROE-ST., near Kedzie-av., 50x193 feet; will sell at a bargain
MONROE-ST., near Kedzie-av., 73x193 feet, with frame house; $10,000.
MONROE-ST., near Homan, 50x180 feet; $90.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
145 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
252 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft. deep.
536 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—NOS. 110 LEAVITT-ST. AND 232 Hoyne-av., 8-room modern 2-story and cellar bricks, cheap. C. B. WILSON, Owner, 163 Washington-st., R. 13.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep to Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts.
E. & W. BATCHELLER,
209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR NOBLE-st., 25x145, alley, frame buildings; $5,650. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $80 PER FOOT; LOT, 50X90 feet, near corner of Jefferson and Fourteenth-sts. Q 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
272 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—1 LOT ON JACKson-st., near Washtenaw-av., at $975; worth $1,500. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WANT OFFER FOR DOUBLE FLAT on Campbell-av.; must be sold this week. Q 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. ASHLAND-BLVD. AND Monroe, 95 feet on Monroe, 100 on Ashland, 136 on Ogden. J. W. HEDENBERG, 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—989 LAWNDALE-AV., 8-ROOM BRICK, $2,800; 969 Central Park-av., 10-room brick, $4,000; large lot.
MEACHAM & WILSON,
232 La Salle-st., Room 81.

FOR SALE—268 FEET, CAMPBELL-AV., 10 LOTS; 2 corners; Harvard and Taylor-sts.; suitable for builder. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ON HUMBOLDT-BLVD., CORNER Western-av., 49x166, $1,300. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—10 lots, Hermitage-av. and Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, R. 6, 102 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VACANT CORNER ON ASTOR-ST.
H. F. WAITE, 7 Astor.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MECHANICS, BOOKKEEPERS, AND CLERKS.
Cheap and on easy terms. I have a number of houses arranged for one or two families on Garfield-boulevard or 55th-st., between State-st. and Michigan Southern and Rock Island railroad depot, fronting north on the boulevard, with all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures, furnace, and laundry, stone cellar, in fact, perfect in every way. I built these houses last summer, by the day, therefore they are perfectly free from moisture. The prices range from $6,000 to $8,500; quarter cash, balance to suit purchaser. Secure your family a home instead of paying rent. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' TIME, 6-ROOM COTtage, with bath-room, on Winter-st., near 56th; accessible by C. & E. I. Railroad, 28 trains daily, fare 5 cents; 2 blocks from horse-cars.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD BARGAIN—A NEW modern 9-room house, 2 parlors; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; hot and cold water connections; handy to two railroads and cable; lot 35x125; price, $5,700. Call for particulars and see photograph.
H. S. MERRITT & CO.,
Room 406, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ROBEY AND 80TH-STS.—20 ACRES belonging to non-resident, who offers at a price under the market; an unusual good bargain in this; personal investigation will so prove; the increased Pan-Handle suburban service referred to in Sunday's Tribune will advance the price of this property $500 per acre.
A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse cars; price $500 to $700 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE ON EASY payments on Sherman-st., near 53d; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; water-pipes, and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ENGLEWOOD LOTS.
2 lots on SHERMAN-ST., near C. & E. I. R. R. station,
$550 each.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO.,
126 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 90X125 ON s. w. cor. of May and 86th-sts. Make offer. TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 Tacoma Building.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—I have the exclusive sale of a very fine corner south of Forty-seventh-st., 100 feet front. A bargain.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—50x300 feet at $250 per foot.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, on Madison-av., cor. 73d-st., sidewalks and water-pipes laid, street macadamized; price $750 per lot; on easy payments.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOTS FOR THE MONEY in Hyde Park, on 63d-st., St. Lawrence, McChesney, and Vincennes-avs., from $625 up; long time and easy payments, or will build house and sell you cheaper than to pay rent.
CARTER & HOWELL,
551 39th-st., near Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF 43D-ST., A 2 flat modern frame house of 8 rooms each; rents for $50 per month.
S. B. KNOX & CO.,
225 Dearborn-st., Room 609.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER—MODERN houses; Hyde Park; easy terms.
J. A. COLEMAN 802 Tacoma Bdlg.

FOR SALE—LOT ON 54TH-PLACE, NEAR ELLIS-av.; a bargain. JAMES WADSWORTH, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—177X170 FT., INDIANA-AV., N. E. COR. 61st-st.; covered with fine trees; sewer, water, and newly-paved street. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN ON STONY ISLAND-AV., 50X190, BETWEEN 64TH AND 65TH-STS., FRONTING JACKSON PARK; ONLY $77 PER FOOT IF TAKEN AT ONCE. TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LOT ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 53D-st., well situated. JAMES WADSWORTH, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN STATION—63D-ST. BUSiness property; $75 today; cheap. S. F. BOUTON, 217 1st Nat'l Bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT ON STONY ISLAND-av., near Sixty-fourth-st. Box 130, La Grange, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON WOODLAWN-AV., BETWEEN 45th and 46th-sts., east front, 50 to 100 feet, $230.
E. W. DUPEE, 3528 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 4461 CHAMPLAIN-AV.—STONE front, 2 flats, 7 rooms each and basement; oak finish; all modern improvements; paved streets.
WM. McKAY, 4453 Champlain-av., rear.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED LOTS AT MORELand. Address Q 72, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — TO CLOSE AN ESTATE — TWO houses delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, within five minutes' walk of the depot; the houses are of eight and nine rooms respectively, recently built, and have all modern improvements and conveniences.
For particulars and cards to view call on WM. A. HAVEMEYER and N. W. MUNDY, Executors, 31 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNERS AT RIVERSIDE, adjoining best improvements, at a low price; acres at Riverside; some excellent bargains.
G. S. HUBBARD JR.,
Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,500—1,000 ACRES STOCK RANCH; all under 3-wire fence; 2 stone houses, large barn; three lasting springs; some good timber; clear title; Stanton County, Kansas.
$2,500—35 acres chicken or vegetable farm, fronting Desplaines River, twenty-six miles from Chicago, 1½ from depot; new 5-room house; fenced crossed with wire; 5 acres timber; great bargain.
T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
85 ACRES,
TOWN OF LAKE.
J. P. WHITE & SON,
ROOM 13, 95 AND 97 CLARK-ST.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE OF CALUmet Lake, opposite Pullman, fronting 1,320 ft. on 114th-st. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ROBEY AND 83D-STS.—10 ACRES. This tract has advantage of fronting on two half section line streets.
A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—18½ ACRES AT THE southeast corner of Paxton-av. and 77th-st.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED AND 97TH-STS.—10 ACRES, stations each on Rock Island and Eastern Illinois roads at 97th-st. Any one wanting either 5 or 10 acres at decided bargain will profit by an immediate investigation of this.
A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES FOR IMMEDIATE SUBDIvision and manufacturing sites in all parts of city. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LAFLIN AND 91ST-STS.—5 OR 10 ACRES. This property is ripe for subdivision; only 3 blocks from Brainerd Station on Rock Island road; 36 suburban trains daily; all acre tracts north subdivided and sold out; a special bargain offered.
A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—32 LOTS FOR $1,500.

A conservative and profitable investment by buying in Ogden Heights, Ogden, Utah. The Territory of Utah, unbounded in its resources, is developing rapidly, and with it the City of Ogden. This young giant of the West, wonderful in growth and enterprise, beautiful in location, the great railroad center of the intermountain region, is fast becoming the leading city between Denver and San Francisco. Ogden Heights is the most beautiful addition to the city and offers prospective large returns to those investing at present prices. The syndicate will only sell every other block, holding balance for higher prices. Full particulars will be furnished on request by
BINFORD & SPENCER,
1508 Lawrence-st.,
Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—SAFE INVESTMENTS—
I will guarantee your investments to double within five months if placed in property selected by me in Pierre, the Capital and coming Omaha of South Dakota.
Call at Room 46, No. 99 Madison-st., or 130 Dearborn.
Office hours, 12 to 3.
J. W. LOOFBOURROW.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS—
Stone buildings.
Flats and offices.
Houses at Hyde Park and Kenwood.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—FIVE TO TEN acres on South Side; state lowest price and terms. Q 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN HARrison-st. and Eldridge-court, 25 or 40 feet, vacant or improved. WM. BLAIR, 47 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A CHOICE PIECE OF UNIMPROVED real estate on South Side; will pay cash. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FOR CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY, A1 liquor store, stock, lease, and fixtures, valued at $6,000; will assume and pay some difference if wanted; state particulars. Q 30, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—40 ACRES ON FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., well located for subdivision; will take $30,000 in other property part payment, balance easy. Can make 100 per cent at retail. E. C. WARE, 95 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—160 ACRES IN INDIANA, 85 MILES from Chicago; take merchandise, live stock, Iowa and Missouri lands, or Chicago lots. P 20, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—22 LOTS, 60X120; 3 good houses, 2 of 4 rooms each, 1 of 7 rooms, extra good cellar, sheds, stable, corn cribs, chicken house, well, cistern, and store building, all nearly new; want stock of lumber or small farm. Address T. F. PIERSON, Box 9, De Witt, Ill.

I HAVE $2,000 EQUITY IN 60 FEET ON 49TH-ST., east of Grand-boulevard; I would like to exchange it for a house and lot worth $3,000 or $4,000; would give mortgage for the balance. H., Box 164, Post-Office.

ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS OF GENERAL merchandise in State to exchange for Chicago property; what have you to offer? Address Q 146, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID IMPROVED FARM in Dakota, with all the horses, cows, and implements; finest mineral spring well; $30 per acre; will exchange for suburban property.
Pierre, Dakota—Elegant little improved farm of — acres; nice house, barn, etc.; will sell cheap for cash or trade for Chicago property.
Fine farm of 480 acres, 300 improved; good two-story house, barns, well fenced, etc.; $7,000; close to Pierre; rich soil. THOMAS & CO., Licensed Brokers, 226 La Salle-st. and 5161 State-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR trade for houses and lots, cottages, or business property in Hyde Park, Town of Lake, or Englewood call and get our Hyde Park list at 5161 State-st. We have some fine properties, free of incumbrance; vacant lots, etc.; or if you want an improved farm from $2,000 to $40,000 call and get our farm list.
THOMAS & CO., Licensed Brokers,
5161 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST MILLINERY stores, in Altown, Illinois, with stock, fixtures, furniture, etc., established 10 years in same parties' hands, does a trade of $6,000 a year; half cash and half real estate will buy. Splendid running dry goods stock of $10,000, does a fine business; ½ cash and good real estate will buy. THOMAS, RICKETTS & CLARK, 226 La Salle-st. and 5161 State-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SOME CASH AND OTHER good property, from one to fourteen new two-story brick houses near Garfield Park. Houses have just been completed and are convenient to street-cars and the depot on N. W. R. R.
J. F. KEENEY, 86 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES of clear choice farming land for Chicago property. OWNER, 177 La Salle-st., Room 47.

TO EXCHANGE—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, and 3 lots, Centralia, and 40-acre farm, Vandalia, Illinois; all clear of incumbrance; value, $2,600. What have you? Address H Q 68, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A RANCH OF 480 ACRES NEAR O'Neill, Neb.; also 10 lots near Mount Greenwood. What have you? Address P 102, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE — EQUITIES IN real estates and homes in Chicago for stock of groceries. N 9, Tribune office.

WHO HAS STOCK OF WALL PAPER AND PICTure moldings to trade for suburban lots in La Grange? W. D. MAHON, Manistee, Mich.

250 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROVED ILLINOIS land to exchange for merchandise. Address Q 147, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

BUILDING MOVERS, NOTICE—A GOOD THREE-story frame building will be almost given away for the moving of it. Call and see it at No. 10 Peck-court.
H. E. BUCKLEN, Proprietor,
275 Michigan-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 LA SALLE-ST., have money to loan on city and north shore suburban property.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—Mortgage loans made on Chicago real estate at low rates of interest in sums to suit.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. JAMES LINDEN, 802 Tacoma Building.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT current rates. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 165 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion, 154 Washington-st.
Having an accumulation of money on hand this association is making loans at a low rate of premium, in sums to suit. No delay.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate and any available collateral.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, AND tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 73, 95 Washington-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE PLEASANT LITTLE BRICK cottage, No. 3237 Indiana-av.; hot and cold water, bath, and all conveniences; $30 per month until May 1. Inquire at the house or cashier Tribune office.

West Side.

FOR RENT—NOS. 110 S. LEAVITT-ST., 232 Hoyne-av., and 24 Pratt-place, all 8-room modern brick houses; in first-class repair. C. B. WILSON, owner, 163 Washington-st., R. 13.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE. 1181 WEST Van Buren-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN conveniences; 6-room flat; 4-room flat, with barn. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW "ARMOUR FLATS" NOW IN course of construction. Will be completed about March 1st and can be occupied rent free until May 1 by tenants taking a one or two years' lease. These flats contain 6 and 7 rooms each, with bath; ample closets, store-room, and coal vaults; furnished with set ranges, gas fixtures, etc.; finished in natural hardwood, and walls will be tinted throughout; rent from $17.50 to $32.50 per month; call on our agent, Mr. Dodge, at 407 33d-st., and he will give full information.
GEO. W. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle.

TO RENT | IN HODGES BUILDING, CORNER INdiana-av. and 22d-st., two good-sized, newly papered flats and one small flat; rent reasonable; elevator and janitor service. Apply at elevator of building or at 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

West Side.

TO RENT—$20—DESIRABLE—FURNISHED FLAT, 4 rooms; 14 Plum-st., near Harrison and Loomis. Apply at 383 West Madison.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, 3 AND 4 ROOMS EACH; new papered and painted; $9 and $10 each; located at 372 W. Lake-st. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"WAVERLY FLATS," 530 TO 536 LAKE-st., opposite Union Park, fine 8-room flats, $20 and $25; janitor service, etc. Apply to janitor, first floor 532, or W. GRAY BROWN, 786 Madison-st., corner Robey.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 221 MICHIGAN-av., first flat.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED elegantly, Michigan-av.; walking distance. Call at 167 Dearborn-st., Room 600.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN SORONTO BUILDING, 48 NORTH Clark-st.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month; steam heat and elevator service. Apply at Flat 61.

TO RENT—300 ERIE-ST., HANDSOME SINGLE rooms, heated, hot and cold water, bath, etc.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast, to single gentleman, in private family, Dearborn-av., near Elm-st. P 113, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—
MANUFACTURING BUILDING,
15, 17, 19, AND 21 NORTH CLINTON-ST.
Good light; steam power and heat; large freight elevators.
Four floors, 57x75. Basement, 75x150.
Three floors, 67½x75. One store, 16½x67½.
One store, 20x67½. One store, 18x67½.
Apply on premises between 9 and 11 o'clock a. m. to
W. A. STILES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT DOUBLE STORE IN new building on 12th-st boulevard, near Wood-st.; good location; splendid chance for right man to open up a business.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington.

FOR RENT—STORE—40 WEST MADISON-ST.; store room, rear 229 East Washington-st. Inquire JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS IN A NEW stone-front building on State-st., east front, between 47th and 48th-sts. Store and basement, $35 per month; suitable for almost any kind of business. Ten flats of 6 rooms each, with bath-room, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; rent from $22.50 to $25 per month; best arranged flats for the price in the city. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

North Side.

FOR RENT—STORES 246 AND 246½ N. CLARK-st.; good business location. E. BATCHELLER, Room 209 Chicago Opera-House Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED OFFICE; two rooms; best location in Chicago; between Randolph and Madison and Clark and Dearborn; rent only $25; rapid elevator; fire-proof building; everything first-class. Address Q 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE—FINE OFFICES and rooms at 167 Washington-st.; also a hall by the night. For particulars see rent cards.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS—
Two light corner lofts, 80x100 ft., first floor 20x100 and 50x20, with office; also basement 46x108; light and dry; will rent together or separate.
SHEEHAN HALL & CO., 132 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WANTED—A TENANT FOR A VERY fine hotel about to be erected on the corner of Rush and Ohio-sts., opposite McCormick fine apartment building.
J. F. KEENEY,
86 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

TO RENT—172 W. LAKE-ST.—LARGE BASEMENT with fine bake oven; suitable for bakery or storage. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS OR SPACE IN BUILDING southwest corner South Canal and Washington-sts.; power for manufacturing, elevator, etc.
SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS ON West Side, east of Ogden-av., between Harrison and Madison-sts., convenient to night cars; will pay $15; state full particulars and location. Address W S 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GOOD-PAYING TENant, 27 to 30 nice light rooms, corner preferred, for small European hotel, by May 1. Address S C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — COMFORTABLY FURnished single room; reasonable rent; not exceeding seven squares from Court-House; state where and how situated, and monthly rent. Address Room 36, 150 Washington-st.

WANTED — TO RENT — BY A MECHANICAL draughtsman, part of a down-town office. Q 96, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st.—Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4224.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Telephone 1475.

UNION PARK Storage Warehouse.	503 AND 505 CARROLL-AV. Private rooms, $1.50. Furniture moved; money loaned; tel. 7153.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN TO TRAVEL FOR THE FONTHILL NURsery of Canada. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian grown stock. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS WITH SOME money to sell profitable lines of goods in city or country; salable articles. Apply to H. H. BARBER, 199 Madison-st., 2d floor, Chicago, any afternoon, or address with postage.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP INTERESTS—WE HAVE SOME of the finest openings for business-men with money, from $5,000 to $50,000, in A1 manufacturing concern which will bear every investigation, and from $250 to $3,000 in store businesses, with stocks of goods, candy, cigar stores, sample rooms, etc. THOMAS & CO., 226 La Salle-st. and 5161 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $2,500 TO START manufacturing business in this city which will pay extraordinary. Q 73, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—100X100, N. W. CORNER W. WASHington-st. boulevard and May-st.; east and south front; 99 years without revaluation, $2,000 per year.
JOHN C. LONG, R. 18 Portland Block.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS AT $750 PER YEAR and taxes without revaluation, 50x125 feet; one of the finest lots on the South Side for a first-class family flat. If lessee will invest $20,000 in a building he can make 14 per cent net on his money.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUation, 35x104 feet, southwest corner Groveland-av. and 33d-st. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—HOPKINS & ROBINSON'S CASH register, perfect order, accurate, $85. POMEROY & SONS, 78 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD OFFICE DESK AND two chairs. 333 Phenix Building, corner Jackson and Clark.

WANTED — OFFICE FURNITURE; DOUBLE desk, single desk, tables, chairs. If cheap address quick Q 105, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. Car barns.

WANTED—A GLASS FRONT, CLOSE CARriage; three-quarters or full size; cheap for cash. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement. Best care. MRS. WIRCHMANN, successor to Mrs. Richer, 1629 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A BUSINESS that has been established for eleven years and is doing a good business and has made a fortune.
Must be sold on account of sickness; the stock consists of clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc.; and invoiced at $22,000.
Will sell for cash or take half cash and balance on time.
The owner can give satisfactory proof that the business pays from $10,000 to $12,000 yearly, and it is a good investment for any one wishing to go into the business.
None need answer except those who mean business. Address M D 99, Tribune office.

A NEW YORK THEATRICAL PRINTING COMpany desire to make an arrangement with a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm in Chicago to take charge of an agency for the exclusive sale of their Theatrical Stock Woodcuts and Stock Lithographs, suitable for all branches of the Show Business, including Society Western, and Standard Plays and Operas, and for the Variety, Burlesque, and Minstrel business.
A reliable dramatic agent or printer preferred.
Address all communications, with amount of commission required on sales, and all necessary particulars, to SHOW PRINTER, Station D, New York City.

A BUSINESS-MAN OF SOME MECHANICAL ability with $5,000 or more can obtain exclusive right to absolutely perfect automatic life-saving device for use in tall factories; thousands of dollars of damage suits have been saved by its use; no experiment; thoroughly tested; profits of manufacture large. Address, for particulars, Q 168, Tribune office.

A1 COALYARD, BUILDINGS, HORSES, WAGONS, stock, and effects, also Coal Exchange membership, doing a good trade; half interest or whole will be sold. THOMAS & CO., licensed brokers, 226 La Salle-st., Chicago, and 5161 State-st.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ENERGY WOULD like to invest $5,000, more or less, and services in some business. Address P 119, Tribune office.

A YOUNG BUSINESS-MAN WHO CAN INVEST $1,000 to $2,000 wants position with established firm or corporation in profitable business; answer wanted from substantial, legitimate concerns only; all communications confidential. Q 79, Tribune office.

CHICAGO BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 226 LA SALLE-st., and 5161 State-st., Hyde Park. Established 1868.

Special department for the sale and exchange of malt houses, breweries, and hotels.

Our Mr. Ricketts having for 25 years been engaged in the malting, brewery, and hotel business intends in conjunction with this agency to devote special attention for the disposal of malt houses, breweries, and hotels, or for the negotiation of partnership interests.

Agencies in Canada, New York, and London, England, will be established.

THOMAS, RICKETTS & CLARK,
Licensed Brokers.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTures to be removed; price $250; worth double the money. 757 West 22d-st.

DRUG STORE, SOUTH SIDE, FOR SALE—$30 TO $40 trade daily; limited competition; $5,000 cash; will not sell at inventory. Q 167, Tribune office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT OF 22 rooms making $150 a month over the rent; steam heat, elevator service, etc.; $500 down and balance on time will buy it.

Also flats of 7 rooms, bath-room and elegant pianoforte; cost $500; this furniture is also A1; cost $1,000 within a year; will sell for $550 cash.
THOMAS & CO., Licensed brokers,
226 La Salle and 5161 State-sts.

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FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF OWNer a stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods in first-class condition; located in town of 1,100 inhabitants in Southern Michigan, on L. S. & S. Mich. R. R.; no competition. Address
JAS. N. SHEAP,
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IF YOU WANT A BUSINESS OF ANY DESCRIPtion, either for money or property, from $250 to $30,000, we can fit you and lend you a little money if you are short. THOMAS, RICKETTS & CO., Licensed Brokers, 226 La Salle and 5161 State-st.

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MECHANICAL DRAWING, DESIGN, SPECIAL machinery, perfect inventions. WILLIAMS & CO., Room 29, 115 Adams-st.

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PARTIES WANTED WITH $300 CASH TO BUY half interest in good paying restaurant. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

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TWO SPLENDID LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING businesses, $15,000 and $8,000; you can buy for cash and real estate. THOMAS & CO. 5161 State and 226 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRINTING ESTABlishment with facilities for enlarging their business desires to negotiate with party who controls or can influence considerable trade, to whom an interest will be sold cheap or other arrangements made to suit. Q 141, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TO BUY GOOD SALOON BETWEEN Van Buren and Lake, east of Fifth-av.
BRIGGS & SMITH, 95 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 WITH SERVICES AND A COMPETENT man to manage a business of 22 years' standing, now being incorporated; salary $1,000 a year with share of profits and the position of Secretary or Manager. Address H Q 70, Tribune office.

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PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.
Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED AND suffering and believe that electricity might cure you, write or call for particulars of our home treatment appliances. Circular, examination, and diagnosis free. Home Treatment Electric Co., 191 Wabash-av., Chicago.

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DRUNKENNESS CURED.
Free information of a positive cure given by Capt. D. Y. BLACK, 204½ S. Clark-st., Room 6. Call or write

PERSONAL—LADIES, IF THERE IS ANY ARTIcle that you want and don't know where to procure it, call at the Bay State Bureau of Inquiry, 70 State-st., Room 319; it costs you nothing for information. No attention paid to inquiries by mail unless accompanied by stamp. MRS. LEE & KNAPP.

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AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

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Branches: New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin.
Conversational knowledge in shortest time.
Highest references. Trial lesson free.
Terms, $10.
Classes in formation in the suburbs.

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COOKING-STOVES, RANGES, HEATING STOVES, largest assortment and lowest prices in city.
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CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Telephone 1475. F. S. W., 83 E. Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. J. J. W., 3225 Calumet-av.

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FOR SALE—WANTED—BUYER FOR THE FEE of good business lot leased for 99 years at 6 per cent.
Six-story building secures ground rent and taxes.
—ABOUT $60,000.—
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Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE YEARS' LEASE AT A BARgain or will rent premises, with 11-room flat. At 2113 Wabash-av.

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AN IMMENSE MARVEL IS THE PREDICTIONS of this highly gifted young medium of Boston, Mme. La Donna; all call and have your fortune told. 219 Michigan-av., ground floor, opposite Auditorium. MME. LA DONNA.

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LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Sole representatives of
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS,
Which are the standard pianos of the world
Also
BEHNING & SONS',
Grand and upright,
GEORGE W. LYON PATENT,
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LESTER PIANOS,
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Vocalion and self-playing organs.
Renting, tuning, and repairing.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
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HALF A CENTURY OF HONOR.
Such is the record of the
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO.
FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
Constantly increasing in popularity,
THE EMERSON PIANOS.
AN INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS.
The New Scale
KIMBALL PIANOS.
Sold at manufacturer's prices.
THE SAVING OF HARD-EARNED DOLLARS
May be accomplished by purchasing one of
THE MANY SECOND-HAND PIANOS
of standard make such as
HALLET & DAVIS,
STEINWAY,
EMERSON,
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and others, which we are offering at
PRICES RANGING FROM $140 TO $250.
Others from $50 to $125. Organs $10 to $60.
ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
and sold on payments in a manner which is
A GUARANTY OF FAIR DEALING
namely:
AT ONE PRICE ONLY.
PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING. WRITTEN ESTIMATES FREE; OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
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NEW ENGLAND
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ARTISTIC DESIGNS.
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MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN PATENT SCREW STRINGER.
"The greatest improvement in piano building of the present age."
The MOST DURABLE PIANO manufactured.
The LEAST LIABLE to get out of TUNE.
The MOST REFINED and MUSICAL TONES.
The BEST is the CHEAPEST.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
The acknowledged STANDARD of EXCELLENCE.
New and attractive styles.
149 Wabash-av.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
223 STATE-ST. AND 233 WABASH-AV.
CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS.
New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists in the world.
GABLER PIANOS
In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood antique oak, and ebonized cases.
Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, G. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all.
NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICE—
FIRE! FIRE!
To close out the few Smith & Barnes upright pianos remaining that were slightly injured in the Exposition fire, we will dispose of them at second-hand prices. They have been thoroughly overhauled and refinished at the factory and are now in strictly first-class condition [illegible]. They make the choicest gifts. Also 1 Steinway, 1 Knabe, 1 Weber, 1 Hallet & Davis, and other pianos. Cash or easy payments. CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Are renowned for their pure tone, perfect action, elegant cases, and [illegible]. They are
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
Sold for cash or on easy time payments at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent money allowed on purchase. Second-hand Pianos and Organs at low prices.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 State-st.

LEFT WITH US ON SALE—Fine large upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $185; cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS IN fine condition. Chickering, Bauer, Emerson, Hallet & Davis, and others, square and upright and square; $75 up; easy payments.
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THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS are preferred by leading musicians; purchased by the highest musical authorities; received highest prize above all other pianos at the [illegible]. Steger pianos, fully guaranteed. Easy terms. See our list of bargains in second-hand pianos at big discount. STEGER & CO., S. E. corner Jackson, second floor, over the Hub.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO; A BARgain; $150; $10 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano in good order; open evenings.
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276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BIG BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND STANDard pianos, including Wheelock, Chickering, Weber, etc. Small payments if desired.
WHEELOCK & CO., 267 State-st.

TWO UPRIGHT PIANOS; YOUR CHOICE for $150; 7⅓ oct.; easy payments.
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$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $25 down, $5 monthly.
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BAUER UPRIGHT NEARLY NEW, 7⅓ OCtaves; $175; easy payments.
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$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings.
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THE CELEBRATED CONOVER BROTHERS' pianos in latest art designs. Fancy wood cases can be seen at Chicago Music Co., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments.
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276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$90, $125, $150, $185, AND $215 FOR UPRIGHT pianos; different makes; all in splendid condition and fully guaranteed; $5 monthly payments if desired. STEGER & CO., S. E. corner Jackson, over The Hub.

$125, $150, AND $200 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos [illegible]
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HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ octaves, triple strung; two large cabinet grands, $155 [illegible]
J. O. TWICHELL,
150 State-st.

$200 BUYS GABLER UPRIGHT PIANO, large size; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO IN GOOD condition; terms easy; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS—CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WESTERN BRANCH SECOND FLOOR 215 STATE.

$125 BUYS HALLET & DAVIS PIANO IN good [illegible]
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

5% BONDS.

Northwestern Bond & Trust Co.

$100, $500, $1,000,

6%

ILLINOIS FARM MORTGAGES,

$1,000 to $50,000.

SEND FOR LISTS.

PEARSONS & TAFT,

175-179 DEARBORN-ST.

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Choice Chicago Mortgages for Sale.

$20,000, 5 years, 5%. Property worth $65,000.

$15,000, 6 years, 5½%. Property worth $37,500.

$100,000 6% Mortgages.

In sums to suit, ready for delivery. These mortgages cover loans made by us on Chicago improved real estate and are high-grade investments.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,

Real Estate Board Building,

59 Dearborn-st.

All Aboard for Glen Ellyn

Thursday, February 6th,

Private Excursion Leaves Wells-st. Depot, via C. & N. W. R. R., returning at 2:40 p. m.

IF YOU are looking for AN INVESTMENT where you CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY INSIDE OF 90 DAYS join the party, HAVE A FREE RIDE, EAT ONE OF THE BEST DINNERS you ever sat down to in your life, view the GRANDEST SCENERY, drink of the FINEST MINERAL WATER ever analyzed—your choice of SIX different springs. Look over a subdivision ALL lying contiguous to a Grand Park of 165 ACRES that can NEVER have its equal on THIS Continent. Strong language, but PERSONAL inspection WILL SATISFY the MOST CREDULOUS. CALL at my Office, examine the BIRD'S-EYE and PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, receive a Blue-Print or Map giving you the NAME of the ACTUAL PURCHASER OF EACH ACRE, instead of being DEFACED by the stereotyped phrase, "sold," "sold," "sold."

SETH RIFORD,

Suite 44, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE,

AT LOW FIXED RENTAL,

For 99 Years Without Revaluation.

107x140 feet, with side alley, southeast corner Franklin-st. and Charles-place, in the wholesale district.

ALSO

161x189, north front, on Monroe-st., 100 feet west of Desplaines-st., with side and rear alley.

The above are offered at so low an annual rental that within five years a considerable bonus can doubtless be realized by the lessee for the leasehold, by reason of the enhanced value of the land.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WM. B. WALKER. JNO. H. WRENN.

Walker & Wrenn,

225 La Salle-st., Cor. Quincy,

Members New York Stock Exchange,

Bankers and Brokers.

Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission on New York Stock Exchange and carried on margins.

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Francis O. Lyman, } Late with Peabody,
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Real Estate Loans & Investments.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Business Property Managed.

1206 TACOMA BUILDING.

FOR SALE

In the Wholesale District, on the South Side.

A choice lot, containing 15,000 square feet, with light on three sides. Only $8 per square foot.

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A CHOICE CORNER

Within two blocks of the new Wisconsin Central Depot, 50x100. Very reasonable for a short time. This property is bound to improve, and will pay to investigate.

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BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

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BANKERS.

Buy and sell American Securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets. Negotiations of new loans a specialty.

DEPOSITS

Received one to three years' time: SECURED CERTIFICATES issued in amounts from $100 up. PERFECT SECURITY OFFERED and PROMPT PAYMENT ASSURED. These certificates bear interest at the rate of

10 Per Cent Per Annum,

Payable semi-annually. References furnished in all the Eastern States. Parties desiring to deposit may obtain more particular information of the

Mortgage Bank and Investment Co.,

Fargo, North Dakota.

Money to Loan

On Chicago business and residence properties, without delay, at lowest market rates. "On or before" privileges allowed on loans of $10,000 and upwards on exceptionally strong securities. Building loans a specialty.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,

59 Dearborn-st.

The "Chicago Stock Exchange."

Annual meeting for February 10th of the Stockholders of the Chicago Stock Exchange is postponed until further ordered.

J. J. RICHARDS, Prest.

February 1st, 1890.

CAUTION TO ALL.

The public are herewith notified not to buy or negotiate certificates of stock in the "Chicago Stock Exchange" numbered 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 71, 72, 73, 74, 80, payment of which having been stopped.

J. J. RICHARDS, Prest.

February 1st, 1890.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, January 10th, 1890.

To the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company: Notice is hereby given that the first regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the offices of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, February 12th, 1890, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed with the close of business January 18th, 1890, and reopened at the opening of business February 17th, 1890.

RICHARD C. HANNAH, Secretary.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,

201 Tacoma Building.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.

A. H. Andrews & Co.

Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago:

	Feb. 3.	Jan. 27.
New York	$107,116,922	$78,179,299
Boston	18,490,906	17,027,877
Chicago	12,748,000	11,684,000
Philadelphia	14,264,593	10,666,449
St. Louis	4,025,065	3,702,664
Baltimore	3,056,741	2,270,749
New Orleans	2,781,445	2,798,610

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 12½c premium; Boston, par to 5c discount; St. Louis, 40c premium.

The week opened with an active counter business at the banks. The demand for money showed an improvement over last week, and most of the banks reported applications for 6 per cent loans about equal to their supply of funds. A fair business was done in the renewal of thirty and sixty day loans. A better rate than 6 per cent was generally asked for, but there is no disposition on the part of the banks to shade that rate. Money is certainly plenty, but it is now settled that borrowers are to be disappointed in their expectation of a lower rate coming in with the new month. Call money at 6 per cent and 6@6½ for discounts are the rates which seem likely to prevail for a time. There was a better supply of commercial paper in the market yesterday and it was welcome. The supply of first-class paper has been unusually short so far this year—so short, in fact, that it has been taken by some as an indication of a restricted condition of the general business of the country. From now until April the supply of paper should continue to increase if general business is in a satisfactory state. Country banks continue liberal customers for good paper. Not only is our own market kept well cleaned up, but many active Western buyers are reported in the New York commercial paper market who are not usually found there. The country banks are now getting considerable deposits from the tax collectors, and their anxiety to have these funds earning something for the sixty or ninety days that they will hold them is one of the influences in the commercial paper market.

New York exchange was dull, with rates at 12½@25c premium. There was not much doing in sterling either, rates remaining unchanged at 483¼@483½ for sixty-day bills and 487¼@487½ for sight drafts.

The total bond sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were $97,000. The counter business in bonds yesterday at the banks was exceptionally heavy and confined principally to street railway bonds. The investment demand for good local bonds is in a decidedly healthy condition. On the Stock Exchange 2,305 shares of stock were sold. Prices were steady. Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company continues to lead the list and prices are held firm. Illinois Steel company was a shade lower. Following is the list of sales:

$55,000 West Chi. St. R. R. 1st m. 5s	100¼
5,000 N. Chi. City Ry. 4½s	98⅜
18,000 Chi. Gaslight and Coke Co.	93½@93⅜
19,000 Consumers' Gas 5s	88¾
50 shares Cal. Iron and Steel. b. 30	42½
930 shares Cal. and C. C. and D. Co.	50⅜@50⅝
200 shares Illinois Steel Co.	99⅞
50 shares National Railway Co.	115¼
715 shares West Chi. St. R. R.	94 @94½
125 shares Western Stone Co.	108½@108¾
35 shares West Chi. St. R. R.	94⅛@94½

The feature of the New York stock market was the weakness of Rock Island. Chicago was a heavy seller. The stock declined 3 points, to 92¾. It was a strong bear raid, and there were some indications of inside information that the public has not yet got hold of. Bear talk includes the issuing of more bonds, the passing of the next dividend, and generally a state of affairs such as the Atchison has passed through. The Rock Island, however, is quite a different road from the Atchison. It undoubtedly has built too much new road, and some of its feeders are probably proving an expensive drag, but the road on the whole runs through good fertile country, in all of which local business can be developed. Both President Cable and Vice-President Purdy emphatically deny that a new issue of bonds is to be made. They are non-committal as to the next dividend. Chicago & Eastern Illinois continued to be a weak spot in the market. It was semi-officially announced that the next dividend will be passed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The market this morning witnessed a bear "scoop" on a pretty large scale. Apparently the large bear contingent which had counted upon a break last week after the bank-wrecking disclosures and had put out large amounts of short stock in anticipation of such a drop was reduced to extreme measures at the closing of last week. The market had not gone down seriously, and some of their trader allies deserted Saturday and set to work covering in the coal stocks. In order to enable them to cover outstanding shorts to advantage in other stocks, chiefly the coalers, a vigorous attack was made this morning upon other points in the market. The bear raids centered in Rock Island and Chicago & Eastern Illinois, both of which developed little support. In the other grangers and in all stocks where strong resistance was not made there were declines. Cotton-Oil Trusts declined ¾, Chicago & Eastern Illinois common 2¼, preferred 7, Colorado Coal ⅛, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1, Rock Island 2⅜, St. Paul ⅛, Sugar Trusts 1¾, Tennessee Coal ⅛. This list is significant. On the other hand, Lackawanna gained ⅝, Pacific Mail ⅞, and Reading, New England, and Union Pacific showed advances over Saturday's closings.

The general tone of the afternoon market was much better, and, although transactions were small, there were evidences of covering. Rock Island and Sugar Trusts continued heavy, but the rest of the list, including even the Chicago & Eastern Illinois stocks, advanced materially above the low noon level. There was considerable realizing in Richmond Terminal in the last half hour on which the price declined nearly a point, but this was an exception.

Money on call easy at 3 to 6 per cent, last loan offered at 3½, closed offered at 3½. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾@6½. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at $4.83¾ for 60-day bills and $4.87¾ for the demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 254,489 shares, including: Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 3,120; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 23,220; Louisville & Nashville, 10,045; Missouri Pacific, 7,575; Northwestern, 5,100; Oregon Transcontinental, 3,033; Pacific Mail, 69,250; Reading, 25,200; Richmond & West Point, 3,337; St. Paul, 17,080; Union Pacific, 5,960.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 3	Closing Feb. 1.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	2,125	27½	26¾	27	......
Atlantic & Pac.	100	5	5	5	......
Atchison	2,660	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	......
Amn. Cable	10	86	86	86	82¾
C., B. & Q.	6,000	108	106⅝	106⅞	107¾
Canada Southern	1,950	55	54½	54½	55
Canadian Pacific	400	75	74¾	74¾	75
Ches. & Ohio	1,810	26	25¾	25¾	......
Do 1st pfd.	10	65	65	65	......
Do 2d pfd.	130	44	44	44	......
Col. Coal & I.	750	48⅝	48	48	......
C. & E. Illinois	3,020	30¼	26¼	28¾	49
Do pfd.	2,860	75½	70	73	80
Chic. Gas Trust	1,300	47½	47	47	77
C., C., C. & St. L.	985	72¼	72	72	47¼
Do pfd.	1,125	98½	97⅝	97⅞	73
D., L. & W.	22,670	137⅜	136⅜	136⅞	......
Del. & Hud.	125	151	151	151	136⅜
D. T. & Ft. W.	700	35¼	35¼	35¼	151⅛
Erie	2,915	27⅜	27	27	36
Hocking Valley	100	22	22	22	27¼
Illinois Central	245	119	119	119	......
Jersey Central	320	119½	119⅛	119⅛	......
K. & T.	1,914	9⅝	9	9⅛	120¼
Lake Shore	2,505	106½	106	106	10
Louis. & Nash.	10,025	89⅞	88⅞	89	106¾
*L. E. & W. pfd.	1,900	67½	66	66	89⅜
Lead Trust	15,238	21⅜	20¼	20¼	67⅜
Mo. Pacific	7,475	75	74½	74½	21½
Michigan Central	15	95¼	95¼	95¼	74⅝
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	100	12½	12½	12½	......
Mobile & Ohio	100	17	17	17	......
Northwestern	5,300	110⅜	109⅝	109⅝	111¼
New England	9,600	48⅜	48	48	48⅛
Northern Pacific	700	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	32¾
Do pfd.	1,000	75½	74⅞	75⅛	75⅛
Nor. & W. pfd.	300	62⅞	62⅜	62⅜	62⅝
N. Y. Central	265	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
N. Y., Sus. & W.	200	7½	7½	7½	......
Do pfd.	100	31	31	31	......
O. S. L.	100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	31⅛
O. Trans.	2,933	37½	36⅛	36⅝	54
O. Ry. & N. Co.	70	100¼	100¼	100¼	37¼
Ohio & Miss.	100	21½	21½	21½	100¼
Omaha com.	200	33	33	33	......
Pacific Mail	6,925	41	39⅝	39⅝	......
Pullman	200	190	190	190	39⅝
Peo., D. & E.	100	20¼	20	20	......
Reading	24,600	40¼	39¾	39¾	20
Rich. Term.	9,887	23¼	22⅜	22½	39¾
Do pfd.	400	78¾	77¾	78¾	23¼
Rock Island	38,625	95⅛	92¾	92⅞	......
Southern Pacific	300	34¼	34¼	34¼	95⅝
St. Paul	17,880	70⅜	69	69	34⅝
St. P. & Dul pfd.	100	85	85	85	70
Sugar Trust	19,225	63⅝	61¼	61½	......
Texas Pacific	1,160	22	21⅝	21⅝	63⅛
Tenn. Coal	914	85⅞	85	85	21⅝
Union Pacific	5,900	68⅛	67¼	67⅞	86
T. A. A. & N. M.	1,450	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	67¾
Wabash	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	36¼
Do pfd.	320	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	13¾
Western Union	2,585	85¼	84⅜	84⅜	28⅜
Wis. Central	1,150	33⅝	32⅞	33	85¼
Whisky Trust	350	40	40	40	33⅜

*Ex. div. 1 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	152	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	86

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	123	U. S. 4½s, reg.	103¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	123	U. S. 4½s, coup.	104½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 B& O5s ... 107¼	10000 NPa 1st cp ... 114¼
5000 C S 1st gtd ... 108	8000 NW con reg gold 120¾
8000 CNJ gm 5s ... 111¾	11000 Ol&WIstreg ctfs.
26000 C&Oconds ... 101¼@101⅛	
4000 CB&Q-NebEx 4s	4000 OgnImp 1st ... 84@84½
18000 CRI&P 6s ... 131	11000 OShrtL 6s ... 113¼@113½
5000 CHV&T 5s ... 78¾	5000 P&R gmts ... 86¾
5000 D&RG 4s ... 77⅝	5000 P&R 2d pfd ... 50
53000 EL&B 5s ... 103¼@104	20000 P&W 1st ... 81
10000 GBW&SPin ... 20	5000 R&WPT col tr 5s ... 81¼
5000 GC&SF trst trst ... 117¼	3000 R&WPTm tr 6s ... 100
15000 Housatonic 5s ... 113	5000 RioGW 1st ... 72¼@72½
5000 H & T C g m trst ... 75	11000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1886
2000 LS 1st reg ... 125¼	87½@87¾
5000 L S 2d cp ... 125¼	28000 StL&IM 5s ... 91@91¼
3000 LSL&T 1st ...	6000 SPM&M 1st cons ... 120
5000 LSoist ... 97¾	7000 Tex Pa 1st ... 92@92¼
2000 Met El 1st ... 113¾	51000 T Pac 2d inc ... 40¼@40¾
3000 MLS&W Ex 5s ... 103½	54000 Wab deb-Ser B
1000 MLS&W 1st—MD117	52¾@53¼
1000 M&SP1-C&PW 5s ... 108	42000 WabRR 1st ... 103¼@103⅝
1000 M&SP1-H&D 1s ... 122	5000 WabRR 2d ... 82
5000 M K&T g m 5s ... 64	16000 WS gtd 4s ... 105@105¼
10000 M K&T bd rights ... ¼	10000 WNY &P 2d ... 33¼@33½
5000 MoP tr 5s ... 100	4000 WUCol Trst 5s
5000 M&O gm ... 65	101¼@102
5000 NYO&W 1st ... 115¾	12000 WCCo inc ... 64¼

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 AC&P 1st ex in ... 95	6000 OrgImp 1st ... 103¾
26000 CNJ g m 5s ... 111⅝	6000 OR&N 1st ... 112
7000 CB&Q 7s ... 129½	1000 OSL 6s ... 113¾
2000 C&Illcns ... 120	1000 Ogn T 6s ... 105@105¼
2000 CP&SL 5s ... 94¼	45000 P of Mo 1s 4s ... 99¾
2000 CRI&P 5s rg 105½@105¾	1000 R&D 5s ... 90
10000 D&RG 4s ... 77⅜@77½	5000 R & W PT tr 6s ... 99¾
2000 D&M 1st—Dak D ... 105	1000 R&G W 1st ... 72¾
2000 GBW&SP in ... 20¼	10000 R W & O 1st ... 105
1000 I&GN cp 6s tr ... 75	5000 StJ&G I 1st ... 90
2000 Kan Pa 1st con ... 116	6000 StL&A T 1st ex cp 89¾
2000 KyCen 4s ... 84½	1000 StL&A T 2d ... 36
2000 KingsCo El 1st ... 105	3000 StL&A T H Dv bds 57
1000 L I g m 4s ... 98¼	20000 SPM&M 1st con 6s
1000 L & N g m 6s ... 113¾	119½@120
10000 L&N con ... 119	10000 Shen V 1st trst ... 116
5000 MLS&W Extn 4s	22000 T P 1st 5s ... 92⅜@92¼
102½@102¾	14000 T Pac 2d inc ... 40⅜@40⅝
2000 M K&T gn 5s ... 63⅞@64	6000 TStL &K C 1st ... 101
50000 M &K T bd rights ... ¼	5000 Wab deb—Ser B ... 53
50000 do (cash) ... ⅛	6000 WS gtd 4s ... 105¼
5000 M&O g m ... 65	2000 WNY&P 1st ... 95½
3000 M&E 2d ... 101¼	10000 WU Col Tr 5s
5000 NYO&W con 5s ... 97	101¾@102
2000 N Pa 1st cp ... 114⅜	4000 WCCo 1st ... 98¼
9000 NP&M 1st ... 106⅛	10000 WisCCo inc ... 64⅝

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 A&P inc ... 13	2000 OreImp 1st ... 103¾
2000 BCR&N 1st ... 98	2000 O S L 6s ... 113¾
5000 C &Oconds ... 101¼	5000 SoP of C 1st cn 5s 99¾
3000 C & M 1st ... 119	15000 P&R gm 4s ... 86⅜
10000 DBC&A 1st ... 100	7000 M&E 2d ... 142
4000 D&M 1st ... 107	7000 RioGW 1st ... 72
13000 D&M 1st-Dak D ... 106	5000 SL&AT 1st x cp ... 89¾
5000 FtW&Dist ... 104⅜	22000 StL&AT 2d ... 36@36⅛
17000 GBW&SP inc ... 21	10000 StL&AT H D bds ... 57
17000 L&N—P&A ... 1st	15000 StL&IM 5s ... 91¼
107@107⅛	10000 StL&IM-C&T 1s ... 104⅞
20000 L StL&T 1st ... 97	28000 Shen V 1st trst ... 116
35000 MLS&W Ex 5s	5000 Tex P 1st 5s ... 92¾
102⅝@103¼	10000 TPac 2d inc ... 40¼@40¾
2000 M&StPIs-LaCD ... 112¾	4000 T&O C 1st ... 103
3000 NPa Term 6s ... 104	5000 TStL & KC 1st ... 101
5000 M & O gm ... 64½	5000 Un E 1st ... 108¼
3000 M&E 2d ... 104¾	5000 UPa s f ... 116¼
15000 NYC 1st rg ... 140	21000 WabRR 1st ... 103⅝
5000 N&W-ClinchVD ... 100	10000 WabRR 2d ... 81⅜@81¾
1000 NPa 1st cp ... 114¼	10000 WS gtd 4s ... 105¼
1000 O&I W2d reorg ct ... 55	10000 Wis Cent 1st ... 98⅛
3000 O&StL 1st ... 75¼	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32¼
Bell Telephone	2	216	216	216	216
C., B. & Q.	2,400	108⅛	108⅛	105⅞	106⅞
C., B. & North	70	36	36	36	36
Mexican Cent	100	18	18	18	18
Sugar Trust	8,700	63½	63⅝	61⅛	61⅛
Union Pacific	1,200	67⅞	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

2000 Mex Cent 4s ... 38	6000 O S L 5s ... 94¼@94⅜
3000 C B & N deb 6s ... 91	7000 Vermont 5s ... 88
2000 N Eng 2d ... 18	3000 O S L 6s ... 113
45000 Atch 4s ... 85⅞@85⅞	5000 Mex Cent 2d inc ... 21⅛
16302 Atch inc ... 55⅛@55⅜	7000 K M & B 5s ... 99½

Money at the clearing-house is 3 per cent, call loans are 4@5½ per cent, and time paper is 4½@5½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 55⅛@55¼; Reading, 19 13-16@19⅞; Lehigh Valley, 53@53¼; Reading general 4s, 86⅜@87; Reading first preferred, 70@70¼; Reading second preferred, 50½@51; Reading third preferred, 42⅝@43.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Consols closed at 97 1-16 for money and 97 9-16 for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35¼; Canadian Pacific, 76⅞; Erie, 27⅜; Erie seconds, 104; Mexican ordinary, 38⅝; St. Paul common, 71⅝; New York Central, 109⅜; Pennsylvania, 56⅜; Reading, 20¼; Mexican Central, new 4s, 72⅜.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £42,000. Bar silver, 44s 2d per ounce.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 65s for the account.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 5,400,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.05; Amador, $1.00; Aspen, $7.00; Caledonia B. H., $1.25; Con California and Virginia, $4.60; Commonwealth, $3.00; Comstock t. bd., $30.50; Comstock t. scp., $31.00; Deadwood Ter., $1.50; El Cristo, $1.70; Home Stake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $2.40; Ophir, $3.50; Sutter Creek, $3.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Closing prices: Santa Fe Copper, $1.35; Allouez Mining company (new), $2.00; Calumet & Hecla, $2.55; Franklin, $14.00; Huron, $3.50; Osceola, $28.75; Pewabic (new), $9.75; Quincy, $71.00; Bell Telephone, $216.00; Tamarack, $157.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active than the average of last week and the price changes were small, quotations being kept in a narrow rut apparently by the sale of privileges on grian if not on provisions. The skies were overcast so deeply as to suggest a London fog in November, and this tended to prevent trading in sample lots, as it was difficult to judge of their value.

The estimate was made last week that not far from 30,000 tcs lard in this city are on dock or in vessel awaiting the opening of navigation. There must be some mistake about this. A search has been made, which resulted in the finding of only about 1,500 tcs that are thus put out of the count, which is limited to stocks in regular warehouses. The point is one of considerable interest to the trade, as lard thus lying perdue could be added to regular stocks at a moderate expense for reinspection and transfer and in any event would reappear in the visible supply of this continent on arrival at the seaboard in the spring.

The stocks of provisions here are not far from what was expected to show up in the count which is made at the close of each month; but the aggregate is a large one, exceeding by 53 per cent the stocks of a year ago. It is, however, not forgotten by the trade that the packing of this city last winter was unusually light, mostly because of a small hog crop, and that stocks are not relatively large when account is taken of the increase in production. The demand for consumption has been active all through the season, except that the foreigners took hold sparingly for about a couple of weeks round the time of the Christmas holidays.

Minneapolis reports that stocks of wheat in private elevators in that city decreased 265,000 bu during last week.

An old member of the Board of Trade characterizes as a practical fraud the "white spring" wheat about which so much has been said recently. It is a spring wheat sown in the fall and the flour is good for little except to dust the dough board of the baker. It was sown as an experiment, and the grain ought never to be admitted into a speculative grade. He thinks, however, that the 80,000 bu or more in store here at the present time is only kept as a foil to prevent the removal of good wheat out of the houses where it is paying storage at the rate of ¼c per bu for each ten days.

"Another promise of a cold wave." Is this one spoken to the ear only to be broken to the hope of those who want the mercury to sink below the zero mark?

It was reported that about 280,000 bu wheat were taken in Baltimore and New York for export, 48,000 bu corn taken in New York for do, and 70,000 bu corn shipped from New Orleans for European ports. Also that last week ten cargoes of wheat cleared from San Francisco.

The wheat crop of Kentucky is reported to be looking fine, and one report from Iowa may be taken as authorizing the ridiculous inference that spring wheat is looking well in that State.

The total receipts of cotton at delivery points in the United States during the last five months are reported as 4,945,131 bales, against 4,428,509 bales for the same months one year previously.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull, with no quoted changes in prices, but the later feeling was firm among holders if not particularly so with buyers.

Wheat was less active, at about the range of Saturday. It was strong early, Liverpool being quoted as "tending up" and New York was firmer because of decreasing stocks there, which gave a larger decrease to the entire visible supply than had been generally looked for. Good buying was the rule here, led by Jones-Kennett, Jackson, Lindblom, Brosseau, Cobb, and Baxter, and it looked as if the market would have registered a sharp advance but for free selling by Pardridge and brokers supposed to be acting for him. They offered so much at and near the top that buyers fell back and tameness became the dominant feature of the pit till late in the session. Then the report of large export takings at the seaboard, with a quotation of ¼@½d advance in Liverpool, caused good buying, prominent among which was the filling of New York orders through Logan. May opened unchanged at 78½c, advanced to 78¾c bid, fell back to "first principles," and improved to 79c, closing at the outside asked, with this month at 4¾c discount, June at 79c bid, and July at 77¼c bid. No. 2 in store was nominal at 74⅞@75⅛c. Free-on-board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 66½@73½c, No. 3 spring at 64c, and No. 4 do at 52@61c. Total cash sales, 37 cars.

Corn was dull with few features. The principal fact of the day was a decline in futures to the lowest point yet touched on the crop. It was due to moderate selling for country account, led by Logan, and apparently much more would have been sold but for the difficulty of finding buyers without forcing a considerable break. The agitation for lower freight rates from points in Nebraska and Kansas induced a fear of larger arrivals than will be wanted, and this was the cause of the heavy feeling. But there was a fair demand by shippers, which kept up sample lots to about former prices, and the offerings were not large. May opened ⅛c higher, at 31½c, declined to 31¼c bid, and closed at 31⅜c, with this month at 2¾c discount. April sold at 30½@30⅝c, June at 31⅝@31½c, and July at 32@32⅛c. In store and to go there sold at 28⅝@28¾c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, with No. 3 nominal at 25¾@26¼c. Sample sales were at 25½@26¼c for No. 4 mixed, and 27@28¾c for good to fancy No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales 224 cars and 10,000 bu.

Trading in oats was altogether in May, which received fair attention from the shorts, with some inquiry from outsiders, who it was believed were buying in anticipation of a possible squeeze, with prices irregularly stronger to ⅛@¼c higher. Among the buyers were Schwartz, Baldwin, Eggleston, and Baxter, with Hess, Warren, and Weare included in the sellers. May advanced ¼c to 22½@22⅝c, closing at 22½c bid, with opening trades at 22⅜c, June being ⅛c discount. February was inactive around 21c, and while there was no business in cash oats on the regular market, samples were in good demand and firmer. Free on board lots sold at 20½@22c for No. 3 mixed, 22@22¾c for do white, 21½@22¼c for No. 2 mixed, and 22½@23¼c for No. 2 white and barley oats. Total cash sales, 156 cars.

Rye proved weaker, with a final decline of ½c from recent prices. The weekly statement showed an increase in local stocks and afloat of 88,989 bu, the shipping demand was tame, and there was some inclination to sell May, which closed at 46½c, after earlier trading at 46¾c. Cash sales were chiefly to go to store, with No. 2 at 43½c early to 43c, and samples dull and quotable at the usual premium over No. 2 in store in practically an unchanged market. Barley was in practically an unchanged market. The dark weather was unfavorable to the sale of samples, and buyers were indifferent. Sales of on board lots sold at 27@45c [illegible] No. 4.

Provisions were quiet, but firm, in sympathy with the fact that the supply of hogs was lighter than for the corresponding day last week, and the reported stocks of product were not larger. Hutchinson bought about 5,000 [illegible] lbs ribs. The former was also bought by Helmholtz, and Norton-Worthington were the principal sellers of the latter. Pork opened 2½c higher at $10.07½ for May, advanced irregularly to $10.20, and closed at $10.15 bid, with March at 22½c discount. July was quoted at $10.25@10.30. Lard sold 2½c higher at $6.02½@6.05 for May, and closed steady at the range, with this month at about 20c discount. July was quoted at $6.15@6.17½, and the year was held at $5.85. Ribs sold 5c higher at $4.95@4.97½ for May, closing at the inside bid, with March at $4.82½ and cash lots at $4.75@4.85. Cash sales included 1,500 tcs lard at $5.82½@5.85, 125 tcs S. P. hams, 20 lbs, at 7½c, 25,000 lbs S. P. bellies, 10 lbs, at 6¼c, and 100,000 lbs short ribs, average 60 lbs, at $5.82½ loose.

Millstuff offerings were slightly larger, but owing to an accumulation of buying orders which could not be filled last week because of the scarcity, prices ruled fully steady at the advance, with bran in some instances 50c higher. Sales were at $9.00@10.00, with middlings at $9.50@10.00.

Flaxseed was ½c higher, with sparing sales of No. 1 on track at $1.37½. Only a part of the twenty cars inspected in appeared on the open market, and the demand seemed to be rather restricted, with local crushers well supplied and indifferent. May was salable at $1.42 and held a trifle above that. Timothy seed averaged weak to ½c lower, with $1.28½ paid for several cars of March, and other futures neglected and not named. Cash offerings were large, and dealers wanted moderate quantities of good country seed at $1.18@1.24. Poor to high grade sold at $1.00@1.25½. Clover seed was practically steady, with $3.35 paid for February and little apparent desire to trade for future account. Bag lots sold at $2.25@3.40 for poor to choice.

The street produce markets were quiet and in much the same position as at the close of last week, with poultry in rather light supply and steady when attractive, eggs weaker, and game dull. Receipts of potatoes have shown a falling off recently, and moderate firmness is the rule, with an occasional inquiry noted for Early Rose variety for seed purposes. Other vegetables were quiet and fruits firmly held. Pig lead continued dull, with only a light inquiry, the market closing at $3.65. Everett & Post report a probable shortage in bullion supplies in the Far West, and that at no point is there an accumulation of stock except at the several centers, which is mostly the old Corwith stock, and apparently for the time being unavailable.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 74¾	74⅛@ 75⅛	$ 75¼
May	78⅝	78½@ 79	79
July	76⅞	76¾@ 77⅜	77¼
CORN.			
February	$ 28⅝	$ 28⅝@ 28⅝	$ 28⅝
May	31⅜	31¼@ 31½	31⅜
July	32	32 @ 32⅛	32
OATS.			
February	$ 20¾	..... @	21
May	22	22⅜@ 22⅝	22½
June	22	22¼@ 22⅜	22⅜
MESS PORK.			
February	$ 9.70	$ 9.82½@ 9.85	$ 9.82½
May	10.05	10.07½@10.20	10.15
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
March	$ 5.87½	$ 5.87½@ 5.90	$ 5.90
May	6.00	6.02½@ 6.05	6.02½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 4.75	$ 4.80@	$ 4.80
May	4.92½	4.95@ 4.97½	4.95

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	May.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 96¾	$ 1.00	90¼
No. 2 corn	35⅛	36¾	......
No. 2 oats	25¼	27⅜	......
Mess pork	11.37½	11.67½	......
Lard	6.90	7.02½	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	16	18	12	46
Spring wheat	20	3	8	31
Corn	17	137	74	228
Oats	77	112	1	190
Rye	5	1	......	6
Barley	......	44	14	58
Total	135	315	109	559

Inspected out: 28,255 bu wheat, 1,767 bu corn, 3,884 bu oats, and 9,667 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 54 cars of wheat, 350 cars corn, 227 cars oats, and 30,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.
Flour, brls	16,903	6,222	16,515	5,538
Wheat, bu	15,658	9,292	10,586	7,430
Corn, bu	121,564	143,845	188,946	108,798
Oats, bu	173,191	122,617	168,122	81,452
Rye, bu	8,634	3,134	2,246	1,005
Barley, bu	46,906	56,883	35,395	24,197
Grass seed, lbs	434,613	305,110	373,868	188,101
Flaxseed, bu	4,571	2,419	4,999	980
Broom-corn, lbs	47,200	6,000	27,882	41,911
Cheese, lbs	77,940	70,540	115,770	81,640
Butter, lbs	368,310	384,722	672,449	366,686
Hides, lbs	328,846	311,785	889,760	699,260
Wool, lbs	1,170	16,704	34,100	146,515

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 3.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 1.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 3.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 1.
Western.				
Chicago	15,658	25,946	10,586	17,190
Milwaukee	11,000	13,650	550	......
St. Louis	32,000	23,000	12,000	3,000
Toledo	5,432	5,368	4,700	3,600
Detroit	13,629	895	10,946	7,247
Peoria	5,000	2,500	1,000	2,000
Minneapolis	111,000	97,125	13,440	16,800
Duluth	3,612	12,475	1,667	1,321
Total	197,331	185,959	54,889	51,167
Eastern.				
New York	13,700	3,925	......	......
Philadelphia	2,233	7,095	338	74,472
Baltimore	6,539	16,766	......	4,450 97,982
Total	27,472	27,786	338	176,904
Grand total	224,803	213,745	55,227	228,071
Same days 1889	216,239	149,436	97,503	134,239

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of last week:

	Feb. 1, 1890.	Jan. 25, 1890.	Jan. 18, 1890.	Feb. 2, 1889.
Wheat, bu	5,375,480	5,314,646	5,273,858	4,438,327
Corn, bu	2,551,727	2,388,558	2,310,885	2,472,665
Oats, bu	1,660,371	1,646,867	1,778,103	3,414,703
Rye, bu	686,102	597,113	564,211	840,324
Barley, bu	256,289	276,330	299,196	211,094
Total	10,529,969	10,223,514	10,226,253	11,377,113

These figures show an increase during the week of 60,834 bu wheat, 163,189 bu corn, 13,504 bu oats, and 88,989 bu rye, and a decrease of 20,061 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain.

	Feb. 1, 1890.	Jan. 25, 1890.	Jan. 18, 1890.	Feb. 2, 1889.
Wheat, bu	31,488,665	31,943,205	32,518,344	34,875,548
Corn, bu	11,918,762	11,666,282	11,195,519	13,376,956
Oats, bu	5,156,736	4,867,907	5,037,036	8,074,797
Rye, bu	1,512,716	1,419,465	1,328,533	1,626,242
Barley, bu	1,893,611	1,948,725	2,142,796	2,283,429

These figures show an increase during the week of 252,480 bu corn, 288,829 bu oats, and 93,251 bu rye, and a decrease of 454,540 bu wheat, and 55,114 bu barley.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Feb. 1, 1890.	Jan. 25, 1890.	Feb. 2, 1889.
Flour, brls	162,100	180,900	140,500
Wheat, bu	156,400	198,500	111,500
Corn, bu	2,028,400	1,630,000	2,704,000
Oats, bu	170,900	542,700	3,600
Pork, brls	7,960	7,500	6,570
Lard, lbs	7,911,100	10,328,400	11,881,300
Bacon, lbs	11,885,600	9,814,400	8,291,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Only a moderate inquiry existed, and that was chiefly for the finer grades, suitable for table use, with poor and common lots dull and only steady at a low range of prices: Choice Western creamery, 25@25½c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 26½@27½c; fair to good, 21@24c; good to fine dairies, 17@20c; rolls, 8@10c; packing stock, 5@6c.

CHEESE—Though quiet, finely autumn made goods were firmly held, with Young Americas in rather light supply. Low grades and hard skims were dull. Some light skims were worked as good goods, at prices slightly below the subjoined quotations for strictly choice: Full cream autumn-made cheddars, 9¾c per lb; do twins, 9¾@9⅞c; Young Americas, 10¼@10¾c; 1-lb skims, 7½@8½c; low grades, 4@7c; Swiss No. 1, 9¾@10c; brick, full cream, 8½@9½c.

EGGS—Offerings were ample, and the market easy and unsettled, with guaranteed fresh stock held in small lots as high as 13½@14c per doz, while sales in a jobbing way, including perhaps more or less quantities of held eggs, were obtained at 12½@13c.

GAME—Legitimate offerings were confined to water fowl, rabbits, and large game, with prices usually steady. No particular animation was present. Quotations: Mallard ducks, $3.75@4.50 per doz; do teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.50@1.75; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 7½@9c per lb; bear saddles, 9@11c; rabbits, 35@50c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Were steady, with cranberries in light supply, chiefly bell and cherries. California oranges were in moderate request, with the trade rather favoring the Floridas. Quotations: Apples—Good to choice Northern spy, Baldwin, and greenings, $2.75@3.25 per brl in car-lots; common varieties, $2.00@2.50; fine to fancy eating apples, ex-store, $3.25@4.00; bell and cherry cranberries, $9.00 per brl; bugles, $10.00@11.00; Florida oranges, $3.50@4.00 per box; Valencias, $5.00@5.25; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.50.

HAY—While there was no real decline, the market was slow and dull, under liberal offerings and a slack demand. Sales were: On track, 1 car No. 1 timothy at $9.25; 25 cars upland prairie at $4.50@8.50. Receipts, 440 tons; shipments, 53 tons.

HIDES—No essential change was reported, with a moderate business at former quotations: Green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2, 3¾c; No. 1 calf, 4½@5c; No. 2 do, 3¾c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

POTATOES—Really choice to fancy stock was in rather light supply, ruling firmer. Quotations: Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 41@45c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 38@42; rose, 35@40c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 30@35c.

POULTRY—The moist weather was against the trade in dressed fowls, with much of the supply unattractive. Really choice poultry sold readily at last week's closing prices, as the offerings were not large. Quotations: Dressed poultry—Good to choice chickens, 8@8½c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 12½@13½c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, 7@7½c; live fowls at 1@2c discount.

VEGETABLES—A moderate business was done, with prices not essentially changed. Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; cabbages, $5.00@8.00 per 100; celery, 20@30c per doz; onions, $3.00@3.50 per brl; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 25@30c per bu; cucumbers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; lettuce, $3.50@4.00 per brl; radishes, 25@35c per doz; spinach, 35@75c per box.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 3	17,500	200	20,500	7,000
Monday, Jan. 27	11,307	286	27,875	7,078
Total last week	53,348	1,258	156,386	47,908
Previous week	62,632	1,442	194,094	50,443
Same week, 1889	47,189	1,015	117,637	40,483
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 3	5,500	100	7,200	3,000
Monday, Jan. 27	3,067	85	3,925	2,116
Total last week	25,270	450	34,877	18,292
Previous week	23,224	432	31,280	13,682
Same week, 1889	21,227	381	35,271	20,150

Charlie Mallory said: "Receipts of hogs for February will not run over 500,000, and I think prices will average higher throughout the month." Receipts of hogs at Chicago yesterday were 5,200 smaller than one week ago yesterday—40,300—were 10,000 smaller than one week ago and 2,400 smaller than one year ago.

CATTLE—The run of cattle yesterday was very large, but the supply of fancy cattle was very small. Such grades sold at full former prices at $5.00@5.25, but other grades ruled 5@10c lower. The general market was about 10c lower for native steers and a shade lower for native butcher stock. Exporters bought quite a good many cattle at $4.25@4.70. A car-load of 1,456-lb steers sold to a Baltimore shipper at $5.25 and some 1,512-lb steers at $5.00. Comparatively few cattle sold above $4.55. The highest paid by dressed-beef men was $4.70. They bought one lot of 199 head averaging 1,338 lbs at $4.65. Shippers bought largely at $3.85@4.20. Dressed-beef men purchased principally at $3.50@4.15. Some 1,071-lb cows sold at $3.40 and 1,582-lb stags at $3.75. Comparatively few steers sold below $3.25. Some 1,001-lb Texas cattle sold at $2.90 and a lot averaging 1,133 lbs at $3.40. Native cows sold at $1.25@2.95, largely at $1.75@2.40. Bulls sold at $2.00@3.40. Stock cattle sold at $2.35@3.40, principally at $2.80@3.25. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$5.20@5.40
Choice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs.	4.40@5.10
Fair to good, 1,150@1,350 lbs.	3.45@4.45
Common steers	2.75@3.45
Fancy cows and heifers	2.60@3.00
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs.	1.45@2.55
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs.	1.25@3.25
Stockers and feeders	2.30@3.50

HOGS—The hog market yesterday ruled strong and fully 5c higher. Receipts were short of expectations. The quality was up to the recent Monday average. Packers and shippers bought freely to the extent of the offerings, and a good clearance was made. Heavy sold at $3.75@4.05, principally at $3.87½@3.95; mixed, $3.75@3.95, bulk at $3.85@3.92½; light sold at $3.70@3.95, bulk at $3.80@3.90; pigs averaging 80@130 lbs sold at $3.00@3.85.

SHEEP—The supply was moderate yesterday, but the demand was slow and values ruled a shade lower. Sheep and lambs mixed, averaging 101 lbs, sold at $6.12½. Some 110-lb native sheep sold at $5.90. Natives averaging 69@116 lbs sold at $3.25@5.50. Westerns averaging 71@117 lbs sold at $3.00@5.62½, chiefly at $5.25@5.50. Western lambs averaging 54@66 lbs sold at $4.50@5.60.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,800, making 9,560 for the week. Fresh arrivals included 126 car-loads for slaughterers direct, 72 car-loads for exportation alive and dead, and barely 27 car-loads to be sold. They changed hands at full former prices, including ordinary to choice steers at $3.60@5.25 per 100 lbs; oxen at $3.25@4.25; bulls at $2.25@3.00. The week's shipments were 1,640 beeves and 10,340 quarters of beef. Today's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerated beef firm at 9c per lb. Calves—Receipts, 580, making 1,500 for the week. Demand weak at 5@8c per lb for veals and at 2¼@3¼c for grassers and Western calves.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,900, making 28,400 for the week. Sheep were about steady at $4.50@6.50 per 100 lbs for poorest to best. Lambs dull and easier at $5.65@7.37½.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,300, making 42,700 for the week. None offered alive. Nominally quiet and steady at $3.90@4.20 per 100 lbs.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700; market slow. Best steers 5c lower; butchers' stuff off 5@15c. Prime 1,300@1,600-lb beeves, $3.70@4.45; good 1,000@1,300-lb, $3.00@3.85; fair to good cows, $1.50@2.00; good to choice cows, $1.85@3.00; feeders, $2.60@3.00; stockers, $2.40@2.80; beeves, $1.50@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; all sold; market active at an advance of a shade to 5c. Light, $3.70@3.75; heavy, $3.70@3.75; mixed, $3.67½@3.72½.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400. Market slow; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@5.00; fair to good do, $3.40@4.40; stockers and feeders $2.00@3.40; range steers, $2.00@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,800. Market higher; fair to choice heavy, $3.85@3.95; packing grades, $3.75@3.90; light, fair to best, $3.70@3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200. Market steady; fair to choice, $4.50@5.40; lambs, $5.00@6.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,600 head; shipments, 2,200; market 10@15c lower; steers, $3.25@4.75; cows, $1.75@2.70; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 200; market weak to 5c lower; all grades, $3.70@3.80; bulk, $3.75@3.77½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 1,200; market steady; good to choice muttons and lambs, $3.50@5.40; stockers and feeders, $5.00@5.25.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; shipments, 350; market dull.

HOGS—Receipts, 600; market 10c higher. Quotations: Light, $3.65@3.70; heavy, $3.65@3.72½; mixed, $3.62½@3.67½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork in fair demand; prices unchanged. Lard—Is in poor demand; spot and February, 32s, steady; March and April, 32s 3d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in poor demand; prices unchanged. Corn—Is in poor demand; spot 3s 10½d, steady; February, 3s 10½d, steady; March, 3s 9¾d, steady; April, 3s 9¼d, steady. Receipts wheat last week firm: Atlantic ports, 23,200 quarters; Pacific ports, 12,000 quarters; other sources, 47,000 quarters. Receipts American corn, 55,500 quarters.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; middling, 6d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export, and included 8,900 American.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English wheats are lower. The large stock in millers' hands slackens the demand. The sales of English wheats during the last week were 68,965 quarters at 30s 1d, against 52,791 quarters at 29s 9d during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheat is weak, and at Liverpool is 1d per cental cheaper. American flour has declined 3d. Barley is dull. Inferior has declined 6d. Oats, rye, and beans have fallen 3d. Linseed is firm and 3d dearer. Corn has declined 6d. At today's market there was increased buying all around and prices were firmer. Good English wheat rose 1s. Oats advanced 3d. Corn, beans, and peas were a shade dearer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—COTTON—Spoke with a falling inflection early in the day, dropping 2 to 5 points on the general list, but later the tone was reversed. The decline was recovered and February rose 5 points, while other options advanced 6 to 8 points. The receipts at the ports were 25,814 bales, against 30,784 bales this day last week and 21,740 bales this day last year. The close was firm after sales of 118,300 bales at these prices: February, 10.91@10.92c; March, 10.95@10.96c; April, 10.99c; May, 11.02@11.03c; June, 11.06c. The news was for the most part bearish, and yet prices advanced. Liverpool was lower and closed barely steady at the bottom prices of the day. The Southern markets were all dull and some were lower. The receipts were pretty liberal, and it is estimated that those at New Orleans tomorrow (Tuesday) will reach 12,000 bales. The overland movement for January, moreover, was stated by some at as high as 181,000 bales.

COFFEE—Was 5@10 points higher and quiet at the advance, the sales being only 20,750 bags. Havre advanced ⅛f. Hamburg was ¼@½ pfennig higher. In Rio regular firsts were 50 reis higher and good seconds advanced 200 reis. The receipts at Rio for two days were 17,000 bags, against 21,000 for the same days last year; at Santos 6,000, against 5,000 last year; total, 23,000 bags, against 26,000 for the same days last year. Rio here on the spot was firm but quiet. No. 7 was quoted at 17@17⅛c; sales of 1,500 bags Nos. 6, 7, and 8 at 17c for No. 7 afloat. Options closed barely steady. These were the closing prices: January, 15.55@15.60c; February, 15.85@15.95c; March, 15.80@15.85c; April, 15.75@15.85c; May, 15.75@15.80c; June, 15.75@15.80c; July, 15.70@15.75c. This afternoon there was a report that Bradshaw & Co. had cabled that the growing crop of Santos promises to reach 3,000,000 bags. The rather depressing effect of this report was offset by bull support to await the result of the Dutch sale tomorrow (Tuesday). Rio exchange was today quoted at 24d. The American warehouse deliveries last week were 67,027 bags, against 48,221 bags the previous week and 55,855 bags the same week last year.

WHEAT—Was quiet, declined slightly, recovered the loss, and advanced ⅛c; cash sales, 32,000 bu, including 3 loads No. 1 Northern at 92c, free on board. Millers took one load No. 2 red at 85 1-16c in store. No. 2 red in elevator, 85¼@85⅝c.

CORN—Was ⅛@¼c lower and fairly active; cash sales, 180,000 bu, including 88,000 bu for export. No. 2 mixed, 36⅛@36⅜c in elevator and 38¼c delivered; No. 3 mixed, in elevator for May, 36 7-16c; March, mixed, 35c; steamer, mixed, 36⅛@36⅜c.

OATS—Were irregular, opening firmer, but closing rather weak. Cash sales, 105,000 bu at 28¾c for No. 2 mixed in elevator, 23c for No. 3 do, 29¼@29¾c for No. 2 white, and 28¼c for No. 3 do; No. 2 white for February, 29¼c; March and May, 29¼c.

EGGS—13¾@14¼c; limed, 11@12½c.

CHEESE—10¼@10¾c.

BUTTER—27@28¼c.

SUGAR—Raw was quiet but firm. Fair refining, 5 3-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5⅝. No sales. Refined was dull and weak.

FLOUR—Receipts, 27,672 pkgs; exported, 302 brls, 8,266 sacks; dull, heavy; sales, 13,300 brls.

DRY GOODS—The week opened with improved demand at first hands and a fair business with jobbers. Staple cottons were in better request and under a strong tone. Heavy yarns sheetings are moving upward and there is a prospect wide sheetings will be advanced. Buyers of both cotton and woolen goods are conservative, but confidence in the future is a prominent factor of good feeling in the market as well as the condition of the supplies, which are light.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm at $1.05⅝, moved up to $1.06⅛, then weakened and declined to $1.05. The market then became quiet and remained so until the close, which was steady at $1.05. Stock Exchange: Opening, $1.05⅝; highest, $1.06⅛; lowest, $1.05; closing, $1.05. Consolidated Exchange: Opening, $1.06⅛; highest, $1.06⅜; lowest, $1.05; closing, $1.05¼. Total sales, 462,000 brls.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 26@27c; firsts and extra firsts, 14@23c; extra imitation creamery, 18@19c; others, 13@17c; factory, choice, 14@16c; others, 10@14c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 26@27c; extra firsts, 20@23c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@22c; low grades, 10@11c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 15@24c.

CHEESE—Choice Vermont, 10½@11c; choice New York, 10½@11c; Western, 10@10½c; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 18c; firsts, 15@17c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 18c; Western, 16c; Michigan choice, 16c; Canadians, 18c; Southerns, 16c.

CORN—Quiet; high mixed nominal; steamer, yellow, 40½c; steamer, 40c; good no grade, 38@38½c.

OATS—Dull; clipped oats to arrive at 33@34½c, with No. 2 whites at 32½@33c, with No. 3 whites at 31½@32c, No. 2 mixed at 31c; fancy, at 34½@35½c; clipped, at 33@35c for track lots; No. 2 white, 32½@33½c for track and elevator lots, No. 3 white, 31½@32c for track lots; low grades, 30@31c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat was firm and higher today, and at the close was in good demand. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 77c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 71c. May opened at 81½c, dropped to 80½c, advanced, and closed 81½c. May No. 1 Northern closed at 78½c. Cars on track: Wheat, 24; corn, 13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,612 bu; corn, 1,079 bu; oats, 3,785 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,667 bu; corn, 9,286 bu. Wheat in store, 4,515,198 bu, an increase of 25,997 bu; corn in store, 275,156 bu, decrease, 56,252 bu; oats, 53,851 bu, increase, 58,719 bu. For the month of January wheat receipts were 330,467 bu; corn, 222,084 bu; oats, 251,891 bu. Shipments were: Of flour, 39,593 brls; wheat, 76,024 bu; corn, 130,638 bu.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Market active and steady. Sales today, 30,000 lbs at 26¼@27 4-5c at outside figures.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; milling demand for choice and fancy grades, prices of which ruled firm; options dull, nominal. Prime, ungraded, in grain depot, 92c; rejected, 60@70c; fair longberry, in grain depot, 85c; fancy good to good milling wheat, 78@85c; prime to fancy do, 87@92c; No. 2 red, February, 80¼@80¾c; March, 81¼@82c; April, 82¼@83¼c; May, 83¼@84c. Corn—Options easier; car-lots quiet; No. 3 mixed, on track, 36c; No. 4 mixed, on track, 34c; No. 2 mixed, on track, 37c; No. 2 high mixed, in grain depot, 37c; do on track, 38c; No. 2 mixed, February, 35¾@36c; March, 36¼@36½c; April, 36¾@37c; May, 37¼@37½c. Oats—Car-lots firm under a good demand; No. 3 white, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, February, 29@29½c; March, 29@29½c; April, 29¼@29½c; May, 29¾@29½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 3.—WHEAT—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours were 209 cars. Local shipments for the same time were 24 cars. The demand for cash wheat of good milling varieties was fair, and prices obtained were a shade over those of Saturday. Poor wheat was not in any better demand than it has been for some time past. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, February and March, 78c; May, 80½c; on track, 78@78½c; No. 1 northern, February, 75½c; March, 76½c; May, 78¼@78½c; on track, 77c; No. 2 Northern, February, 72c; March, 72½c; May, 75¼c; on track, 72@75.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: Figures collected this morning show a heavy falling off in the stock of wheat in private elevators [illegible]

No. 2 red, cash, [illegible] May, [illegible] closing at [illegible] bid; June, [illegible] July, [illegible] closing at [illegible] Oats were [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork, $10.25. Lard, $5.85. Dry salt meat—Boxed shoulders, [illegible] short clear, $5.00. Bacon—Shoulders, $4.90@5.00; longs and ribs, [illegible] short clear, [illegible] hams, [illegible]

RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 158,000 bu; oats, 54,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 190,000 bu; oats, 70,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, firm; cash and February, 79¼c; May, 81¾c. Corn dull; cash, 30½c; May, 32¾c. Oats quiet; cash, 22¾c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash, $3.40; February, $3.35; March, $3.45.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,432 bu; corn, 29,877 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,700 bu; corn, 11,450 bu; clover-seed, 899 bags.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 winter red, spot and February, 81@81¼c; [illegible] May, [illegible] Corn—Western firm; mixed, spot and February, [illegible] March, [illegible] April, [illegible] May, [illegible] steamer, [illegible] June, [illegible] September, [illegible] Oats—Western white, [illegible] graded No. 2 white, [illegible]

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 39,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, lower, at [illegible] No. 1 Northern, [illegible] winter wheat, No. 1 red, [illegible] No. 2 red, [illegible] Corn—No. 2 corn in the market.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,600 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, [illegible] corn, 50,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3.—TURPENTINE—Quiet, at 40½c.

Ohio's Excellent Compulsory Education Law.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Ohio law regarding compulsory education, that came into effect Jan. 1, is in some respects quite in advance of the compulsory law in any of the other States. Massachusetts requires children between the ages of 7 and 14 to attend school twenty weeks in the year. New York requires fourteen weeks and Illinois sixteen weeks. The other States from twelve to sixteen.

The Chicago School Board nobly tried to secure twenty weeks for Illinois, but the opposition of the rural districts led to a compromise that fixed upon sixteen weeks.

Ohio, recognizing the difference between the needs of the cities and the villages and townships, provides that children in the cities shall attend school twenty weeks, while the limit for the villages and townships is sixteen weeks. Parents and guardians who fail to see that the children under their care comply with the requirements of the law render themselves liable to a fine of from $5 to $20 for each offense, or, in cases of obstinate resistance, to imprisonment for from one to three months. Individuals or corporations employing children between the ages of 7 and 14 must keep on record, subject to inspection by school officers, evidence that the children in their employ have complied with the school requirements. Any failure in this respect subjects the employer to a fine of $50 for each offense. In all the States except Ohio the schools drop the espionage of the children at the age of 14. The Ohio law requires that minors between the ages of 14 and 16 who cannot read and write the English language shall attend school at least one-half of each day, or attend some evening school maintained by the Board of Education, or take regular private instruction of some person qualified in the opinion of the superintendent to give such instruction until said minor shall receive a certificate from the superintendent certifying that he can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language. Every person or corporation employing such minor shall be required to exact school attendance from him and be prepared, on demand, to furnish evidence that he does comply with the requirements of the School law. Failing to do this the employer is liable to a fine of $50 for each offense. This provision of the law secures that no child shall pass from 14 to 16 without learning to read and write the English language, if he has not learned it before.

The Ohio law does not require that the several branches of study shall be taught in English, and so will escape the opposition of the Lutheran and German Catholic parochial schools, but it does require the ability to read English at sight, certified by the superintendent. This may be a wise compromise for the present, though it is unquestionably better that children should receive the American citizens should have their education conducted in English. It is a better preparation for getting on in the world, and a better preparation for the duties of citizenship.

A second important feature where the Ohio school law is in the lead relates to the cases of children of school age who need to earn their own support or to assist in the support of others. The Ohio law makes it the duty of the attendance agent to report such cases to the proper authorities, whose duty it is to look after and care for the poor, and to endeavor to obtain such relief as shall release the child from labor during the time that the law requires him to be in school, and failing to obtain such relief the superintendent or Board of Education may make suitable arrangements for the private instruction of such child. But such a child shall not be declared a pauper or removed to a reformatory unless he willfully neglects to take advantage of the provisions made by the attendance agent or superintendent. This plan seems a little clumsy, but it recognizes the duty of the Board of Education to provide some plan by which the dependent child may be educated—a duty that the compulsory laws in the other States have not recognized.

The superintendent or Board of Education has power to excuse from the operation of the law not only children mentally and physically unable to meet its requirements, but any children who have passed through the primary and grammar school grades before reaching the age of 14.

On the whole, we must say the Ohio law is quite the broadest, most humane, and most efficient of any of the compulsory education laws adopted by the various States.

MARY E. BREDY, No. 481 Dearborn avenue.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., Palmer House, Sherman House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 9:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 9:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	4:30 pm	9:40 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Limited Vestibule Express	6:00 pm	9:25 am
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. †Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday. xSaturday only. ¤Monday only.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st., Palmer House. West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

[illegible]

Wisconsin Central

[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 208 and 205 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Sherman House, Wells-st. Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Canal streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

[illegible]

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

[illegible]

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

[illegible]

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

[illegible]

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams-sts.

[illegible]

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark-street.

[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE LAKE SHORE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls route."

[illegible]

Baltimore & Ohio.

[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

[illegible]

MONON ROUTE

Cincinnati Line.

[illegible]

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE LINE.

[illegible]

Niagara Falls Short Line.

[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]